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OF

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NOTICE.

THE Council of the Statistical Society of London wish it to be understood, that, while they consider it their duty to adopt every means within their power to test the facts inserted in this Journal, they do not hold themselves responsible for their accuracy, which must rest upon the authority of the several Contributors.

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CONTENTS.

Page

The Statistics of Civil Justice in Bengal, in which the Government is a party. By Colonel Sykes, Vice-President of the Royal Society 3

Additional Observations on the Means of Maintaining Troops in Health. By Assistant-Surgeon Edward Balfour, Madras Army 33

Statistics of Mendicancy. By Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., F.R.S. 43

Analysis of the Report of Surgeon F. P. Strong, of the Bengal Army, to the Bengal Government for 1847, of the Mortality in the Jails of the 24 Pergunnahs, Calcutta. By Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Sykes, V.P.R.S. 48

Vital Statistics of a District in Java. By John Crawfurd, Esq. With Preliminary Remarks upon the Dutch Possessions in the East. By Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Sykes, V.P.R.S. 60

Remarks on the Plan adopted for taking the Census in 1841, with Suggestions for its Improvement. By the Rev. E. Wyatt Edgell 71

Miscellaneous 77

Fifteenth Annual Report of the Statistical Society of London. Session 1848–9 97

Statistics of the Civil Service of England, with Observations on the Constitution of Funds to provide for Fatherless Children and Widows. By William Farr, Esq., F.S.S. 103

Moral and Educational Statistics of England and Wales. By Joseph Fletcher, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Hon. Sec. 151

- Education, and not instruction merely, proved to be influential in deterring from crime 151
- Re-classification of commitments to assizes and quarter sessions into characteristic groups, and examination of the results at successive periods in different districts 158
- Progress of criminal commitments from 1810 to 1847, compared with that of the population, and of the prices of food 168
- Results, with aggravating influences which may be most easily removed 170, 189

Miscellaneous 177

Moral and Educational Statistics of England and Wales. By Joseph Fletcher, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Hon. Sec. 189

- Increase of commitments in France during twenty years, compared with that in England and Wales 189
- Distribution of the gross commitments in England and Wales during the last six years, compared with that of the influences of industry variously organized, education, and the dispersion or concentration of the people 190
- Investigation into the effects of superior police, and of the migration of the depraved, upon the criminal returns 196
- Excess of commitments for offences least influenced by migration always in the most ignorant localities 200
- Influences of "good" or "bad times" and of locality, upon the different classes of commitments 204
- Operation of improved police in repressing the offences which train to confirmed delinquency 214

Page

Influence of "times" and locality upon improvident marriages 218
The like influences on bastardy, and general coincidence of the results with those derived from tables of criminal commitments 220
Pauperism, and general coincidence of its excess, with those of ignorance, improvident marriages, bastardy, and crime 224
Deposits in Savings' Banks, and allowances to be made in regard to them 227
Origin, progress, and limits of the present investigation 229
Conclusions 231
Appendix of tables, with summary and index tables ..... 246—328
Detailed index to the several parts of this paper 329

Plates, containing Shaded Maps of England and Wales, with accompanying Key Lists of Counties appended to the foregoing paper:
I. Dispersion of Population 173
II. Real Property 174
III. Persons of Independent Means 175
IV. Ignorance 176
V. Gross Criminal Commitments 237
VI*. More Serious Offences against the Person, and Malicious Offences against Property, for Six Years 238
VI. Ditto for Three Years 239
VII. Offences against Property, excepting the Malicious 240
VIII. Assaults and Miscellaneous Offences 241
IX. Improvident Marriages 242
X. Bastardy 243
XI. Pauperism 244
XII. Savings 245
Miscellaneous 336

Commercial Progress of the Colonial Dependencies of the United Kingdom during the Twenty Years, 1827-46. By J. T. Danson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law 349
The Commercial Colonies—their geographical distribution, area, and population generally 349
Sources of information 353
Interest and methods of the present inquiry 353
The North American group 357
The West Indian group 365
The African group:
The Coast settlements 384
The Cape colony 387
The East Indian group:
Mauritius 389
Ceylon 393
The Australian group 399
The Commercial Colonies, as consumers of British produce 407
Comparison with the colonies of France in the same relation 409
Comparative progress of emigration and of exports of British produce 412
Summary 414
Appendix of Tables 418

Miscellaneous 439

OBJECTS AND PROGRESS

OF

THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

12, St. James's Square.

The Statistical Society of London was founded on the 15th of March, 1834, in pursuance of a recommendation of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, for the purpose of collecting, arranging, and publishing facts calculated to illustrate the condition and prospects of society, and especially facts which can be stated numerically and arranged in tables. The collection of new statistical materials, it was contemplated, would form only one part of the Society's labours; the condensation, arrangement, and publication of those already existing, whether unpublished, or published only in an expensive or diffuse form, or in foreign languages, being a work of equal usefulness. It was also a prominent object of the Society to form a complete Statistical Library as rapidly as its funds would permit.

Such was the purport of the original prospectus; and now that the Society is in the twelfth year of a prosperous existence, its Fellows have every reason to revert with satisfaction to this outline of its objects; for it is very seldom that the first designs of a public association for the advancement of science are all carried out with so much success as has attended upon those which that prospectus describes. The resources of the Society were, in the first instance, chiefly devoted, under the direction of its Committee, to the collection of new statistical information, and to this great purpose a part of its funds is still appropriated. Its monthly meetings have cultivated among its Fellows an active spirit of investigation, and brought out the valuable results of much individual labour. Its journal has fulfilled the purpose of condensation and publication; and the valuable books and papers which have already been collected form a library of facts of no mean utility.

The Sixth Annual Report of the Society, which contains an elaborate description of the scope and system of its labours, divides Statistics into the following chief sections:—

I. The *Statistics of Physical Geography, Division, and Appropriation;* or, geographical and proprietary Statistics.

II. The *Statistics of Production;* or, agricultural, mining, fishery, manufacturing, and commercial Statistics.

III. The *Statistics of Instruction;* or, ecclesiastical, scientific, literary, university, and school Statistics.

IV. The *Statistics of Protection;* or constitutional, judicial, legal, military, and criminal Statistics.

V. The *Statistics of Life, Consumption, and Enjoyment;* or, of population, health, the distribution and consumption of the commodities of life, and public and private charity.

All the departments of Statistics above described may be cultivated to the development of as many branches of moral science, and to the attainment of that true insight into the actual condition of Society, without which the application of remedial measures is purely empirical.

Under this conviction, the original prospectus announced the intention of the Society carefully to exclude all "opinions" from its publications; not, assuredly, with the view of discouraging the proper use of hypothetical reasoning, but for the purpose of devoting the pages of its transactions to facts, and not to systems. In the pursuit of almost every investigation, the inquirer will adopt some hypothesis; but its truth and completeness, or its fallaciousness and insufficiency, must be demonstrated by observation and experiment. It is therefore the main purpose of scientific associations to call forth and register the results obtained by these processes; and observation in the wide field of human interest supplies those "facts calculated to illustrate the condition and prospects of society," which it is the design of the Statistical Society to "collect, arrange, and publish."

The pursuit of Statistical inquiries has already made such progress, not in England alone, but throughout Europe, as henceforth, to be a necessity of the age, and one of its most honourable characteristics. Thus errors as to the actual condition and prospects of society are daily exploded, and more just data are supplied to guide the exertions of the philanthropist, the judgment of the legislator, and the speculations of the reasoner. The labours of the Statist, indeed, can alone assure us that we are really advancing in that knowledge of human interests in the aggregate to which it is no longer possible to deny the name of Science.

The Statistical Society of London consists of an unlimited number of Fellows, admitted by ballot, without any entrance fee, but paying a subscription of two guineas per annum; of foreign Honorary Members; and of Honorary Corresponding Members, resident out of the United Kingdom; and it carefully cultivates a connexion with the several local societies of the Empire, and a correspondence with those of Foreign Countries. Fellows elected in or after the month of June are exempt from paying their subscription for the current year. The Journal of the Society, published quarterly, is distributed gratuitously to all the Fellows; its library is one of circulation; and its Rooms and its Monthly Meetings are of great resort.

Statistical Society of London,
June 17th, 1843.

QUARTERLY JOURNAL

OF THE

STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

FEBRUARY, 1849.

The Statistics of Civil Justice in Bengal, in which the Government is a party. By Colonel Sykes, *Vice-President of the Royal Society.*

[Read before the Statistical Section of the British Association at Swansea, 11th August, 1848.]

The Englishman at home, whose rights are fenced and guarded by so many barriers against the inroad of arbitrary power,—irremoveable judges,—democratic institutions,—and popular opinion, will doubtingly ask what chance a poor native farmer, or penniless suitor would have of success in a contest with the Government of India? A Government that is based upon its military power, with all its officers for the administration of civil justice, from those of the highest Court of Appeal down to the District Moonsiffs, removeable at pleasure, and without juries, as a counterpoise to its influence To answer such a question, and a very important question it is, is the object of the present paper, and the statistical facts must testify for themselves whether the question be satisfactorily answered or otherwise.

The Government allows itself to be sued in its own courts—courts established by itself, and capable of being abolished at its own pleasure. It allows appeals against itself from court to court, and finally to the Privy Council in England; and itself, in a similar manner, appeals against the decisions of its own judges. It provides even, that suitors, *in formâ pauperis*, may litigate their rights against itself and others; and its own Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs for Bengal, in his Annual Report to Government for 1845-6, not only recommends the remission of sums debited against paupers, but thinks that Government ought to forego even the stamp duty on all pauper suits, excepting those:—

1st. In which the pauper is successful.

2nd. In which Government is a party.

3rd. In which the judge certifies that the suit is, in his opinion, fraudulent or vexatious. He would, in fact, levy stamp duty from paupers solely as a punishment, and would not look upon it as a source of revenue.

His reasons are these. Previous to the admission of a pauper suit the judge is required by law to ascertain not only that the plaintiff is really a pauper, but that he has apparently good grounds for the

institution of his suit. This is a duty which the judges for their own sakes are not likely to perform negligently. It may, therefore, safely be assumed that, in the great majority of suits, the pauper who is unsuccessful, is unfortunate, not culpable. In case he has made a mistake, he is sufficiently punished by having to pay the costs of the opposite party. In such suits the exaction of a stamp tax by Government appears to the superintendent to be contrary to the spirit of the law—and Government cannot, he thinks, but suffer in the affections of their subjects when they see numbers of poor people every year reduced to destitution—their houses unroofed, and their furniture sold for no other offence than that of having an ignorant vakeel or witnesses accessible to corruption.

Of the extent of these suits an idea may be formed by the facts that, on the 1st May, 1846, the unrealized balances upon the total value of stamped paper due to Government in pauper suits, was 344,626 rupees on 1,960 suits, and on the 1st May, 1847, the amount was 304,564 rupees, independently of the outstanding balances in Patna and Behar, from which places returns had not been received.

The very great extent of litigation to which the Government is subjected rendered the appointment of an officer specifically to superintend the Government legal matters in Bengal absolutely necessary. Accordingly, there is an officer with the designation of Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, who makes an annual report to Government of all civil suits in which its interests are concerned. From the annual reports for the years 1845-6 and 1846-7, the whole of the following facts are selected. The remembrancer not only watches over the Government interests, but is the Government adviser; and upon his recommendation suits are either appealed, or abandoned, or allowed to take their course and consequences. In his office, also, elaborate registries are prepared by the superintendent's head assistant, of all cases pending, instituted, and decided during the year. Besides the usual particulars relative to dates, parties, value of suit, &c., these registries give the subject of the plaint, defence, and decision in all cases.

When the superintendent took charge of his office, some of the commissioners of revenue were in the habit of forwarding for revision only those cases which they deemed of importance, and appeals were constantly instituted by the local officers without reference to him. The Board of Revenue have now, however, on his representation, directed that no suit shall be instituted or defended, and no appeal preferred, without the concurrence of the remembrancer. If the commissioner and remembrancer coincide in opinion, the plaint or plea is to be filed without further delay. In the event of any difference of opinion, a reference is to be made by the remembrancer to the Board.

It further appears necessary to vest him with authority to act on his own responsibility, in cases where the limited period allowed for appeal does not admit of this reference, a report being, in all such instances, forwarded simultaneously to the Board.

But the practice of his office does not appear to be yet quite settled, for the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, although it has issued instructions to its subordinates to forward the plaints and pleas

which they propose filing, to the remembrancer for revision; yet appeals are still instituted in some of the departments under the Board without any such formality. The remembrancer considers it absolutely necessary for the protection of the Government interests, that no local officer of any department should be allowed to originate or to defend suits, whether original or appeal, without previous consultation with the remembrancer, as officers in immediate charge of departments take, not unfrequently, a personal interest in suits against their subordinates or themselves, which induces them to defend cases which are untenable, and to press claims which had better be abandoned.

There is also a diversity in the plans adopted by the subordinate officers, both in the revenue and other departments, of reporting the cases which they transmit. The best method, the remembrancer says, is that pursued by the great majority of collectors. An abstract in English of the plaint filed against Government, and of the proposed reply is given in parallel columns, and the collector, in the letter which accompanies these abstracts, makes such further remarks, in elucidation or support of his views, as he may think proper. This letter is accompanied by a copy of the plaint to which Government is called upon to reply (supposing the case to be one in which Government appears as defendant), a draft of the proposed pleading, and all papers (either in original or copies, as may be most convenient,) which have any connection with the case. The superintendent suggests that all officers, whose duty it is to forward plaints and pleadings, either direct or through other authorities, should be enjoined to conform to this mode of procedure.

There is another point also which is still unsettled, and on which the superintendent solicits instructions. He is not aware whether he is to consider himself the channel of communication between the Company's law officers in the Supreme Court and the Mofussil authorities or not.

In his reports to Government, he pointed out the inconvenience which might arise from the absence of all information on the progress of cases pending before the Privy Council, and suggested that the Company's solicitor in England should be instructed to acquaint Government, from time to time, with his proceedings, and to give Government the opinion of the Company's counsel as to the probable result of the suit.

To insure the Government's suit being ably defended or prosecuted in the different local courts, the superintendent has to communicate with the Government pleaders, a list of twenty-nine of whom are given; and the whole are natives, Hindoo or Mohammedan, there not being a single European amongst them. Their duty should be to prepare the draft (of the plaint or plea) from materials supplied by the collector, the latter being responsible for the facts, and the pleader for the law and style; but some collectors supply the drafts entire. The superintendent experiences some inconvenience at present, in being under the necessity of applying to the several Boards for warrants to enable the Government pleaders to appear in each particular case; and he suggests that a general authority be conceded to him to issue the warrants himself.

Each pleader has a government salary of 25 rupees per mensem (I fear Government would look in vain to get a lawyer's tongue equally cheap in England), and certain fees, which do not produce a great compensation. A return from the Patna bar for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845, gives an average of about 2,387 rupees annually to the pleader. The superintendent observes: "This is not a scale of remuneration which holds out any inducement to men of superior attainments; but it must be remembered that the selection of a vakeel as Government pleader by the judge and the commissioner, stamps him as the ablest man at the bar of his court, and almost invariably ensures him an excellent private practice.

Years.	Amount of Fees due in each year.			Amount drawn by the Pleader.			Balance due.		
	Co's Rs.	A.	P.	Co's Rs.	A.	P.	Co's Rs.	A.	P.
1843.....	1,259	12	0	627	14	8	631	13	4
1844.....	4,817	0	11	2,923	9	4	1,893	7	7
1845.....	1,087	0	11	757	7	4	329	9	7
Total.....	7,163	13	10	4,308	15	4	2,854	14	6

The Government pleaders were supplied by Government with "Marshman's Civil Guide," and subsequently with a copy of the "Revenue Guide," in Bengalee and Oordoo. The superintendent speaks favourably of the ability of the pleaders, and of Baboo Prosonoocoomar Tagore, the Government Vakeel of the Sudder Court, he cannot speak too highly; he says, "I have been much indebted, on many occasions, to his profound knowledge of the Hindoo law, and his thorough acquaintance with judicial precedents. He is a most zealous and able officer."

Such being the machinery for looking after Government legal affairs, their extent and character remain to be shown. The suits are divided into two great classes; those in which the Government is the defendant, or the subject the appellant; and those in which the subject is the defendant, or the Government the appellant. The suits must all be upon stamped paper, and are cognizable by all the courts down to the Moonsiffs, according to the amount at stake, with power of appeal, as described by me in papers upon the "Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice in India," published in the *Journal of the Statistical Society of London*. The suits against the Government may be classified as follows:—

I. *Suits to establish some substantial Right.*

1. Suits to hold land rent free, or at fixed assessments.
2. Suits for land, or the rent of land, arising out of settlement proceedings.
3. Suits to establish a title to engage for lands under settlement.
4. Suits to establish a title to vacant possessions and properties claimed by or escheated to Government.
5. Suits for reinstatement to office, from which claimants have been dismissed by local agents or other authorities.

6. Suits for the recovery of pensions.

7. Suits for the recovery of sums unjustly realized, rents unduly levied, receipts for rent, and generally from unjust demands.

8. Suits for the recovery of costs, for surplus collections, after an adjustment of accounts; for value of property, and for purchase money.

9. Suits to obtain possession of land, estates, or other property, or for the recovery of rents, or common bond debts.

II. *The next class of cases is that to obtain Redress for Official Acts.*

1. The first of this class and the tenth in a general list, is suits for the reversal of revenue sales on the plea of informality, non liability, &c.

2. Suits relating to the reversal of sales in execution of decrees, on the plea of informality.

3. Suits for the reversal of sales of property pledged as security, on the plea that the property was not liable, &c.

4. Suits to stay revenue sales, or sales in execution of decrees, or sales of property, or sales of property pledged as security.

5. Suits of third parties for land attached or sold by Government, as belonging to others.

6. Suits against magistrates, for acts in their official capacity; but properly the civil courts have no authority over magistrates, and the aggrieved party has his redress only in the sessions courts.

7. Suits to contest orders reversing sales, or awarding fines.

8. And finally, suits for damages done by revenue or other officers.

The above comprise the cases in which the Government has to defend itself against its subjects; and it is sufficiently manifest that the lieges, not less in the variety than in the number of their plaints, are ready litigants, and throw themselves with sufficient confidence upon the impartiality of the courts. Cases illustrative of some of the plaints will be given subsequently.

We come now to cases in which the Government is plaintiff; the first of these are:—

1. Suits to establish a title to assess, or to levy an enhanced assessment.

2. Suits for the recovery of sums misappropriated, from defaulters or their securities.

3. Suits for refund of money paid to parties not entitled to it.

4. Suits for the recovery of sums, from parties or their sureties, for non-fulfilment of contract.

5. Suits for the possession of land, or for rent of land, or for the recovery of debts.

6. Suits to impose fines for infraction of the Salt laws, &c.

Under all these heads the total number of suits pending on the 1st May, 1845, was 541, of which 461 were original suits, and 80 were appeals. There were instituted, during the year 1846, 615 cases, 461 in Courts of first instance, and 154 in the Appeal Courts. The total number of original suits pending and instituted during the year was 922. Of these 384 were decided in favour of, and 81 against Government, 457 were still pending on the 1st May, 1846. The total

number of appeal cases was 234, of which 86 were decided in favour of, and 26 against Government; 122 were pending at the close of the official year. Government obtained on the whole 470 favourable decisions. 107 were adverse, and 579 cases remained undecided. In 20 instances Government was unsuccessful, both in the Court of first instance, and in the Appeal Court.

On the 1st March, 1846, the total number of suits pending was 553, of which 451 were original suits, and 102 were appeals. During the year under review, there have been instituted 502 cases—424 in courts of first instance, and 78 in the Appeal Courts. The total number of original suits pending and instituted during the year is, therefore, 875, of these 280 have been decided in favour of, and 70 against Government, leaving 350 pending on the 1st May, 1847. The total number of appeal cases pending and instituted during the year is 180, of which 55 were decided in favour of, and 13 against Government, 112 being still pending at the close of the year. The total number of favourable decisions in original and appeal suits is 335, of unfavourable 83; 646 cases remain undecided. In 9 of the suits noticed as having terminated unfavourably, Government were unsuccessful both in the Court of first instance and in the Appellate Court. During the year under review, the Government officers disbursed, on account of law expenses, Company's rupees 51,771-6-0. They realized under decrees of court, Company's rupees 1,21,241-15-3.

The several tables will be appended to this paper; but, for the right understanding of the plaints and pleas, both where the subject and the Government respectively stand in the position of plaintiff or defendant, mention of a few cases in detail seem desirable.

In the case of settlement proceedings, or for rent for lands resumed, a doubt had been expressed whether the aggrieved parties could go to a civil court from the Resumption Court, the remembrancer says, the clashing of the decisions of the Special Commissioner and the Civil Court can form no ground for excluding from the Civil Court parties who may consider themselves aggrieved by any act performed by the collector in the execution of a resumption decree. The following case originated before the promulgation of Regulation III. of 1828, but, supposing the judge's decision to be correct, it will afford some idea of the injustice which might occasionally result if parties dissatisfied with a collector's interpretation of the resumption officer's decision, were denied access to the courts of justice.

The village of Ramtoonoonuggur was resumed in 1822. The collector took posssesion of certain lands, which he understood to be those indicated in the decree. The owners of Damoodurpore, who claimed these lands, petitioned the Board, and were, in 1824, referred to a civil suit for the establishment of their rights. The Sudder Ameen decreed in favour of the plaintiff. Government appealed the case, and the judge decided against the Government.

The question for the decision of the court was, whether a specified parcel of land belonged to the resumed estate of Ramtoonoonuggur or to the settled estate of Damoodurpore. The resumption decree was silent as to the boundaries of the resumed estate, and the judge was of opinion, from the evidence of the Surveyor of the Soonderbuns and Captain Prinsep's map, that the lands of Ramtoonoonuggur had been

washed away by the river, and that the 397 Beegahs occupied by Government were, in fact, a portion of Damoodurpore. The papers had been forwarded to the Superintendent of Survey in the 24 Pergunnahs, with a request, that he would, after surveying the Mehals of Damoodurpore and Ramtoonoonuggur, report whether the judgment of the Civil Court was correct or not. Should it prove to be so, it would be satisfactory to know that Government had been saved from the commission of an act of injustice. Should it be otherwise, Government could have no difficulty in obtaining a review of judgment.

Similar cases are of the greatest importance to thousands of landholders in India who claim to be free from the land tax—and if the liberal opinions of the remembrancer, and his patient investigations, be of general application, justice can seldom fail to be done.

In the suits against Government for escheats, from failure of heirs or other causes, which are of such common occurrence, that, in the late Peshwa's territories in the Deccan, within 20 years, lapses to the amount of more than 20 lacs (200,000*l.*) per annum, fell to the Bombay Government; the remembrancer, in his report for 1845-6, gives a case involving the right of adoption, on which decision is given against Government, by the Zillah Court, to the annual value of 48,666 rupees. The plaintiff, Kernal Moye Chowdrin, was a female, and she claimed the possession of certain Zemindaries in Dinagepore, which the Government took as an escheat, on account of the failure of heirs; Government appealed against this decision to the Sudder Court. The plaintiff having died, the case turned upon the validity of an adoption by her. The judge held, that the right to adopt was satisfactorily proved, but the presumptive evidence was so strong against any such authority having been delegated to the widow, and the direct testimony adduced on behalf of the plaintiff was of such a very suspicious nature, that the remembrancer thought Government would have every reason to anticipate a reversal of the judge's decision in the Sudder Court.

But a much more important case was decided against Government in 1845, respecting the Ram Nuggur Zemindary, by the Principal Sudder Ameen (native judge), when it was determined that the sixth in descent from a common ancestor had a right to succeed; this decision being opposed to the law of Mithila, the Government appealed to the Sudder Court, but the award of the native judge was confirmed. Government, nevertheless, applied for a review of judgment; but the Court refused it, insisting that there was a precedent for the decision. The Government pleader, Baboo Prossunno Comar Tagore, collected a mass of authorities which tended to prove, that, according to the law of Mithila, the recognised line of descent, from the common ancestor, was limited to the son, grandson, brothers, and nephews. The Government pleader was anxious that the question should be referred to the chief Pundits at all the principal native courts in India, being confident that their opinions would coincide with his own, and the remembrancer regretted that this suggestion was not adopted in deciding upon such an important point of Hindoo law.

In the course of the argument in this case, there was some discussion relative to the right of the Government to claim an escheat of

landed property, on failure of heirs, or to come in as heir to a Hindoo, one of the incidents of such heirship being the due performance of the usual funeral rites. To the second objection the remembrancer attached little importance; but he said it was certain, that the Government of India *at present possesses no legal right, under the regulations, to escheat an estate in default of heirs, and it may be doubted whether, under the Hindoo law, the Gooroo of the deceased, and even people of the same name, are not considered preferable heirs to the sovereign;* and it is to be considered whether the present state of the law does not render advisable a legislative enactment on the subject of escheats. Here is an instance in which Government pertinaceously resists the decisions of its own courts in succession, from the native judge to the court of the highest appeal; nevertheless, is finally obliged to abandon its objects and desires.

In the class of suits, in 1845-6, against the Government for over collections, recovery of costs, &c., the Government lost 12, involving 35,564 rupees, and gained 13, involving 34,467 rupees. In similar suits for 1846-7, Government lost 22 out of 44.

In suits to obtain possession of land, estates, or other property, Government lost 19, involving 73,649 rupees, and gained 38, involving 147,740 rupees. In similar cases in 1846-7, Government gained 32, and lost only 8. The tenacity with which the right to land is contested is shown in the following instance.

In Moorshedabad, an action was brought against Government for the rent of ground occupied by a Sudder distillery, the rate demanded being 10 rupees a beegah. It appeared that the collector, who built the distillery, took possession of the ground without entering into any agreement with the owner, apparently without even asking his permission. The commissioner, considering 10 rupees a beegah an excessive rent, wished to defend the case; but as the Abkaree superintendent had acknowledged the justice of the plaintiff's claim by giving him a Kabooleut for 10 rupees a beegah, and the rate did not appear to be high for building-land in the vicinity of the Sudder station, the remembrancer recommended that the claim should be admitted, and judgment has accordingly passed against Government.

The next class of suits is one of very great importance to the landholder of India; the right of Government to sell their estates for arrears of revenue, or land tax. The facts must be notorious, and should be apparently unquestionable; nevertheless, in 1845-6, not less than 89 suits were entered against Government; 81 of these, carrying with them a value of 653,440 rupees, were decided in favour of Government, and 8 were decided against Government, of the value of 22,461 rupees; that is to say, these 8 sales were reversed.

Parties are sufficiently alive to decrees in their favour, as the following case shows, where the sale of an estate appears to have been not only reversed, but Government had to pay interest on the purchase money.

One Ramgutty Naug obtained a decree against Government in the 24 Pergunnahs, for 3,952 rupees, on account of interest on the purchase money of an estate, the sale of which had been reversed. This purchase money was paid, after the reversal of the sale, to a person of the name of Ramcoonar Roy, who gave the collector an agreement, bind-

ing himself to make good whatever sums might, after adjustment of accounts, appear due to Ramgutty Naug. This agreement, however, he never fulfilled. Government recovered the principal of the purchase money from him, and instituted an action against his heirs for recovery of the sum awarded against Government in this action, on account of interest.

In 1846-7, Government had 12 of their sales of estates reversed, but they gained 38, besides 6 appeal cases, and the latter involved above 260,000*l.* sterling.

In one of the Backergunge cases, which terminated unfavourably, the suit was decreed against Government, on evidence produced by the plaintiff, that he had tendered an arrear of revenue to the treasurer before sunset of the latest day, but that this official had refused to receive it. The remembrancer says, it is evident that this decision, if allowed to stand, will form a very dangerous precedent. Nothing can be easier in Bengal, than to procure witnesses to swear that money was tendered to the treasurer at any particular hour, and it is next to impossible for this officer to prove a negative. If the treasurer refused the money, the plaintiff ought to have proceeded at once to tender it to the collector himself, and, under any circumstances, an arrear of revenue being due, his action, the remembrancer conceives, lay against the treasurer for damages, not against the Government for reversal of sale: Government has instituted an appeal.

In another case, in the same district, also decided against Government, an action was brought to reverse the sale of a part of Pergunnah Sulemabad, sold for arrears of revenue under Regulation XI. of 1822. The plaintiff alleged that he had been ready to pay in the true balance, but that the deputy collector, having demanded 98 rupees in excess, and given him till the evening to procure it, he left the Cutcherry to obtain this sum; and on his return with the full amount, found that the estate had been sold in his absence. He supported this statement by pointing to certain erasures in the lotbundee, an entry in the Nazir's memorandum book, and a petition dated the day of the sale, but disposed of by an order of the deputy collector, two days afterwards. The judge, considering the plaintiff's allegations to be well founded, passed a decree in his favour, and an appeal on the part of Government has been preferred in the Sudder Court.

In the Government petition of appeal strong grounds are shown for believing that the erasures in the lotbundee, and the entry in the memorandum book, were fraudulently effected *after* the sale, in collusion with the Umlah; and the petition alleged to have been presented on the day of sale, plainly alludes to that day as a date that was passed. Irrespective of this, moreover, the judge altogether failed to show any *legal* ground for the reversal of the sale. It is clearly laid down in section 4, Regulation XI. of 1822, and it has also been ruled in the case of Mobaruck Allee *versus* Government and others, decided on the 5th July, 1843, that a sale under Regulation XI. of 1822, cannot legally be quashed, unless some one of the conditions enumerated in section 5 be violated, which was not the case in this instance. The fourth of these conditions declares it to be sufficient to ensure the validity of a sale, that "some part of the amount demanded in the notice" be due "at the time of the lot being put up," and under

section 10 of this Regulation, the party who disputes the correctness of the demand, is bound to deposit the full amount before having recourse to the Civil Court. The tender on the day of sale of what the defaulter believes, and what may afterwards turn out to be the true balance, is clearly not sufficient to invalidate the sale. This case is useful in showing the minute forms to which the sale of estates is subjected.

In a Rajshahye case, the judge held a revenue sale to be valid, but "ordered that the Government, in its clemency, should be solicited to restore to the plaintiff his share under the provisions of section 26, Regulation XI. of 1822." As he saddled Government, however, with the purchaser's costs, in addition to their own, an appeal was instituted by the Board to set aside that portion of the decree.

Under this head of suits, the remembrancer remarks that suits for the reversal of revenue sales will become less and less frequent in future years. Those now pending have principally been instituted to contest sales under Regulation XI. of 1822. The present Sale law is so clear, and has narrowed so materially the grounds on which the proceedings of the collector were formerly impugned, that landholders no longer trust to the chances of an action, to remedy the consequences of their own carelessness.

Under the tremendous power of Government to beggar a native gentleman who is a landlord, for arrears of land tax, it is consolotary to see that the acts of the revenue authorities are immediately amenable to the Civil Courts, and that an injured party, at the cost of a few shillings for stamped paper, and a trifling fee (or, as the case may be, suing in *formâ pauperis*) to a pleader, can get his case heard. There must be great inconvenience and expense in the distance the suitor has to travel in some instances to a court, but this evil has been much mitigated by the establishment of late years of Moonsiffs Courts in the districts.

In 1846-7, in suits of third parties against Government for improper sales, the Government lost a suit in which some mangoe trees were sold twice over by a collector, to two different parties. The first purchaser sued the collector and the second purchaser to establish his title. Formerly it would have been sufficient to plead, that as the rights and interests of the original proprietor had alone been sold, and as the purchaser ought to have satisfied himself before the sale what these rights and interests were, the collector was not responsible, even if it should prove, as in this case, that the party named had no rights or interests in the property whatever. The Sudder, however, ruled last year in the case of Achee Loll *versus* Beebee Busrah, reported at page 216 of the Sudder decisions for 1846, that "to constitute a sale, *something* must be given for the consideration paid." As Government had given nothing in this case, Government necessarily confessed judgment.

In the cases in which the Government is plaintiff, it appears that it has often to meet with a disappointment. In the first class of suits, to establish a title to assess, or to levy an enhanced assessment, it appears that it lost 8 suits, involving 14,276 rupees. It appears that the Pokhereah estate, in Zillah Mymensing, was restored during the

course of last year to the ex-proprietor, and the commissioner was instructed "that the Government was, as soon as the negotiation was brought to a close, to withdraw from all pending suits, recovering from the Zemindar all expenses disbursed up to the date of such withdrawal, and leaving the Zemindar to continue the suits on his own account or not as he might think proper." It appeared that this party carried on the eight suits as having been decided against Government.

Government, however, succeeded in 102 other instances, involving the right to assess to the amount of 149,884 rupees; but it is satisfactory to see that the Government is obliged to go to law to entitle it to enhance its assessments upon land, that is to say, to increase its land tax; a power which, under Native Governments, place the landlord at the entire mercy of farmers of the revenue, which class of persons, however, is comparatively of modern introduction, for it was the boast of the Hindoo revenue system that the land tax was fixed. In 1846-7 two suits are interesting as showing the *bonâ fides* of the remembrancer.

Two suits for possession of certain Nowarrah Mehals, laid at rupees 7,756-2-0, have been decided against Government in the district of Mymensing. These Nowarrah Mehals formed part of the Jagheer of Nawab Moobarukoo-Dowlah, which lapsed upon the death of that personage, and were attached by the collector of Mymensing in 1834. In 1839, the Board, in concurrence with the commissioner's recommendation, directed that the Mehals should be re-assessed. Instead of proceeding to re-assess them, however, the collector instituted suits for their resumption, under Regulations II. of 1819 and IX. of 1825. These suits were dismissed with costs by the special commissioner, who remarked that the Resumption Regulations were totally inapplicable to cases of this nature, and that the collector ought to have proceeded according to the provisions of sections 49, 50, and 51, Regulation VIII. of 1793, and other similar enactments. On this, the collector instituted suits for possession of the Mehals; but the Sudder Ameen, before whom the case was tried, decreed against Government on the grounds that Government had no right to dispossess parties who had been so long in possession, and that the collector had mistaken his instructions in suing for possession of the estates instead of an increase of land tax.

From this decision, the remembrancer says, the collector and the commissioner were desirous of appealing. He dissented, however, for the following reasons: "The parties in possession of these Nowarrah Mehals," he remarked to the Board, "appeared to him to be Mocurrureedars of the nature of those decribed in section 19, Regulation VIII. of 1793; and as the Mehals have never been included in the decennial settlement, he conceived that the collector ought to deal with them himself under the Settlement Regulations, without applying to any court whatsoever. The collector gives as a reason for instituting this suit, that the Talookdars were recusant and refused to settle; but in that case it was open to him, under section 43, Regulation VIII. of 1793, to hold the lands Khas, or to let them in farm. A suit for possession under such circumstances is not, he apprehended, authorized by any regulation." The Board concurring in this view, instructions were issued accordingly.

The next cases are those in which Government sues defaulters or their securities. In this class Government gains only 39, of the value of 8,752 rupees, and loses 5, of the value of 50,240 rupees.

The Mysadul Darogah embezzled a very large sum, upwards of 50,000 rupees, and actions were in consequence brought against Mudun Mohun and another surety, who had executed a precisely similar bond. The principal Sudder Ameen at Midnapore decreed in favour of the sureties, holding them liable only to the extent of their deposits. An appeal was preferred to the Sudder Court; but the presiding judge confirmed the decision of the lower court in all five cases, remarking, that so far as related to the deposit of 5,000 rupees all was "clear, distinct, and specified;" but that the subsequent condition was "general, vague, indeterminate, and indefinite, binding the surety to an amount unknown and unlimited."

Against the decision of the Supreme Court, the remembrancer recommended a review of judgment, in hopes that as the point was one of considerable importance, and one moreover on which the members of the court entertained conflicting opinions, it would be referred for decision to a full bench. His application was, however, rejected, and as the Advocate-General did not consider an appeal to the Privy Council advisable, there the matter rests. The case has not as yet been included among the published Precedents of the Sudder; but the lower courts are not unapt to act upon the printed decisions of the Sudder judges, as if they possessed the authority of precedents—it is therefore not improbable, that Government may be sufferers to a serious extent, unless some alteration takes place in the form of the surety bonds at present in use.

Here is the gigantic Government of India powerless against its own courts and officers removeable at pleasure, and not venturing upon an appeal against its own courts to the Privy Council. In suits in this year for the possession of land the Government has lost 4, involving 108,759 rupees, and gained 4, involving 9,646 rupees.

One of the cases illustrates, in a forcible manner, the proprietary right in the soil, a matter which so long has been and still is disputed by high authorities. Two cases under this head have been unsuccessfully prosecuted by the Government officers in the Zillah Court. In one, the collector of Patna brought an action for certain lands which he claimed as the property of Government, on the ground of their being situated *in the old ditch of the fort* at that station. The decision of the Court was against the Government, and the Board abandoned the appeal, which the commissioner was desirous of preferring. It does not appear that Government has valid title to the land.

Another is a very important case, the remembrancer says, relative to a portion of the land in the Kidderpore dockyard near Calcutta. This suit originated in a claim advanced by one Gobind Chunder Bannerjee, in 1836, to a portion of land which Government had included in a lease to Mr. Kyd, of their Udhye Gunga Jheel estate; but which Gobind Chunder asserted formed part of his lakheraj, or rent-free holding of Sahiban Bageetcha. The suit was at first defended by Government and by Mr. Kyd's executors; but the Commissioner of Revenue subsequently seeing reason to believe that the land really did

belong to Sahiban Bageetcha, on the 27th December, 1837, directed the collector to confess judgment.

On the 30th July, 1838, Government, through the Marine Board, purchased from the Dockyard Company, the rights and interests of that body in certain property, which they again had bought from Mr. Kyd. The property thus acquired, included the former portion for which Gobind Chunder sued—the whole of his Sahiban Bageetcha lands having been sold at a sheriff's sale, within three months after the institution of the suit against Government, and the portion which contained this parcel having been purchased by Mr. Kyd. Of this circumstance, however, both Government and Mr. Kyd's executors were ignorant, and it was not discovered until a considerable time after the purchase by the Marine Board had been completed. So little aware, indeed, were the local authorities of the fact, that the Commissioner of Revenue made several offers to purchase the disputed land so late as 1839, nearly a year after Government had actually become the legal proprietor.

On ascertaining how the case stood, a petition was immediately presented to the judge, pointing out that Gobind Chunder had no interest in the lands for which he had obtained a decree, and the Government agent was, in consequence, authorized to institute a suit against that individual, provided there should be no legal impediment to Government so doing. An action was accordingly brought by the Marine department, but dismissed by the Sudder Ameen, on the ground that the cause of action was the same as in the previous suits and that Government was consequently barred from proceeding by section 16, Regulation III., of 1793.

In the Government petition of appeal against this decision, the greatest pains were taken to point out, that although the *subject* of action in the two suits was the same, the *cause* of action was totally distinct; that Government had, in the former suit, claimed the lands in virtue of right as owners of Udhye Gunga Jheel, but that Government now sued for them as purchasers of the rights and interests of Gobind Chunder Banerjea, in Sahiban Bageetcha. The judge, however, took the same view of the case as the Sudder Ameen, and Government has therefore been compelled to prefer a special appeal to the Sudder Court.

Should Government be defeated in this case, the consequences would be most serious; 15,000 rupees have been expended by Government, within the last few years, in raising, piling, and otherwise defending the disputed land. Besides the loss of this sum, and of the purchase money of the ground, the injury, Captain Johnstone states, "which Government would sustain by the alienation of this land would be the destruction of a dock recently built for inland steamers, the necessity of abandoning projects, sanctioned by Government, for providing wet dock and coal depôts for steam vessels, and the annihilation of every hope of bringing the two Government establishments at Kidderpore, viz., the steam foundry and dockyard, within one enclosure, a measure acknowledged by the very best authority to be most desirable. The remembrancer says, "Although sanguine as to the result, I look with some anxiety for the decision of the Appellate Court. If unfavourable, no course will be left but to purchase the land under the provisions of Regulation I. of 1824.

In 1846-7, the remembrancer reports, notwithstanding his former assurance of success, that the Kidderpore case has been decided against Government in the Sudder Court, although on grounds somewhat different to those taken by the Lower Courts. He had already reported so fully on this case through the Sudder Board, that it is unnecessary to notice it further in this Report.

The plaintiff in the former Kidderpore case has instituted another suit against Government in the 24 Pergunnahs, for a further portion of the dockyard lands, which he values at 88,241-6-4. It would, however, be premature at present to enter upon any discussion of the merits of this case. No better instance than this could be afforded of the security of the civil rights of the people, and of the helplessness of Government to effect even an important public object when the rights of property operate as a barrier.

The Government, in addition to its own suits, is also subject to litigation on account of the affair of a Commission constituting a Court of Wards, which has charge of minors, estates, and affairs. For instance, an action was brought in Rajshahee against the collector and a minor, whose estate is under the Court of Wards, but for whom no guardian had been appointed, the parties applied to having declined to act. The collector objected to defend the suit, on the ground that the estate was so poor, that the Government would be compelled to pay the costs of suit, if the case should go against the minor, and stated his opinion that a collector could not legally be made a defendant in an action for debt against a Government ward. The commissioner objected to this that the first argument would afford ground for questioning the expediency of retaining the management of the estate, but did not affect the point at issue; and in reply to the second objection, quoted clause 1, section 32, Regulation X. of 1793.

Looking at the case of Nundkoomar Roy *versus* Ramhuree Priya and Government, page 235, vol. V., of the Sudder Court's report, wherein the collector is distinctly recognised as the agent of the Court of Wards, and the Court of Wards as the official guardian of the minor, the remembrancer was of opinion that the suit was correctly laid against the collector under the section quoted by the commissioner, and that it was the duty of Government to defend it. The correspondence being submitted to the Board, their decision was that while it was the duty of the collector, in such cases, to conduct the defence of the minor, through the agency of the Government vakeel, the non-liability of the collector himself to be sued should, on principle, be asserted, and a nonsuit applied for on that ground; section 32, Regulation X. of 1793, they observed, merely required that in cases where there were guardians these must be parties to the suit. Where there were no guardians, minors might, the Board conceived, be sued by themselves.

The law charges are necessarily of considerable magnitude; in 1843-4 they were 16,226 rupees, in 1844-5 they were 17,601 rupees, and in 1845-6 they were 61,181 rupees; but the outlay is more than counterbalanced by the sums recovered. For instance, the law disbursements of the Government, as compared with their law receipts, during 1845-6 were, including costs awarded against the different departments of the Government in regular suits and actually disbursed,

rupees 36,825; the amount received under this head was rupees 169,611. The amount expended in the prosecution of suits in court was rupees 10,571; in the defence of suits, rupees 11,846; a large proportion of this was recovered, and is included among the receipts. The amount is small when it is considered in how many suits the Government have been engaged during the year. 258 rupees were advanced in Privy Council appeals; rupees 24,808 were recovered in cases of this description. Costs in pauper suits were rupees 1,157; the costs realised in these suits amount to rupees 39,334. Miscellaneous disbursements on account of judicial proceedings were rupees 4,841; the receipts under the same head, rupees 12,970. In the Salt and Opium departments the fines and penalties in favour of Government amounted to rupees 806.

The remembrancer says he is not able to give the total amount of disbursements in pauper suits in 1845-6, but the amount of costs, independent of stamp duty, debited against paupers in the different collectorates, must be very large; the Commissioner of Cuttack states it at upwards of 80,000 rupees, in three districts of his division alone. What proportion of this may be costs incurred in suits against Government he is not aware; but as a measure of simple justice, he strongly recommends the remission of such sums as cannot be classed under this head. The amount value of stamped paper due to Government in pauper suits, on the 1st May, 1846, was 344,626 rupees, the suits pending being 1,112; on the 1st May, 1847, it was 304,564 rupees.

The balance due on account of advances to parties who had appealed to the Privy Council, in 1845-6, was 233,404 rupees, and on the 1st May, 1847, it was 155,123 rupees, much of which is irrecoverably lost, for in two balances, of 30,488 rupees and 31,630 rupees, the parties have no property whatever. It will be recollected this relates to Bengal alone, and not to the whole of appeals to the Privy Council from all India.

The outstanding balances due to Government under decrees of court, are also very large, for 1845-6 they were,—

	Rupees.
Privy Council Decrees	233,404
Revenue Decrees	151,906
Salt and Opium Decrees	471,727
Military Department Decrees	7,196
Post Office Decrees	180
Total	864,415
Pauper Suits	344,626

In 1846-7, the outstanding balances were,—

	Rupees.
Revenue Decrees	191,631
Salt and Opium Decrees	511,331
Privy Council Advances	155,123
Pauper Suits	304,564

The remembrancer, Mr. Samuells, in his reports to Government, manifests a liberal and kindly consideration for the people; for instance, in the case of the practice still obtaining amongst Zemindars and landlords, of levying market dues, for the sites of markets and for

market sales, dues abolished by Lord Cornwallis, he says, the Government, in order to protect their subjects from the oppression to which it was notorious they were subjected, through means of these illegal cesses, made very considerable sacrifices of revenue, and threw open to parties aggrieved by an infringement of the law, the doors both of the Civil and the Criminal Courts; but these sacrifices have been made in vain, and the laws are wholly inoperative. The remembrancer doubts if there be a single instance, in which the free use of the ground on which Hauts, established prior to 1793, are situated, is permitted to the public. The Zemindars accepted the compensation which the Government offered them, but retained their Hauts notwithstanding, levying from the petty traders and the villagers who frequent them, Sayer and other taxes—most vexatious and oppressive from their character and their amount.

The remembrancer says the same state of things prevails in all Hauts and Bazars, whether new or old. Abwabs, Muhtoles, and Sayer taxes, under a dozen different denominations, are everywhere exacted in direct defiance of the law. Still worse is the case with regard to the extortions practised by the landlords on their unfortunate ryots. Not only is the price of every necessary of life enhanced to these men by the Bazar duties, but direct taxes, sometimes in kind and sometimes in money, are imposed upon them on every conceivable pretext; a marriage, a birth, the arrival of a guest, the occurrence of a poojah in the house of his landlord, form but a tithe of the occasions on which the ryot is called upon to contribute. So numerous and so heavy are these exactions, that they are estimated, by an experienced planter, as equivalent to a tax of 70 per cent. on the ryot's land tax. He has long been of opinion that this system is one of the master evils of the permanent settlement; so long as it is allowed to prevail, so long as the faces of the poor are ground by uncertain and ever recurring demands of this nature, it seems to him in vain to hope for any material amelioration in the condition of the people.

The remembrancer says the causes of the insufficiency of the present law are obvious. Redress in the civil courts is only to be obtained at a serious sacrifice of time, if not of money, and the sums extorted by the landholders from each individual, though large with reference to the ryot's means, are so small in actual amount, that a recourse to the civil court for their recovery would, in all probability, be attended with positive loss. Add to this, that the principle of combination for public objects is unknown to the mass of the people, and it will readily be understood why the enactments which refer the people to the civil courts in cases of this nature have become in effect a dead letter.

The remembrancer further shows his liberality with respect to granting copies of public papers, for he says the commissioner of Rajshahye having addressed me on the subject of granting copies of public letters on the requisition of the courts, a practice which he considered objectionable, I stated in reply that I considered the principle which the Board had adopted with regard to granting copies of public documents to private individuals to be the correct one, viz., that the public should be freely allowed copies of all letters, "excepting such as might contain their (the Board's) views of a suit in which Government were concerned, and might be used to the prejudice of Government, and

letters animadverting on the conduct of public officers, which could not be required for any good purpose." Documents granted to private individuals could not, he conceived, be withheld from a court of justice. And he is decidedly opposed to summary proceedings on the part of collectors, for, in a case of this kind, he says, the Board, on a reference from Rajshahye, having requested my opinion as to the competence of a collector, in the course of the settlement of a purchased Mehal, to take summary possession of lands usurped by neighbouring Zemindars; I gave it as my opinion that they were not authorized to use summary measures in such a case, and that in order to obtain possession, it would be necessary to institute a suit in the civil court. My own opinion, and I believe that of all the most able revenue officers in the Presidency is, that cases such as this are cognisable under Regulation IX. of 1825; but Government, some years since, on a reference from the Board, decided otherwise.

Appended are the several tabular statements of the various cases and disbursements.

I have now shown, by a selection of such facts, from the reports of the Bengal remembrancer (Mr. Samuells), as were best adapted for the object, that under a Government essentially military, the genius of our admirable democratic institutions has its influence, and that, as in the mother country, the poor and the weak are provided with the means, or given the opportunities of maintaining their rights and privileges against the rich and the powerful.

No. 1.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT *showing the Amount Value of Stamped Paper, &c., due to Government in Pauper Suits for the Year* 1845-46.

ZILLAH.	Amount Value of Stamp Paper, &c., due to Government up to the 30th April, 1846.		Deduct.				Remainder.		Deduct Remitted by Civil Judge or other Authority.		Remaining Unrealized on the 1st May, 1846.	
			Realized in Full up to the 30th April, 1846.		Ditto in Part.	Total Realized up to the 30th April, 1846.						
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Patna	278	41,352 8 2	12	1,303 4 0	416 3 3	12	1,719 7 3	266	39,633 0 11	...	...	266	39,633 0 11
Behar	106	33,515 7 9½	6	4,586 5 4½	7,793 4 9	6	12,379 10 1½	100	21,135 13 8	...	...	100	21,135 13 8
Sarun	46	12,037 3 0	10	2,066 8 0	1,016 14 7	10	3,083 6 7	36	8,953 12 5	...	...	36	8,953 12 5
Shahabad	107	10,564 13 9	8	257 3 4	991 13 1	8	1,249 0 5	99	9,315 13 4	...	...	99	9,315 13 4
Bhaugulpore	47	12,163 5 5	8	1,237 5 3	486 4 3	8	1,723 9 6	39	10,439 11 11	...	...	39	10,439 11 11
Dinagepore	1	57 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	57 6 0	...	...	1	57 6 0
Purneah	6	1,558 8 0	1	26 0 0	...	1	26 0 0	5	1,532 8 0	...	...	5	1,532 8 0
Tirhoot	83	34,595 10 0	4	220 8 0	321 3 3	4	541 11 3	79	34,053 14 9	...	...	79	34,053 14 9
Moorshedabad	27	4,567 5 0	4	242 13 0	225 8 0	4	468 5 0	23	4,099 0 0	...	..	23	4,099 0 0
Rajshahye	21	2,785 0 0	4	256 0 0	284 2 8	4	540 2 8	17	2,244 13 4	...	...	17	2,244 13 4
Rungpore	184	21,599 15 8½	34	1,896 12 1½	1,103 6 5	34	3,000 2 6½	150	18,599 13 2	...	...	150	18,599 13 2
Beerbhoom	167	16,859 3 7	26	1,851 6 3	2,049 0 8	26	3,900 6 11	141	12,958 12 8	1	338 0 0	140	12,620 12 8
24 Pergunnahs	371	71,871 11 0	8	2,314 9 1	1,423 13 0	8	3,738 6 1	363	68,133 4 11	19	1,855 4 0	344	66,278 0 11
Jessore	114	16,856 5 8	18	2,194 2 6	1,301 3 11	18	3,495 6 5	96	13,360 15 3	...	...	96	13,360 15 3
Nuddea	118	20,160 1 7	3	277 10 0	1 2 0	3	278 12 0	115	19,881 5 7	...	...	115	19,881 5 7
Burdwan	14	2,392 14 6	1	18 6 6	75 8 0	1	93 14 6	13	2,299 0 0	...	...	13	2,299 0 0
Bancoorah	29	3,124 2 3	5	343 2 6	105 0 0	5	448 2 6	24	2,675 15 9	...	...	24	2,675 15 9
Hooghly	32	2,991 8 3	5	127 15 0	104 6 9	5	232 5 9	27	2,759 2 6	7	...	20	2,759 2 6
Dacca	120	19,249 8 10½	27	3,373 0 0½	535 3 8½	27	3,908 3 9	93	15,341 5 1½	1	51 12 2	92	15,289 8 11½
Backergunge	51	8,500 13 0	13	1,387 4 6	589 0 10	13	1,976 5 4	38	6,524 7 8	...	...	38	6,524 7 8
Mymunsing	105	7,519 1 7	14	499 1 7	325 7 3	14	824 8 10	91	6,694 8 9	...	...	91	6,694 8 9
Sylhet	19	3,602 4 8	2	131 0 0	78 13 9	2	209 13 9	17	3,392 6 11	...	...	17	3,392 6 11
Cuttack	61	12,846 6 2	12	2,451 15 2	36 7 10	12	2,488 7 0	49	10,357 15 2	...	...	49	10,357 15 2
Pooree	16	11,464 7 10	4	271 0 0	...	4	271 0 0	12	11,193 7 10	6	2,780 10 1	6	8,412 13 9
Balasore	11	2,611 5 6	1	48 0 0	1 0 2	1	49 0 2	10	2,562 5 4	...	...	10	2,562 5 4
Midnapore	64	16,542 15 3	2	371 6 6	150 0 0	2	521 6 6	62	16,021 8 9	...	...	62	16,021 8 9
Chittagong	14	2,599 13 8	3	291 3 8	874 6 0	3	1,165 9 8	11	1,434 4 0	...	...	11	1,434 4 0
Tipperah	13	3,187 13 0	2	152 4 0	292 5 0	2	444 9 0	11	2,743 4 0	...	...	11	2,743 4 0
Bullooah	6	1,447 8 0	...	...	194 12 7	...	194 12 7	6	1,252 11 5	...	...	6	1,252 11 5
Total	2,231	3,98,625 3 2½	237	28,196 2 4½	20,776 7 8½	237	48,972 10 1	1,994	3,49,652 9 1½	34	5,025 10 3	1,960	3,44,626 14 10½

No. 1.—Continued.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT *showing the Amount Value of Stamped Paper, &c., due to Government in Pauper Suits for the Year* 1845-46.

ZILLAH.	Deduct.														Total No. of Cases pending on the File of the Court on the 1st May, 1846.	
	No. of Cases struck off the File of the Court for want of Assets.		Ditto for Default.		No. of Cases pending in Appeal, or under Re-Trial.		No. of Cases in which, in consequence of there being no Assets, or from other causes, no steps have been taken to recover the Government Dues.		No. of Cases of which the Records have been destroyed by Fire, &c., &c.		Total.					
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Patna	20	4,929 13 0	...	...	9	1,353 2 0	55	2,690 3 9	...	...	84	8,973 2 9	182	30,659 14 2		
Behar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	21,135 13 8		
Sarun	15	4,418 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	4,418 0 0	21	4,535 12 5		
Shahabad	26	1,263 8 0	...	...	1	333 0 0	21	2,451 0 0	...	...	48	4,047 8 0	51	5,268 5 4		
Bhaugulpore	1	1,053 8 0	...	...	4	1,225 0 0	6	3,352 8 0	...	...	11	5,631 0 0	28	4,808 11 11		
Dinagepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	57 6 0		
Purneah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1,532 8 0		
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	34,053 14 9		
Moorshedabad	8	1,696 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1,696 13 0	15	2,402 3 0		
Rajshahye	5	675 15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	675 15 9	12	1,568 13 7		
Rungpore	80	8,873 0 7½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	8,873 0 7½	70	9,726 12 6½		
Beerbhoom	41	2,605 13 3	...	...	2	151 4 0	2	904 0 0	...	...	45	3,661 1 3	95	8,959 11 5		
24 Pergunnahs	46	10,064 3 4	...	...	1	693 10 9	238	46,665 4 2	...	...	285	57,428 2 3	59	8,849 14 8		
Jessore	50	6,286 14 1	1	49 12 0	7	1,677 12 6	...	...	...	...	58	8,014 6 7	38	5,346 8 8		
Nuddea	4	618 9 0	...	...	3	1,305 11 0	...	...	...	...	7	1,924 4 0	108	17,957 1 7		
Burdwan	2	288 7 9	...	...	3	809 8 2	...	...	...	...	5	1,097 15 9	8	1,201 0 3		
Bancoorah	5	511 7 2	...	...	1	59 8 0	...	...	...	...	6	570 15 2	18	2,105 0 7		
Hooghly	6	635 3 3	...	...	...	...	5	678 2 3	...	...	11	1,313 5 6	9	1,445 13 0		
Dacca	38	5,236 9 10½	...	...	3	425 0 0	...	...	19	...	60	5,661 9 10½	32	9,627 15 1		
Backergunge	14	2,950 2 2	...	...	3	1,174 0 0	...	...	...	...	17	4,124 2 2	21	2,400 5 6		
Mymunsing	21	1,986 2 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	1,548 12 0	55	3,534 14 9	36	3,159 10 0		
Sylhet	12	1,006 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1,006 12 6	5	2,385 10 5		
Cuttack	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	10,357 15 2		
Pooree	...	...	...	...	1	1,034 8 0	...	...	...	...	1	1,034 8 0	5	7,378 5 9		
Balasore	...	...	...	...	..	...	6	1,516 8 6	...	...	6	1,516 8 6	4	1,045 12 10		
Midnapore	20	6,754 14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	6,754 14 8	42	9,266 10 1		
Chittagong	3	534 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	534 13 0	8	899 7 0		
Tipperah	3	1,027 4 0	...	...	2	247 0 0	...	...	...	...	5	1,274 4 0	6	1,469 0 0		
Bullooah	...	...	...	...	1	54 8 0	...	...	...	...	1	54 8 0	5	1,198 3 5		
Total	420	63,417 15 2	1	49 12 0	41	10,548 8 3	333	58,257 10 8	53	1,548 12 0	848	1,33,822 10 1	1,112	2,10,804 4 9½		

FORT WILLIAM,
The 14*th December*, 1846.

E. A. SAMUELLS,
Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

No. 2.—General Abstract Statement *showing the Sums due to Government on account*

Division.	Zillah.	Amount due to Government on account of Stamp Duty.	Amount due on account of Costs, exclusive of Stamp Duty.	Total.	In preceding Years.
Patna.....	Patna*				
	Behar*				
	Sarun	11,056 3 9	19 9 7	11,075 13 4	1,031 10 4½
	Shahabad	9,360 14 5	56 12 0	9,417 10 5	310 0 10
Bhaugulpore ..	Bhaugulpore .	6,542 0 0	344 15 11	6,886 15 11	79 10 9
	Dinagepore ..	1,708 6 8	645 10 2	2,354 0 10	..
	Monghyr	4,820 5 8	..	4,820 5 8	106 10 0
	Purneah	2,145 0 0	..	2,145 0 0	..
	Tirhoot	35,157 14 3	218 14 9	35,376 13 0	1,243 2 3
	Maldah	8,699 1 11	30 0 0	8,729 1 11	..
Moorshedabad	Moorshedabad	4,659 11 0	8 12 7	4,668 7 7	121 9 6
	Bogoorah	..	..	..	..
	Rungpore	24,562 10 4	659 11 2	25,222 5 6	2,985 10 10
	Rajshahye ...	4,056 8 0	..	4,056 8 0	..
	Pubnah.....	..	..	..	..
	Beerbhoom ..	14,682 0 0	5,244 8 11	19,926 8 11	2,038 6 11
	Nuddea	24,063 7 7	..	24,063 7 7	435 12 6
Jessore	Soonderbuns..	..	..	..	..
	24 Pergunnahs	66,943 4 5	58 15 0	67,002 3 5	1,369 7 4
	Calcutta	..	..	..	..
	Jessore*				
	Burdwan	13,083 10 0	..	13,083 10 0	1,617 8 5
	Hooghly*				
	Bancoorah ...	4,316 0 0	241 7 4	4,557 7 4	474 15 3
	Baraset	..	..	..	..
Dacca	Dacca	9,721 7 10	..	9,721 7 10	..
	Furreedpore ..	..	..	..	..
	Sylhet.....	4,244 8 3	183 15 5	4,428 7 8	..
	Backergunge .	5,869 9 1	..	5,869 9 1	568 12 4
	Mymunsing ..	10,576 13 4	..	10,576 13 4	879 9 6
Cuttack	Cuttack	13,763 8 8	..	13,763 8 8	18 14 0
	Balasore	2,690 13 6	..	2,690 13 6	..
	Khoordah	8,072 3 2	1,007 12 0	9,079 15 2	271 0 0
	Midnapore ...	17,731 3 10¾	450 10 10	18,181 14 8¾	150 0 0
Hazareebaugh.	Hazareebaug .	..	..	..	..
	Lohardangah .	..	..	..	..
	Maunbhoom ..	..	..	..	..
Assam	Durrung	..	..	..	..
	Gowalparah ..	507 8 0	..	507 8 0	..
	Kamroop	..	..	..	..
	Nowgong	..	..	..	..
	Luckimpore ..	..	..	..	..
	Seebsaugor ...	..	..	..	..
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	10,078 9 1	..	10,078 9 1	..
	Tipperah.....	6,271 14 11	..	6,271 14 11	229 2 4
	Bullooah.....	6,418 12 9	..	6,418 12 9	842 13 7
Arracan	Aeng.....	..	..	..	..
	Ramrie	..	..	..	..
	Sandoway ...	..	..	..	..
	Total	3,31,804 2 5¾	9,171 11 8	3,40,975 14 1¾	14,774 12 8½

Fort William,
The 3rd October, 1847.

f Stamp Duty, &c., in Pauper Suits, realized and outstanding on the 1st May, 1847.

Realized.			Balance.			
rom 1st May, 1846, to 30th April, 1847.	Total realized.	Outstanding on the 1st May, 1847.	Remitted by order of Comr. of Bev. or other authority.	Net Balance outstanding on the 1st May, 1847.	Remarks.
156 1 7	1,187 11 11½	9,888 1 4½	..	9,888 1 4½	* No returns have been received from the Collectors of Patna, Behar, Jessore, and Hooghly.
255 11 3	565 12 1	8,851 14 4	4,233 10 11	4,618 3 5	
292 2 0	371 12 9	6,515 3 2	..	6,515 3 2	
183 12 10½	183 12 10½	2,170 3 11½	..	2,170 3 11½	
70 11 4	177 5 4	4,643 0 4	..	4,643 0 4	
592 8 0	592 8 0	1,552 8 0	..	1,552 8 0	
567 13 3	1,810 15 6	33,692 12 3	..	33,692 12 3	
..	..	8,729 1 11	..	8,729 1 11	
438 12 10	560 6 4	4,108 13 6	..	4,108 13 6	
..	..	..	..	..	
1,305 14 6	4,291 9 4	20,930 12 2	..	20,930 12 2	
56 13 1	56 13 1	3,999 10 11	753 8 0	3,246 2 11	
..	..	..	..	..	
849 14 6	2,888 5 5	17,038 3 6	..	17,038 3 6	
517 5 1	953 1 7	23,111 0 9	..	23,111 0 9	
..	..	..	..	..	
1,712 6 7	3,081 13 11	63,920 5 6	..	63,920 5 6	
..	..	..	..	..	
170 13 1	†1,788 5 6	11,295 4 6	..	11,295 4 6	† Besides this amount Rupees 53–10–6 have been realized on account of interest.
52 13 1	527 12 4	4,029 11 0	..	4,029 11 0	
..	..	..	..	..	
1,005 9 6	1,005 9 6	8,715 14 4	..	8,715 14 4	
..	..	..	..	..	
1 8 0	1 8 0	4,426 15 8	..	4,426 15 8	
1,369 8 11	1,938 5 3	4,046 14 2	..	4,046 14 2	
591 0 8	1,470 10 2	9,106 3 2	306 8 0	8,799 11 2	
2,452 4 7	2,471 2 7	11,318 8 2	..	11,318 8 2	
49 1 6	49 1 6	2,641 12 0	..	2,641 12 0	
140 5 4	411 5 4	8,668 9 10	..	8,668 9 10	
..	150 0 0	18,031 14 8¾	..	18,031 14 8¾	
..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	507 8 0	..	507 8 0	
..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	
1,603 12 1	1,603 12 1	8,474 13 0	..	8,474 13 0	
200 2 3	429 4 7	5,842 10 6	753 2 8	5,089 7 10	
399 3 3	1,242 0 10	5,176 11 11	824 1 11	4,352 10 0	
..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	
15,036 1 1½	29,810 13 10	3,11,435 2 7¾	6,870 15 6	3,04,564 3 1¾	
Deduct realized in excess	270 2 4				
	29,540 11 6				

E. A. SAMUELLS,
Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

No. 3.—STATEMENT *of Sums advanced by the Honourable East India Company in Cases appealed to Her Majesty's Privy Council.*

No.	Date of Decree of Privy Council.	Date of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut's order for execution.	Names of Parties.	Amount advanced by the Honourable Company, the same being made payable by the Appellants and Respondents respectively.		Realized.	Balance.	Remarks.
				£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	9th Dec., 1833	20th June, 1836	Banoo Bebee Chowdrine, Appellant,	89 6 2	898 1 3	898 1 3	..	
			versus					
			Imam Bux Gazee Chowdry, Respondent	64 14 4	647 2 7	647 2	..	
2	4th Jan., 1834	21st June, 1837	G. J. Gordon, Executor of Futteahyal Khan, Appellant,	..	..	..	..	
			versus					
			Khaja Aboo Mahomed Khan, &c., Respondents	1,156 0 0	9,254 0 0	9,254 0 0	..	
3	24th Ditto	27th Nov., 1836	Gopee Mohun Tagore, &c., Appellants,	668 10 0	6,685 0 0	6,685 0 0	..	
			versus					
			Raja Radhakant, Respondent	536 12 10	5,366 6 4	5,366 6 4	..	
4	16th April, 1834	..	Suttro Gun Sutputty, Appellant,	944 19 4	9,450 1 6	113 0 0	9,337 1 6	The balance due from the Appellant has been stationary since 1838, in consequence of there being no property found in the Zillah belonging to him; but there are 5000 Rs. held in deposit in the Treasury of the Sudder Court, being the amount origiually lodged as security on the institution of the suit, which sum can now be transferred to payment of the balance, and for the residue the Collector of the District should be addressed to enquire and report as to the existence or otherwise of the property of the Appellant, and on the receipt of such report, application should be made to restore the suit for re-issuing the execution of the decree. In regard to the balance due from the Respon-
			versus					
			Sabitra Daye, Respondent	868 8 0	8,684 0 0	4 10 0	8,679 6 0	

	1835	1836	pellant,											
			versus											
			Sumboo Chunder Roy, Respondent	354	12	1	3,546	13	1	3,546	13	1	..	
6	Ditto	..	Sumboo Chunder Chowdry, &c., Appellants,	772	14	2	7,727	1	3	7,727	1	3	..	
			versus											
			Narain Dobey, &c., Respondents	698	5	8	6,972	13	3	6,972	13	3	..	
7	29th June, 1836	21st June, 1837	Joynarain Roy, Appellant, ...	1,751	16	6	19,393	6	2	19,393	6	2	..	
			versus											
			Rammanick Moody, Respondent	..			..			..			..	
8	Ditto.....	Ditto.....	Hurolal Roy, Appellant,.....	..			..			..			..	
			versus											
			Koomar Sing, Respondent....	892	3	10	9,825	14	6	9,825	14	6	..	
9	30th Nov., 1836	31st July, 1837	Raja Gopal Indronaraine Roy, Appellant,	962	8	4	9,966	3	4	9,966	3	4	..	
			versus											
			Raja Juggurnauth Gurgo, Respondent	169	7	2	1,753	12	10	1,753	12	10	..	
10	22d Dec., 1836	..	Syed Shah Ausuddoolla, Appellant,	1,643	0	9	16,431	0	0	25	0	0	16,406	0 0
			versus											
			Musst. Bebee Imamun, Respondent	1,458	17	5	14,582	0	0	..			14,582	0 0
11	1st March, 1837	31st July, 1837	Doomun Sing and others, Appellants,	1,299	19	3	13,865	9	5	13,865	9	5	..	
			versus											
			Kasheeram and Toolseeram, Respondents	201	1	1	2,144	8	3	2,144	8	3	..	
12	Ditto.....	..	Kristchunder Rae, &c., Appellants,	1,425	7	4	..			..			..	
			versus											
			Mohonee Mohun Tagore, &c., Respondents	..			..			..			..	

	In regard to the balance due from the Appellant, it is under the same difficulty as that of No. 4, and a similar report from the Collector is necessary previous to re-issuing execution. And in regard to the balance due from the Respondent, it appears from the report of the Record-keeper of the District of Patna, that in his Division the Respondent has some property, and in consequence application has recently been made for re-issuing the execution.
	Execution suspended under orders of Government since 1838.

No. 3.—Continued.—STATEMENT *of Sums advanced by the Honourable East India Company in Cases appealed to Her Majesty's Privy Council.*

No.	Date of Decree of Privy Council,	Date of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut's orders for execution.	Names of Parties.	Amount advanced by the Honourable Company, the same being made payable by the Appellants and Respondents respectively.		Realized.	Balance.	Remarks.
				£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
13	12th July, 1837	23rd July, 1839	Meer Golam Russool, &c., Appellants,	2,140 10 8	26,459 7 4	25,398 10 6	1,060 12 10	The balance due from the Appellant is being recovered by instalments, under sanction of Government.
			versus					
			Musst. Mungloo Meer, &c., Respondents	240 8 4	2,972 13 10	..	2,972 13 10	The demand against the Respondent is not recovered in consequence of his property not being traceable.
14	11th Dec., 1837	23rd Feb., 1839	Raja Deendyal Sing, &c., Appellants	3,106 5 3	31,062 0 0	26,767 11 10	4,294 4 2	The balance due from the Appellant is being recovered by instalments, under sanction of Government.
			versus					
			Raja Beer Kishen Sing, &c., Respondents	744 8 1	7,444 8 0	7,444 8 0	..	
15	3rd Jan., 1840	2nd Feb., 1841	Muttyloll Oopadhia, Appellant	2,873 3 4	30,488 13 9	..	30,488 13 9	Neither the Appellant nor his heirs are reported to be forthcoming.
			versus					
			Jugunnath Gargo, Respondent	2,296 4 2	24,268 14 1	24,368 14 1	..	
16	13th July, 1840	24th Dec., 1841	Keerut Sing, Appellant,.....	2,996 4 2	31,630 12 8	..	31,630 12 8	The Appellant has no property. The demand against the Respondent is being recovered by instalments under sanction of Government.
			versus					
			Kolahul Sing, Respondent	596 17 6	6,300 5 5	3,358 3 0	2,942 2 5	
17	25th Feb., 1841	24th Dec., 1841	Jewun Doss Saho, Appellant,	1,107 2 11	11,840 6 0	11,840 6 0	..	
			versus					
			Shaikh Kubeerooddeen Ahmud, Respondent	981 14 1	10,498 12 10	10,498 12 10	..	
18	25th Ditto	24th Ditto	Baboo Greedharee Sing, Appellant,	3,316 9 2	35,472 6 1	8,759 8 0	26,712 14 1	The amount due from the Appellant is in course of recovery, that due from the Respondent is also being recovered by instalments under sanction of Government.
			versus					
			Kolahul Sing, Respondent....	761 9 4	8,143 4 5	..	8,143 4 5	
19	4th June, 1841	14th Jan., 1843	Ramcoomar Burmah, Appellant,	760 17 0	8,811 15 2	*10,030 5 9	..	* Inclusive of interest.
			versus					
			Ranee Indranee, Respondent..	715 3 4	8,282 14 9	8,282 14 9	..	
20	Ditto.....	Ditto.....	Ranee Indranee, Appellant, ..	322 17 6	3,856 3 5	3,856 3 5	..	
			versus					

			Ditto, ditto, except Ahmedoolla,	351	8	8	3,414	8	4	3,414	8	4	..			
			Ahmedoolla, alone, ...	124	12	8	1,210	10	11	..			1,210	10	11	In course of recovery.
			Kootbee Begum, Respondent..	1,182	11	11	11,526	1	8	7,750	0	0	3,776	1	8	
22	11th Aug., 1842	30th Mar., 1843	Maharaja Mitter Jeet Sing, ...	7,299	19	7	70,926	9	4	70,926	9	4	..			
			versus													
			Baboo Greedharee Sing, &c...	3,772	2	11	36,650	2	4	36,650	2	4	..			
23	13th Dec., 1843	28th Nov., 1844	Dhurm Doss Pawray, Appellant,	1,896	14	9	20,645	0	8	5,000	0	0	15,645	0	8	A precept has been sent to the Zillah Judge for execution of the decree of the Privy Council.
			versus													
			Shama Soondry Daby, Respondent	1,746	5	1	18,994	13	2	..			18,994	13	2	
24	19th June, 1844	28th April, 1845	Maharaja Tezchunder Bahadoor, Appellant,	2,566	3	8	30,133	2	6	+30,238	2	6	..			+ Inclusive of interest.
			versus													
			Sreekant Ghose, Respondent ..	109	14	3	1,288	2	4	..			1,288	2	4	In course of recovery.
25	3rd Sept., 1844	30th May, 1846	Shumsunnissa Khanum, Appellant,	3,070	12	2	26,624	15	0	..			26,624	15	0	Ditto.
			versus													
			Roy Jan Khanum, Respondent	427	4	6	4,968	12	4	‡5,041	14	9	..			‡ Inclusive of interest.
26	13th Jan., 1845	30th May, 1846	Chowdry Debeepersaud and others,	902	13	6	6,660	1	0	..			6,660	1	0	In course of recovery.
			versus													
			Chowdry Dowlut Sing, &c....	170	4	6	1,953	15	8	..			1,953	15	8	
				64,173	0	3	6,47,603	4	10							
			Less case No. 12.....	1,425	7	4	Plus 178	2	5							
										4,14,377	5	2	2,33,404	2	1	
				62,747	12	11	6,47,781	7	3							

ABSTRACT.

Total Amount of Costs due to Government on account of Advances made by the Hon. Company in Privy Council Appeals in previous years.			Ditto in the year 1845-6.			Total.			Deduct						Balance.		
									Realized in previous years.			Ditto in the year 1845-6.			Total.		
£	s.	d.	Rs.	A.	P.	£	s.	d.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
55,501	0	4	575,974	4	0	7,246	12	7	71,807	3	3	62,747	12	11	647,781	7	3	345,736	5	0	68,641	0	2	414,377	5	2	233,404	2	1

FORT WILLIAM, *The 14th December*, 1846.

E. A. SAMUELLS, *Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.*

No. 4.—Register *of Sums advanced by the Honourable East In*

No	Zillah.	Date of Decree of Privy Council.	Date of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut's order for Execution.	Names of Parties.	Amount advanced by the Honourable Company, the same being made payable by the Appellants and Respondents respectively.		Realized preceding Years.
					£ s. d.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A
4	Midnapore..	April 16th, 1834	..	Suttro Ghun Sutputty, Appellant	944 19 4	9,450 1 6	113 0
				versus			
				Sabitra Daye, Respondent	868 8 0	8,684 0 0	4 10
10	Bhaugulpore	Dec. 22nd, 1836	..	Syed Shah Ausudoolla, Appellant	1,643 0 9	16,431 0 0	25 0
				versus			
				Musst. Bebee Imamun, Respondent	1,458 17 5	14,582 0 0	..
13	Patna	July 12th, 1837	Feb. 23rd, 1839	Meer Golam Russool and others, Appellants	2,140 10 8	26,459 7 4	25,398 10
				versus			
				Musst. Mungloo Meer and others, Respondents	240 8 4	2,972 13 10	..
14	Sarun	Dec. 11th, 1837	Feb. 23rd, 1839	Raja Deendyal Sing, &c., Appellants	3,106 5 3	31,062 0 0	26,767 11
				versus			
				Raja Beer Kishen Sing, &c., Respondents	744 8 1	7,444 8 0	7,444 8
15	Midnapore..	Jan. 3rd, 1840	Feb. 2nd, 1841	Mutty Lall Oopadhya, Appellant	2,873 3 4	30,488 13 9	..
				versus			
				Juggornath Gurgo, Respondent	2,296 4 2	24,368 14 1	24,368 14
16	Behar	July 13th, 1840	Dec. 24th, 1841	Keerut Sing, Appellant	2,996 4 2	31,630 12 8	..
				versus			
				Kolahul Sing, Respondent	596 17 6	6,300 5 5	3,358 3

pany in Cases appealed to Her Majesty's Privy Council.

lized ng the icial ear 6-47.	Total Realized.	Balance outstanding on the 1st May, 1847.	Remarks.
. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	
..	113 0 0	9,337 1 6	There are two Mehals registered in the Midnapore Collector's Office, in the name of the Appellant, though stated in the Mofussil to be held by his brother, Bhoruttee Churn Sutputtee, but this it appears is only with a view of avoiding claims against the Estate of Appellant whose son is alive. Large properties also, formerly in the name of the Respondent, all appear to have been transferred to others, owing to Decrees passed in the Civil Courts, in cases with relatives of Respondent, which were probably collusive.
..	4 10 0	3,679 6 0	The Collector has, however, been requested to direct the Government Vakeel to afford his assistance to the Collectorate Nazir in ferreting out the fraudulent transfers of the property which have doubtless taken place.
..	25 0 0	16,406 0 0	A list of the property which Shah Enyat Hossein pledged for his father, Shah Ausudoolla, in 1818, together with a list of the property pledged by Feka Sing, have been forwarded to the Collector of Bhaugulpore, with instructions to make renewed inquiries into this matter, and to attach the property of Feka Sing, should it be found that it did not pass out of his hands by means of a Revenue Sale.
..	..	14,582 0 0	In regard to the recovery of the balance due from the Respondent, on an application made by the Government Pleader, the Judge of Bhaugulpore sent a Roobacarry to the Judge of Patna, requesting him to direct the Collector of that District to sell to Ma. Telwa, &c., the property of the Respondent. The Estate was accordingly advertised for sale by orders of the Judge of Patna; but under a petition from one Hyatoonessa, the same Judge, in his Roobacarry, dated the 20th September, 1845, prohibited the sale, and directed the Government Pleader to petition him, if he had any objections to urge against the claim of Hyatoonessa. A petition was accordingly drawn up and sent to the Government Pleader of Patna, on the 15th November, 1845.
316 9 1	27,715 3 7	..	* Inclusive of interest.
..	..	2,972 13 10	Certain lands are to be sold in Zillah Tirhoot, in satisfaction of a Decree held by Musst. Mungloo, from which it is probable the balance due from her may be speedily realized.
..	26,767 11 10	4,294 4 2	The balance due from the Appellant is being recovered by instalments under sanction of Government.
..	7,444 8 0	..	
..	..	30,488 13 9	The Collector of Midnapore states that there is no property to be found of the Appellant, as to what security was taken in the appeals and what property now liable, cannot be ascertained accurately except by examination of the Bonds or copies of them. Vide Collector's Letter, No. 121, dated 21st June, 1847. The Government Pleader has been requested to obtain copies of the Bonds from the Records of the Sudder Court for transmission to the Collector.
..	24,368 14 1	..	
..	..	31,630 12 8	The Nazir of the Behar Collectorate reports the Appellant, Keerut Sing, to have died and left no property. The balance due from the Respondent is being recovered by instalments under sanction of Government.
..	3,353 3 6	2,942 2 5	

No. 4.—Continued.—REGISTER *of Sums advanced by the Honour*

No	Zillah.	Date of Decree of Privy Council.	Date of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut's order for Execution.	Names of Parties.	Amount advanced by the Honourable Company, the same being made payable by the Appellants and Respondents respectively.		Realized preceding Years
					£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A
18	Patna	Feb. 25th, 1841	Dec. 24th, 1841	Baboo Gredharee Sing, Appellant	3,316 9 2	35,472 6 1	..
				versus			
				Kolahul Sing, Respondent	761 9 4	8,143 4 5	8,759
21	Patna	Aug. 11th, 1841	Mar. 30th, 1843	Sheick Imdad Ally and others, Appellants			
				versus			
				Kootbee Begum, Respondent			
				Awarded against all the Appellants	931 15 1	9,053 5 3	9,053 5
				Ditto ditto except Ahmudoolla	351 8 8	3,414 8 4	3,414 8
				Awarded against Ahmudoolla alone	124 12 8	1,210 10 11	1,210 10
				Ditte Kootbee Begum	1,182 11 11	11,526 1 8	7,750 0
23	Beerbhoom	Dec. 13th, 1843	Nov. 28th, 1844	Dhurm Doss Pauray, Appellant	1,896 14 9	31,704 2 9	5,000 0
				versus			
				Shama Soondry Deba, Respondent	1,746 5 1	6,309 10 5	..
24	Beerbhoom	June 19th, 1844	April 28th, 1845	Maha Raja Tej Chunder Bahadore, Appellant	2,566 3 8	30,133 2 6	30,238 2
				versus			
				Sreekant Ghose, Respondent	109 14 3	1,288 2 4	..
25	Mymunsing	Sept. 3rd, 1844	May 26th, 1846	Sumsunnissa Khanum, Appellant	3,070 12 2	26,624 15 0	..
				versus			
				Roy Jaun Khanum, Respondent	427 4 6	4,968 12 4	5,041 14
26	Moonghyr ..	May 13th, 1845	May 30th, 1846	Chowdry Debeepershad and others, Appellants	902 13 6	6,660 1 0	..
				versus			
				Chowdry Dowlut Sing, and others, Respondents	170 4 6	1,953 15 8	..
12	..	1st March, 1837	..	Kristchunder Rae, &c., Appellants	1,425 7 4	..	..
				versus			
				Mohonee Mohun Tagore, &c., Respondents	..	..	..
				Total.....	38,892 13 7	3,88,337 13 3	1,57,948 3

FORT WILLIAM,
The 3rd October, 1847.

t India Company in Cases appealed to Her Majesty's Privy Council.

iized g the cial ear -47.	Total Realized.	Balance outstanding on the 1st May, 1847.	Remarks.
A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
) 0 0	15,000 0 9	20,472 5 4	The balance due from the Appellant is being recovered by annual instalments of 5,000 rupees.
..	*8,759 0 8	..	* Inclusive of interest.
..	9,053 5 3	..	The Security Guseytee Begum has pointed out property belonging to the Respondents, situated in Zillah Paniput, which the Court of Patna has directed the Court of Paniput to bring to sale under its Proceedings, dated 27th March, 1847.
..	3,414 8 4	..	
..	1,210 10 11	..	
..	7,750 0 0	3,776 1 8	
3 2 0	29,763 2 0	4,940 9 1	
7 5 0	*6,667 5 0	..	* Inclusive of interest.
..	30,238 2 6	..	The Collector of Beerbhoom has instructed the Government Pleader to petition the Judge for the sale of the Respondent's property, and he has also written to the Deputy Magistrate at Cutwa, to direct the village authorities to take charge of the property attached.
..	..	1,283 2 4	
24 15 0	26,624 15 0	..	
..	*5,041 14 9	..	* Inclusive of interest.
47 8 0	3,347 8 0	3,312 9 0	Necessary measures have been taken for recovering this balance through the Government Pleader at Bhaugulpore.
53 15 8	1,953 15 8	..	
..	..	..	Remitted under orders of Government, No. 1465, dated 7th July, 1847.
..	..	..	
73 7 6	2,38,621 11 4	1,55,123 1 9	

E. A. SAMUELLS,
Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

No. 5.—*Abstract of Schedules A, B, and C, for the years* 1845-6 *and* 1846-7.

	Original Suits.							Appeals.								Remarks.
	Number pending on 30th April of each year.	Number instituted from 1st May to 30th April of following year.	Total.	Decided within the year. In favour of Government.	Decided within the year. Against Government.	Decided within the year. Total.	Balance pending at the end of the year.	Number pending on the 30th April of each year.	Number instituted from 1st May to 30th April of following year.	Total.	Decided within the year. In favour of Government.	Decided within the year. Against Government	Decided within the year. Total.	Balance pending at the end of the year.	Number of cases in which Government lost twice.	
1845-6																
A	....	....	552	189	48	237	315	....	....	118	45	12	57	61	8	The amount pending under A, in the year, was 1,037,132 rupees.
B	....	....	222	83	18	101	121	....	....	76	34	5	39	37	4	The amount pending under B, in the year, was 3,286,227 rupees.
C	....	....	148	112	15	127	21	....	....	40	7	9	16	24	8	The amount pending under C, in the year, was 359,051 rupees.
1846-7																
A	309	298	607	174	51	225	382	58	42	100	23	8	31	69	4	The amount pending under A, in this year, was 1,127,064 rupees.
B	121	62	183	72	14	86	97	33	24	57	23	1	24	33	1	The amount pending in B, in this year, was 785,535 rupees.
C	21	64	85	34	5	39	46	11	12	23	9	4	13	10	4	The amount pending under C, in this year, was 284,165 rupees.

A are Suits instituted to establish some substantial Right.
B are Suits instituted to obtain redress for Official Acts.
C are Suits in which Government is Plantiff.

Under A the suits have ten denominations.
Under B the suits have eight denominations.
Under C the suits have six denominations.

No. 6.—Abstract Statement *of Decrees passed in favour of Government in the years* 1845-6 *and* 1846-7.

		Total Number and Value of Cases decreed in favour of Government up to 30th April.		Remaining unrealized on 1st May.		Pending on the file on 1st May.	
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
			Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
Revenue Department,	1845-6....	302	249,885	150	151,906	110	126,953
Do. do.	1846-7....	,,	265,996	,,	192,756	,,	191,631
Customs, Salt, & Opium,	1845-6....	92	555,336	88	471,727	70	347,921
Salt Department,	1846-7....	,,	596,662	,,	498,588	,,	498,571
Opium Department,	1846-7....	,,	16,607	,,	12,377	,,	12,377
Abkaree, or Liquor Sale Department	1846-7....	,,	382	,,	382	,,	382

Additional Observations on the means of maintaining Troops in Health.

By Assistant-Surgeon Edward Balfour, *Madras Army.*

[Read before the Statistical Section of the British Association at Swansea, 10th August, 1848.]

In a paper which was read before the Statistical Society by Mr. Hume, M.P., in 1845, I endeavoured to show that in every country the native races were more healthy than strangers; and that, consequently, when our soldiers left their native land to serve abroad, they quitted the climate most conducive to their health and longevity.

In a subsequent paper I endeavoured to establish the fact, that the chief cause of this increased mortality existed in the climates of particular localities, which could frequently be avoided by removing the troops to some healthier site, at a short distance: and the facts adduced in support of these views were deemed so conclusive that, in one colony at least, the mode of distributing the European troops was altered, and a change introduced in the class of troops employed. I was of opinion, indeed, that there were no doubts left as to the chief source of sickness, or the best means of preventing its occurrence, until a few days ago; when in a pamphlet by an eminent statist, Colonel Sykes, I observed the following passages: "Why is the health of the European troops so universally inferior to that of the Native troops serving with them, whose health, in fact, is superior, or at least equal, to that of European troops in their own lands? I will not say that the question is absolutely solved by the reply, 'Habits of life;' but I will say, reasoning from analogy, that the reply goes a great way to solve it." (Vital Statistics of the East India Armies in India, page 23.)

"The climate of India is less to blame than individuals; for, in case foreigners find the people of a country healthy they should, to a certain extent, conform to the habits of the natives to be healthy also." (Ibid., page 25.)

No data are given in the pamphlet to support the opinion that "habits of life," or "the quantity of spirits consumed," are the chief causes of disease in India, although it is an opinion opposed to many

facts which have been brought forward, and to others which could now be adduced, and is moreover of a nature to produce much future evil by prolonging the loss of life, and the injury to the public finances that must always continue, while our time and exertions are being devoted solely to efforts to check intemperance, which, even if successful, can only palliate, but never remove, the evils that spring from climate. It may, likewise, by withdrawing attention from one great, and I believe the greatest, cause of sickness, the noxious influence of particular localities, tend to retard the day which I hope to see, when healthy sites having been selected for cantonments, the English soldier shall enjoy in India almost as good health as in his native country.

It would not be difficult to form an approximation to the actual loss which the service sustains from the intemperance of its soldiers, and the amount would be found to add only a small proportion to the deaths from climatorial diseases; while, on the other hand, the latter continue to appear in spite of the most temperate and regular habits, and defy every attempt at prevention, except that of withdrawing from the locality. There seems an impression, a very unjust one in my opinion, that a soldier is generally an intemperate character, but it is not found that other classes of our countrymen, not soldiers, enjoy an immunity from disease. What is the proportion of deaths, for example, amongst the civilians in India, the most intelligent, best paid, best lodged, and most independent servants of the Indian Government? they are certainly a highly temperate, if not an abstemious class of men, and although their duties are very laborious, they can generally take a few days rest when indisposed; and, therefore, if the climate of India is less to blame than individuals, we ought to find this class quite exempt from the high rates of mortality which the military present. But how stand the facts? Although the mortality in England amongst those insured in the Equitable Society, from 1801 to 1832, averaged only 9·1 per 1000 annually*, Mr. H. T. Prinsep informs us that the twenty years, from 1809 to 1828 inclusive,

The Madras Civilians lost 23·8 per 1000 of their strength.
The Bengal Civilians ,, 25·1 ,, ,,
The Bombay Civilians ,, 31·7 ,, ,,

In the invaluable reports on the British Army, Colonel Tulloch, writing on the great mortality on the Sierra Leone command, remarks that "The extent to which vice and intemperance was carried, not only by the troops but other classes also of the white population, may probably have aggravated the evils of the climate; that this, however, could only have contributed in a very minor degree to induce the mortality here recorded is sufficiently proved by what took place among the church missionaries, a class of persons least likely to have been subject to such causes of disease.

"Of 89 who arrived between March, 1804, and August, 1825,

All men in the prime of life there died	54
Returned to England in bad health	14
Returned to England in good health	7
Remained on the coast	14
Total	89

* Lancet, vol. ii., 1837-1838. June 23rd, 1838.

"If we assume the number resident in 1825 as the average constantly present during the preceding 21 years, and it is not likely to have been more, the mortality may be estimated at about 17 per centum, though not including the years in which the troops suffered most." (Colonel Tulloch's Reports, Western Coast of Africa, Sierra Leone command, p. 8.)

Thus, whatever class of our countrymen be examined, whatever be their circumstances, position or duties, the results obtained are similar, and go far to prove that the chief causes of the increased mortality are not to be sought in their food or drink, dress or lodgings, but in some noxious climatorial influences that they encounter when abroad.

It must, however, on the other hand, be acknowledged that the additional comforts and conveniences of life enjoyed by the richer classes in England, and their more sober and temperate habits, exempt them from many of the evils that shorten the lives of the labouring population, and, in like manner, the difference between the average mortality among the officers and the soldiers of any body of troops would seem to give the measure of the diminution that might be effected among the latter by raising their general material and moral condition to a level with that of their superiors.

There are few authentic documents regarding the mortality which occurs among the higher classes, but that which has been quoted by Colonel Tulloch as affording the best standard with which to contrast the mortality among the military, is the proportion of deaths between the ages of 20 and 40 among the parties insured in the Equitable Office from 1801 to 1832 inclusive; this is stated at 9·1 per 1000 of the insured, annually.

The officers of the British Army being part of the better classes of the country, the mortality amongst them should assimilate in some respect to that ascertained in this insurance office, and, if any importance be attached to better food, clothing, and lodging, the deaths among the officers should be fewer than among the soldiers they command. It was in examining these two points, viz., the comparative mortality among soldiers and officers, and the comparative mortality among officers and men of their own rank in civil life, that the results were obtained which are given in the following tables.

It will be observed that the average mortality among the officers of the army in England and among the parties insured in the Equitable Society is nearly the same.

TABLE I.—GREAT BRITAIN.

	Average Strength.	Total Deaths.	Ratio per 1000 of Mean Strength Diet.
Officers of the Household Troops, Dragoon Guards for 11 years, from 1826 to 1836.....	700	67	9·57
Officers of the 27th Regiment of the Line on Home Service for 11 years, from 1826 to 1836	900	110	11·00
Parties in the Equitable Society for 32 years, from 1801 to 1832	....	331	9·10

So that 10 per 1000 annually might be considered as the average rate of mortality among the officers of the army when in England.

But the ratio of deaths among the private soldiers is considerably higher than this, as the following table will show.

TABLE II.

	Average Annual Ratio per 1000 of Mean Strength Died.		Authority.
	Officers, 11 years, from 1826 to 1836.	Troops Generally.	Reports on United Kingdom.
Household Troops for 7¼ years, from January, 1830, to March, 1837	9·57	14·5	Page 10
Dragoon Guards and Dragoons 7¼ years, from January, 1830, to March, 1837		15·3	,, 7
27 Regiments of the Line serving at home for 11 years, from 1826 to 1836	11·00	....	,, 19
Regiments of the Line in Ireland for 32 years, from 1797 to 1828	....	15·5	,, 33
Depôts of West India Regiments for 7¼ years, from January, 1830, to March, 1837	....	18·3	,, 11
Foot Guards of West India Regiments for 7¼ years, from January, 1830, to March, 1837	....	21·6	,, 9

I have already observed that the increased mortality which occurs among our English soldiers when on service in the colonies has been erroneously attributed to the misconduct of the men themselves, to errors in their diet, to their intemperance, to want of proper clothing and proper houses; for as the officers may be supposed to be as well clothed, fed, and lodged in the colonies as they are in England, and, being educated men, to be equally temperate everywhere, we ought, if these be the only causes of the greater mortality in the ranks, to find the officers as healthy abroad as when at home. But in our foreign possessions the deaths amongst them have been as follows:—

TABLE III.

	Average Annual Ratio per 1000 of Mean Strength Died.	Authority. — Statistical Report on the Sickness, &c., of British Army.
Great Britain. Household Cavalry, Dragoon Guards, and Dragoons, for 11 years, from 1826 to 1836	9·57	Page 19
,, Regiments of the Line for 11 years, from 1826 to 1836	11·0	,, 19
Canada, Upper and Lower, for 17 years, from 1820 to 1836	10·9	,, 41b
Gibraltar, for 19 years	13·5	,, 60a
Cape of Good Hope, for 13 years, from 1822 to 1834	13·8	,, 246
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Bermuda, and Newfoundland, for 17 years, from 1820 to 1836	14·0	,, 41b

TABLE III.—*Continued.*

	Average Annual Ratio per 1000 of Mean Strength Died.	Authority. — Statistical Report on the Sickness, &c., of British Army.
Mauritius, for 18 years, from 1818 to 1836	14·7	,, 22c
Malta, for 19 years	16·9	,, 60a
Ionian Islands, for 18 years	17·5	,, 60a
Ceylon, for 13 years, from 1824 to 1836	46·	,, 50
,, for 13 years, from 1818 to 1836	46·0	,, 50
Windward and Leeward Command, for 19 years, from 1818 to 1836	42·0	,, 97
Jamaica, for 18 years, from 1819 to 1836	83·4	,, 97
Sierra Leone and Cape Coast Command, for 18 years, from 1819 to 1836	209·0	,, 24

It is hereby shown that, in the case of the officers as well as of the soldiers of the British Army, service in their native country is less detrimental to health and longevity than in any other, not excepting the much lauded climates of the Mediterranean.

Table II. showed, however, that in England the mortality in the ranks was much greater than that amongst the officers, and it is important to ascertain whether the same disparity exists in our colonies.

The contrast is made in the following table:—

TABLE IV.

		Average Annual Ratio per 1000 of Mean Strength Died.	
		Troops Generally.	Officers.
Great Britain.	Household Cavalry. Troops generally for 7¼ years, from 1830 to 1837. Officers for 11 years, from 1826 to 1836	14·5	9·57
,,	Dragoon Guards and Dragoons, for 7¼ years, from 1830 to 1837. Officers for 11 years, from 1826 to 1836	15·3	
,,	Regiments of the Line. Troops generally for 32 years, from 1797 to 1828. Officers for 11 years, from 1826 to 1836	15·5	11·00
,,	Depôt of West India Corps. Troops generally for 7¼ years, from 1830 to 1837. Officers for 11 years, from 1826 to 1836	18·5	....
,,	Foot Guards. Troops generally for 7¼ years, from 1830 to 1837. Officers for 11 years, from 1826 to 1836	21·6	....
Canada, Upper and Lower.	Troops generally for 20 years, from 1817 to 1836. Officers for 17 years, from 1820 to 1836	20·6	10·90

TABLE IV.—*Continued.*

	Average Annual Ratio per 1000 Mean Strength Died.	
	Troops Generally.	Officers.
Newfoundland. Royal Artillery. Troops generally for 12 years, from 1825 to 1836. Officers for 17 years, from 1820 to 1836	22·0	
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Troops generally for 20 years, from 1817 to 1836. Officers for 17 years, from 1820 to 1836	18·0	14·00
Bermudas. Troops generally for 20 years, from 1817 to 1836. Officers for 17 years, from 1820 to 1836	32·3	
Gibraltar. Troops generally for 19 years, from 1818 to 1836. Officers for 19 years	22·2	13·50
Cape of Good Hope, Cape District. Troops generally for 19 years, from 1818 to 1836. Officers for 13 years, from 1822 to 1834	15·5	
,, Eastern Frontier District. Troops generally for 13 years, from 1822 to 1834. Officers for 13 years, from 1822 to 1834	12·0	13·80
Mauritius. Troops generally for 19 years, from 1818 to 1836. Officers for 19 years, from 1818 to 1836	30·5	14·70
Malta. Troops generally for 20 years, from 1817 to 1836. Officers for 19 years	18·7	16·90
Ionian Islands. Troops generally for 20 years, from 1817 to 1836. Officers for 18 years	28·3	17·50
Ceylon. Troops generally and Officers for 13 years, from 1824 to 1836	54·5	33·20
,, Troops generally for 20 years, from 1817 to 1836. Officers for 19 years, from 1818 to 1836	75·0	46·00
Windward and Leeward Command. Troops generally for 20 years, from 1817 to 1836. Officers for 19 years, from 1818 to 1836	85·0	42·00
Jamaica. Troops generally for 20 years, from 1817 to 1836. Officers for 18 years, from 1819 to 1836	143·0	83·4
Sierra Leone Command. Troops generally for 18 years, from 1819 to 1836. Officers for 18 years, from 1819 to 1836	483·0	209·00
Cape Coast Command. Troops generally for 4 years, from 1823 to 1826. Officers for 18 years, from 1819 to 1836	668·3	

Although, therefore, it is undeniable that the human race enjoy better health in their own, than in any foreign country, whatever be their rank of life, their duties, or the comforts they possess, yet these advantages do seem, from the above table, to ward off a portion of the

sickness of our colonies, for in some of them, the rate of mortality amongst the officers is not the half of what it is amongst the men, and it affords a good test of the advantages the officers enjoy, and of how much may still be done, by directing attention to the diet, clothing, lodging, exercise, and to the mental and moral improvement of the troops. At the same time, the comparatively high ratio of deaths, universally obtaining, even among the officers when on foreign stations, is a convincing proof that the climates of particular countries exercise the greatest influence over the health of our troops, and whatever benefits the men may derive from a superior class of dwellings, better food, better clothing, and a higher standard of personal morality, the mortality amongst their officers, who are in the enjoyment of all these advantages, is too great to allow us to hope that they will ever compensate for the injurious effects of an unhealthy locality. It can hardly be supposed that the utmost advantages which the Government could bestow on the private soldiers, would exceed those which the officers now enjoy, and therefore it follows, that the health of the officers is at the highest pitch, to which by these means, the health of the ranks could be brought.

The difference between them now, in the colonies enumerated, may be further estimated as follows:—

Table V.

	Average Annual Ratio per 1000 of Mean Strength.		
	Of Troops Dead.	Of Officers Dead.	Of Troops that could possibly be saved.
Great Britain. Household Cavalry	14·5	9·5	5·4
,, Dragoon Guards	15·3		
,, Regiments of the Line	15·5	11·0	4·5
Canada, Upper and Lower	20·0	10·9	9·1
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	18·0	14·0	10·1
Newfoundland	22·0		
Bermudas	32·3	....	....
Gibraltar	22·2	13·5	8·7
Cape of Good Hope, Cape District	15·5	13·8	0·0
,, Eastern Frontier District	12·0		
Mauritius	30·5	14·7	15·8
Malta	18·7	16·9	1·8
Ionian Islands	28·3	17·5	10·8
Ceylon	54·5	33·2	21·3
,,	75·0	46·0	29·0
Windward and Leeward Command	85·0	42·0	43·0
Jamaica	143·0	83·4	59·9
Western Africa, Sierra Leone Command	483·0	209·0	366·6
,, Cape Coast Command	668·3		

Tables of the mortality among the officers of our Indian Army have been partially furnished in the returns which have been laid before Parliament, and other sources also supply sufficient information to admit of an opinion being formed as to whether this class are subject to as high rates of mortality in our Eastern empire as have been observed to occur among them in other colonies.

Mr. Edmonds* supplies the following tables, showing the average annual mortality among the officers in each of the Presidencies during the twenty years from 1809 to 1828 inclusive.

TABLE VI.

	Average Mortality per 1000.—Three Presidencies.					
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay	Mean Average	Average Living.	Total Deaths.
Native Infantry. Ensigns	29·5	36·0	33·7	32·6	380	248
,, Lieutenants	28·0	43·9	40·5	35·8	1,384	992
,, Captains	34·8	45·3	41·4	39·8	551	438
,, Majors	41·0	48·8	49·8	45·3	130	118
All above Ranks of Native Infantry	30·5	43·2	40·2	36·7	2,445	1,796
Same of Cavalry and Artillery	21·3	36·1	34·1	28·5	571	326
Ranks higher than Major	46·7	49·4	57·5	49·5	293	290
Assistant Surgeons	32·1	44·5	42·9	37·9	383	290
Surgeons	38·4	45·4	40·4	41·3	182	150

Note.—The following table is furnished by M. Quetelet, at the rate per 1000.

RANKS.	Bombay.	Bengal.	Madras.
Colonels	57·4	59·4	54·0
Lieutenant-Colonels	54·5	48·4	61·1
Majors	37·7	41·0	54·2
Captains	37·8	34·5	50·2
Lieutenants	39·6	27·5	41·7
Ensigns	31·5	23·4	38·0

and he adds, "the general mean of all ranks, including surgeons and assistant-surgeons was 38·50.

"During the last 20 years, there died of the army of Bengal 1,184 officers, or 59·2 annually, of the average number of 1897 individuals this gives 31·2 per 1000†;" and Captain Henderson give the following numbers as the annual rate of mortality in the three Presidencies:—

Bengal	31·2 per 1000
Bombay	39·4 ,,
Madras	44·9‡ ,,

If the tables furnished by Mr. Edmonds and M. Quetelet be contrasted with the mortality among the officers in Britain, the climate of our Indian empire will be found to form no exception to that of our

* Lancet, 1837—1838, vol. ii. June 23rd.
† M. A. Quetelet on Man, 1842, p. 111.
‡ Johnston and Martin on Tropical Climates, 1841, p. 41.

other colonies in its unfavourable action on the health of our countrymen.

Table VII.

		Officers. Average Annual Ratio per 1000 of Mean Strength Died.
Great Britain.	Household Cavalry, Dragoon Guards, and Dragoons	9·5
,,	Regiments of the Line	11·0
Bengal Native Infantry up to Major, 20 years, 1809 to 1828		30·5
Bombay Native Infantry up to Major, 20 years, 1809 to 1828		40·2
Madras Native Infantry up to Major, 20 years, 1809 to 1228		43·2

It would appear from this that the causes which exert so injurious an influence on the lives of the officers in other colonies likewise prevail in the East Indies; but from the following table it will be noticed that there is here likewise a great disparity between the mortality of the officers and their men.

Table VIII.

	Average Annual Ratio per 1000 of Mean Strength Died.	
	Of Officers.	All Ranks.
Bengal for 20 years. Officers from 1809 to 1828. Ranks, 1825 to 1844	30·5	73·8
Bombay for 20 years. Officers from 1809 to 1828. Ranks, 1825 to 1844	40·2	50·7
Madras for 20 years. Officers from 1809 to 1828	43·2	69·7

It may, however, be said that the periods examined in Bengal and Bombay being different for each grade, and the rates of mortality in the three Presidencies being calculated for all the officers of the native troops spread over the whole of India in several hundred cantonments, while the European soldiers in the Company's service are located in at most thirty or forty stations, any fair comparison is thereby rendered impossible; and, certainly, the table just given is open to both objections, but it is in our power to contrast the mortality among officers and men of the same regiments, occupying the same cantonments, and seldom a hundred yards apart from each other; the information being drawn from Dr. Geo. Pearse's Reports on the Madras Army.

TABLE IX.

		Average Annual Ratio per 1000 of Mean Strength Died.	
		Officers.	Troops Generally.
Great Britain.	Household Cavalry	9·5	14·5
,,	Dragoon Guards and Dragoons		15·3
,,	27 Regiments of the Line on Home Service	11·0	....
,,	27 Regiments of the Line in Ireland	....	15·5
Depôts of West India Regiments		....	18·3
Bangalore,	Hussar Officers for 8 years, from 1830 to 1838. Troopers 9 years, from 1829 to 1838	8·62	25·81
,,	H.M. Infantry Officers and Rank and File for 8 years, from 1831 to 1838	27·68	35·47
Trichinopoly.	H.M. Officers and Rank and File 8 years, viz., 1829, 1831, 1833 to 1837, and 1839	22·14	38·00
Moelmayne.	H.M. Infantry Officers for 10 years, from 1829 to 1840. Rank and File 11 years, from 1829 to 1840	27·70	27·9
Cananore.	Officers for 13 years, from 1829 to 1841. Rank and File 10 years, from 1829 to 1838	29·0	37·69
Fort St. George (Madras Fort).	Officers for 7 years and Rank and File for 10 years, from 1829 to 1838	33·81	43·64
Bellary.	H.M. Infantry Officers and Rank and File, 10 years, from 1829 to 1838	48·75	38·84
Secunderabad.	H.M. Infantry	51·09	71·68

It is thus apparent that the native of Britain encounters the same or equally noxious influences in India as in other colonies, although it may be confidently stated, that in the times of peace, such as most of the above-mentioned periods, the officers of H.M. regiments who are serving in India possess comforts and conveniences which their comrades enjoy in no other part of the empire, not even in England. Notwithstanding which the deaths amongst the officers of the three Presidencies are three times more numerous than they would be in England, and the mortality in the ranks is proportional.

Some portion of these deaths may, no doubt, be attributable, amongst the officers as well as the men, to the nature of the duties and habits which an active military life requires, but there are still many deaths in excess which no peculiarities can sufficiently account for, and which, whether among officers or men, must be attributed solely to the climate of the locality in which they serve.

To this all-important point, therefore in my view of the subject, though I am far from undervaluing any endeavours for the improvement of the general condition and prospects of the soldier, I trust ere long to see the attention of the proper authorities more especially directed.

Statistics of Mendicancy.

By Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., F.R.S.

[Read before the Statistical Section of the British Association, at Swansea, 14th August, 1848.]

The statistics of mendicancy in the united empire, if they could be correctly collected and compiled, would be a valuable addition to our knowledge, and lead to many important conclusions for the management and employment of our poor, enabling us more correctly to appreciate the large funds devoted to these purposes. I fear, however, that no means at present exist for this general object. In the mean time, it may not be uninteresting to the statistical section to receive and consider the accompanying Tables drawn up from the books of the Mendicity Society of London, and which show the progress which Irish mendicancy has made on that society by quinquennial periods from 1827-8 to 1847-8.

The figures in the last column of No. I. indicate the number of meals given, *not* the number of individuals; and as it appears from the day books of the society, that in a month the same individual on an average has been relieved four times, the total number of meals given to Irish in January, 1828, being 379; this number divided by 4 would suppose 95 individuals relieved: while in January, 1848, the number of meals given to Irish was 21,578, which similarly divided by 4, would suppose 5,396 individuals relieved, showing the enormous increase between the two periods of about 5300 per cent., or 53 upon 1.

To ascertain how many of these were adults, we must remember that children are relieved under the same ticket with their parents, and as by return No. 1, it appears that the tickets presented in December 1847 and January 1848, were in round numbers respectively 50 per cent. of the number of meals distributed, it seems fair to assume that 50 per cent., or half of the 5,396, viz., 2,698, were grown up persons, while in 1828, following the same rule, they only amounted to 47½.

These mendicants being almost entirely of the lowest order, the society has established a stone-yard, mill, and oakum-room, as labour tests of destitution; and as Table No. II. shows that in January 1848, 1,989 (say 2,000 in round numbers) were employed in these establishments, it would at first sight appear that this number represented the *able-bodied* destitute, but this is not the case. The same individuals being put to work repeatedly, and though no very exact account can be made out from the books, it is the opinion of old experienced officers, that *on an average*, each individual in the month of January has been employed 4 separate times, by which number, therefore, if we divide 2,000, the total return of employed, we shall have the approximation to the real number of able-bodied destitute persons who accepted the labour test and obtained food, and some small pay for limited periods, viz., 500. But this will not afford a fair view of the usual proportion of persons employed to persons

relieved, as the pressure was so great in January 1848, that food was obliged to be given without the labour test.

It is curious to observe, that while Irish mendicancy appears to have so much increased, English has not only not kept pace with it, but by Table I. scarcely varies in amount in 1848 from the original return in 1828, though it increased in 1832-3 and 1837-8 considerably, and decreased again in 1842-3, the former being severe winters, the latter a mild winter, showing the natural result of more or less employment according to the variations of the seasons.

In the endeavour to ascertain the causes of this increase of Irish mendicancy, we may class as casual, the severe winters, and the late failure of potato-crops in Ireland; and as permanent, the establishment of refuge-houses and soup-kitchens in the metropolis, and the practical alteration in the management of the Poor Law under the directions of the Commissioners in the years 1837-8 and 1839. Before that period it was a general practice in the metropolitan parishes to refuse relief to wanderers on the ground that they had no settlement in the parish. Since that time it has been held that a wandering mendicant, if he becomes destitute and applies for relief, has as good a legal right to it as any other person in a similar condition. The returns in Table No. I. of the meals given in 1833 and 1838, which were severe winters, and 1846 and 1847, when the crops failed, are evidence of the former supposition, while Table No. IV. appears to support the latter supposition, as it shows that in January 1848, the number of applicants twelve days before the Refuge for the Destitute was opened was only 714, while in the twelve subsequent days it amounted to 2,537; and Table No. I. shows an increase of applicants to the Mendicity Society in an accelerated ratio from the date of the Poor Law alteration, apparently supporting the same supposition. We should arrive at this conclusion also by mere reasoning, as the certainty of a night's lodging gratis must facilitate the coming to London of mere idle vagrants, who could thus take the chance of a day's begging in the streets, unchecked by the previously existing difficulty of a home for the night.

It is probable that the pressure upon the Mendicity Society in the winter of 1847-8, which prevented the possibility of making the usual full inquiry before giving relief, or the full carrying out of the labour test, removed some restraint from mendicancy, and brought more applicants to London, to which there can scarcely be a doubt that the soup-kitchen of Mr. Cochrane, in Leicester Square, which gave indiscriminately, must have contributed.

There is reason to surmise, though it is, perhaps, impossible to prove, that another curious cause contributed to the influx of Irish to London, viz., that the low lodging housekeepers where the vagrants habitually sleep found means to obtain tickets of the Mendicity Society, and by offering them as so many orders for food to those who would lodge with them, attracted old mendicants and induced new ones to flock to London.

The communication between persons of this class might be supposed scarcely rapid enough to support this suggestion, did not Table No. VI. show, that on the two days previous to the closing of the society's office, on the death of the assistant-manager in April 1848, there were 697 cases; the following day not an applicant appeared,

affording the strongest evidence of the rapidity with which information spreads itself through this class of vagrants and their keenness to profit by it.

The natural tendency of the New Poor Law in Ireland being to check the former indiscriminate almsgiving, has probably caused many of those who were thus previously supported to seek their fortunes in England, and caused an influx of them especially into the metropolis.

These appear to me to be the most probable causes of the increase of Irish mendicancy in London, as shown by the tables; and that it arises from an influx of fresh individuals, and not mere pressure on those long resident in the metropolis, is proved by the fact that the number of applicants from 26th April to 27th June, 1847, before a six months' residence in London was required, was 7,212; while in 1848, from 28th April to 24th June, after this rule came into operation, the applicants were only 785, being somewhat more than a tithe of the former number, or nearly as 1 to 10.

Comparative Statement of the number of Mendicants applying at the Society's Office at the undermentioned periods.

Dates.	Tickets presented	Persons.	English.	Irish.	Irish long time resident.	Irish short time resident.
December 1st to 31st, 1838	1,557	2,413	1,056	1,357	1,332	25
January 1st to 31st, 1839	2,732	4,682	2,964	1,718	1,709	9
December 1st to 31st, 1839	1,813	2,802	2,173	629	595	34
January 1st to 31st, 1840	3,301	5,392	3,640	1,752	1,689	63
December 1st to 31st, 1840	2,700	3,277	2,572	709	695	14
January 1st to 31st, 1841	7,621	9,707	6,956	2,751	2,479	272
December 1st to 31st, 1841	3,591	6,058	1,537	4,521	4,391	130
January 1st to 31st, 1842	8,271	9,906	3,441	6,465	6,341	124
December 1st to 31st, 1842	3,129	4,106	1,567	2,539	2,318	221
January 1st to 31st, 1843	6,650	9,725	1,816	7,909	7,116	793
December 1st to 31st, 1843	3,774	4,528	1,507	3,021	2,579	442
January 1st to 31st, 1844	5,917	7,068	3,027	4,041	2,977	1,064
December 1st to 31st, 1844	3,968	4,877	1,114	3,763	2,955	808
January 1st to 31st, 1845	7,361	9,267	1,780	7,487	6,198	1,289
December 1st to 31st, 1845	3,653	5,561	1,344	4,217	3,060	1,157
January 1st to 31st, 1846	5,408	7,090	1,989	5,107	3,227	1,874
December 1st to 31st, 1846	6,200	9,220	1,482	7,238	6,008	1,730
January 1st to 31st, 1847	12,383	19,145	1,871	17,274	3,253	14,021
December 1st to 31st, 1847	7,104	15,679	736	14,943	2,357	12,586
January 1st to 31st, 1848	10,919	22,296	718	21,578	2,989	18,598

The most probable remedy which seems to be suggested by this investigation, is, I think, to discontinue all establishments which hold out food or lodgings to mendicants without inquiry as to character or a labour test, whether in unions, refuges, or soup-kitchens, or the Mendicity Society, and to provide for the destitute wanderer, and the necessary circulation of the working-classes by the establishment of

district receiving-houses under the direction and superintendence of the police, where, for a limited time, food and lodging might be afforded and labour required. It is believed that so large a portion of the metropolitan mendicants, especially the Irish, would not be disposed to come thus under the protecting cognizance of the police, that such refuge-houses need not be numerous and would not be expensive, and would supply the really deserving labourer moving in search of work with a temporary resource and refuge, while they would check and discover the idle mendicant, and bring him fairly under the power of the Vagrant Act. This plan would also enable the unions to improve the comfort of their inmates, a thing much to be desired, as their number would thereafter be limited to those poor belonging to some parish within the union, and all attention be directed to them.

TABLE I.

Comparative Statement of the number of English and Irish Applicants at different periods since the Year 1827.

DATES.	Tickets presented.	English.	Irish above 12 months in London.	Irish under 12 months in London.	Total Irish.	Excess of Irish over English.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
1st Dec. to 31st, 1827	..	477	172	91	263	..	740	Excess of English over Irish, 214
1st Jan. to 31st, 1828	..	781	275	104	379	..	1160	Do. Do. 402
1st Dec. to 31st, 1832	..	1340	1267	122	1389	49	2729	
1st Jan. to 31st, 1833.....	..	3668	1150	373	1523	..	5191	Do. Do. 2145
1st Dec. to 31st, 1837.....	..	1390	241	65	306	..	1696	Do. Do. 1084
1st Jan. to 31st, 1838.....	..	5269	5338	589	5927	658	11,196	
1st Dec. to 31st, 1842.....	..	1567	2318	221	2539	972	4106	
1st Jan. to 31st, 1843.....	..	1816	7116	793	7909	6093	9725	
1st Dec. to 31st, 1847.....	7104	736	2357	12,586	14,943	14,207	15,679	
1st Jan. to 31st, 1848.....	10,919	718	2989	18,589	21,578	20,860	22,296	Supposed to approximate to the number of 5500 individuals.
6th March, 1848, one day.....	286	60	54	627	681	621	741	Rather more than 11 Irish to 1 English; about 10½ Irish not twelve months in England to 1 English.

Table II.

Statement of the Number of Applicants employed at the Society's Work Establishments at the undermentioned periods.

	Men sent to Stone Yard,	To Mill.	Women to Oakum Room.	Total.	
From 26th Oct. to 28th Nov., 1835 ..	109	139	106	354	
„ 30th Nov, to 31st Dec., „ ..	138	102	87	327	
„ 1st Jan. to 23rd Jan., 1836 ..	233	124	119	476	
„ 25th Jan. to 27th Feb., „ ..	202	133	148	483	
	682	498	460	1640	Total in 4 months.
„ 25th Oct. to 27th Nov., 1841 ..	58	335	111	504	
„ 29th Nov. to 31st Dec., „ ..	128	380	114	622	
„ 1st Jan. to 29th Jan., 1842....	443	508	229	1180	
„ 31st Jan. to 26th Feb., „ ..	333	534	154	1021	
	962	1757	608	3327	Ditto.
„ 26th Oct. to 28th Nov., 1846 ..	294	42	121	457	
„ 30th Nov. to 31st Dec., „ ..	446	59	195	700	
„ 1st Jan. to 23rd Jan., 1847 ..	267	38	113	418	
„ 25th Jan. to 20th Feb., „ ..	373	201	203	777	
	1380	340	632	2352	Ditto.
„ 23rd Oct. to 27th Nov., 1847 ..	282	209	382	873	
„ 27th Nov. to 31st Dec., „ ..	239	534	664	1437	
„ 1st Jan. to 29th Jan., 1848 ..	312	748	799	1989	
„ 29th Jan. to 26th Feb., „ ..			{Men 130}		
	274	689	806	1769	
	1107	2180	2651	6068	Ditto.

Table III.

Comparative Statement of the Number of Applicants by Ticket in 1826, 1827, 1828, *and* 1848.

	1826.				1827.				1828.				1848.			
	No. of Tickets.	No. of Individuals.	English.	Irish.	No. of Tickets.	No. of Individuals.	English.	Irish.	No. of Tickets.	No. of Individuals.	English.	Irish.	No. of Tickets.	No. of Individuals.	English.	Irish.
April 28.....	16	31	21	10	24	49	27	22	10	11	6	5	32	89	9	80
„ 29.....	13	24	10	14	Sunday		..	..	13	18	13	5	31	57	25	32
„ 30.....	Sunday		..	..	16	24	12	12	12	15	8	7	Sunday		..	..
May 1.....	17	28	15	13	27	46	15	31	11	12	7	5	43	81	13	68
„ 2.....	10	19	11	8	18	28	16	12	17	29	16	13	32	62	13	49
„ 3.....	23	51	15	36	18	33	11	22	28	33	21	12	24	46	14	32
„ 4.....	18	33	5	28	27	36	20	16	Sunday		..	..	30	67	12	55
„ 5.....	22	25	10	15	19	22	13	9	17	19	10	9	19	38	21	17
„ 6.....	20	37	11	26	Sunday		..	..	20	32	9	23	17	28	10	18
„ 7.....	Sunday		..	..	17	32	16	16	16	22	17	5	Sunday		..	..
„ 8.....	24	35	13	22	19	36	15	21	13	17	8	9	19	28	17	11
„ 9.....	25	30	12	18	21	33	23	10	11	15	6	9	14	18	9	9
„ 10.....	23	35	11	24	25	33	21	11	15	21	9	12	12	15	6	9
„ 11.....	24	34	13	21	15	33	11	22	Sunday		..	..	11	13	7	6
„ 12	14	25	6	19	14	34	18	16	9	9	6	3	26	46	25	21
	249	407	153	254	260	439	218	221	192	253	136	117	310	588	181	407

TABLE IV.

The Refuges for the Destitute first opened on the 10th January, 1838. The following is a comparative statement of the number of applicants at the Society's office a fortnight before and after that period.

BEFORE		AFTER	
December 27, 1837	33	January 10, 1838	96
,, 28 ,,	40	,, 11 ,,	126
,, 29 ,,	41	,, 12 ,,	152
,, 30 ,,	49	,, 13 ,,	161
Sunday		Sunday	
January 1, 1838	55	,, 15 ,,	156
,, 2 ,,	46	,, 16 ,,	164
,, 3 ,,	89	,, 17 ,,	170
,, 4 ,,	65	,, 18 ,,	172
,, 5 ,,	79	,, 19 ,,	199
,, 6 ,,	67	,, 20 ,,	402
Sunday		Sunday	
,, 8 ,,	62	,, 22 ,,	439
,, 9 ,,	88	,, 23 ,,	300
	714		2,537

TABLE V.

Society opened with the *new rule* in operation on the 28th April, 1848.

From the above period to the 24th June, (two months) there were applicants for relief 785

Society's operations in 1847, from 26th April to 27th June, when relief was almost indiscriminately given 7212

TABLE VI.

We closed on the Thursday night—on Wednesday	337	cases
Thursday	360	,,
	697	,,

After closing, no appearance of an application, in consequence of printed notices having been posted freely at the Society's house, refuges, and workhouses, and in the neighbourhood.

Analysis of the Report of Surgeon F. P. Strong, of the Bengal Army, to the Bengal Government for 1847, *of the Mortality in the Jails of the* 24 *Pergunnahs, Calcutta.* By LIEUT.-COLONEL W. H. SYKES, V.P.R.S.

[Read before the Statistical Society of London, 20th November, 1848.]

DR. STRONG has been good enough to transmit to me recently his Official Report for 1847 to the Bengal Government of the Sickness and Mortality in the Jails of the 24 Pergunnahs. Dr. Strong has had medical charge of these jails for many years, and has distinguished himself by the benevolent perseverance with which he has experimented in various ways to improve the health of the prisoners in his charge,

and diminish the high rate of mortality that appears generally to result from confinement in the jails in India. Ventilation, exercise, occupation, and diet, have engaged his attention, but particularly the latter; and to having effected an improvement in the diet, by an increase of animal food and condiments, Dr. Strong attributes a decidedly diminished annual mortality among the prisoners. Dr. Strong's report comprises the prisoners in the Allipore Jail, who are confined for life, and whose annual average number, from 1836 to 1847 inclusive, ranged from 1,066 to 1,507, and the average for the whole period was 1301; it comprises also the temporary prisoners in the Zillah jails, varying from 611 to 902, the average for the period being 769; and, finally, the Insane Hospital patients, for the same period, varying from 186 in 1816, to 202 in 1847, in 1824 the number being as low as 102. Dr. Strong supplies figured statements from official records, of the sickness and mortality in the several jails under the old and new diet systems, and in the Insane Hospital; but, as my object is rather to call the attention of the Society to a remarkable cholera return for thirty-one years than to discuss the general mortality in jails in India, it will suffice to mention that in all the jails under Dr. Strong, for the first sixteen years, from 1820 to 1836, the mortality was $8\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum, and for the last eleven years, from 1836 to 1847, the mortality was reduced to 5·57 per cent. per annum, the mortality of the native inhabitants of Calcutta being, in the last period, 4·64 per cent.; the greatest mortality in the jails, as in Calcutta, being in the coldest months.

To show the effect of improved rations, of two meals per diem instead of one, Dr. Strong adduces the prisoners confined for life in the Allipore Jail, who never leave the precincts of the jail, as contrasted with the prisoners in the other jails, who had only one meal per diem until latterly, when the mortality with them was also reduced to nearly the same amount as in the Allipore Jail. The annual deaths, inclusive of those from cholera, in the Allipore Jail, from 1836 to 1847, both years inclusive, varied from 2·99 per cent. to 9·80 per cent., the average being 5·60 per cent. In the other four suburban and Zillah jails the annual per centage mortality varied, as the diet was changed, from bad to indifferent and good. From 1836 to 1847 inclusive, Dr. Strong gives eight periods in which he shows that in the first period, with insufficient diet, the mortality was 7·95; in the second period of 26 months, with a good diet, the mortality was reduced to 4·3 per cent.; for two periods of 15 and 12 months, the former diet was restored, and the mortality rose respectively to 9·44 and 7·71 per cent., 2·69 per cent. of the larger amount, however, being attributable to cholera, in 1842. For the next four periods, the good diet of the rations daily was restored, and the mortality fell respectively to 5·65, 4·76, 3·16, and 3·91 per cent.

The average of deaths in the Lunatic Asylum for ten years, from 1833 to 1842, was 16·9 per cent., and for five years, from 1843 to 1847, the mortality was 17·3 per cent., which Dr. Strong shows from tables that he quotes to be infinitely less than in the asylums in Europe. At Sunavra, in Italy, the deaths are represented as 42·5 per cent.; at Paris, 35·6 per cent.; and at ten asylums, in 1837, in England, 21 per cent.

Table of Mortality of the Allipore Jail Prisoners for Life who never leave the Ja
the great health they enjoyed over the Zillah Prisone

Years.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.
	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.
1836.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,204
1837.....	1,295	6	1,171	1	1,173	4	1,200	3	1,158	5	1,146	7	1,165
1838.....	1,266	5	1,284	6	1,271	4	1,299	5	1,295	4	1,309	5	1,337
1839.....	1,349	3	1,349	5	1,338	6	1,368	10	1,356	2	1,445	7	1,452
1840.....	1,496	13	1,451	13	1,453	10	1,437	6	1,486	6	1,507	4	1,546
1841.....	1,505	6	1,525	11	1,532	6	1,397	6	1,351	..	1,374	3	1,368
1842.....	1,478	15	1,494	10	1,509	8	1,526	6	1,499	7	1,485	2	1,445
1843.....	1,267	11	1,299	11	1,288	12	1,383	10	1,388	3	1,420	4	1,340
1844.....	1,312	10	1,308	10	1,389	6	1,303	4	1,307	4	1,379	10	1,297
1845.....	1,191	8	1,189	7	1,176	2	1,170	1	1,219	5	1,193	3	1,178
1846.....	1,158	6	1,170	3	1,172	3	1,286	4	1,151	6	1,208	2	1,152
1847.....	1,131	7	1,102	5	1,105	3	1,015	2	1,091	1	1,118	4	1,017
Total	14,448	90	14,342	82	14,406	64	14,384	57	14,301	43	14,584	51	15,537
Per cent. per annum ..	..	4·47	..	6·86	..	5·33	..	4·75	..	3·65	..	4·19	..

Table of the 24 Pergunnahs Temporary Prisoners in the Russah Jail and differ
reduced to nearly half, comparing

Years.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July
	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.
1836.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	863
1837.....	726	4	757	2	780	5	747	1	824	3	838	8	747
1838.....	759	3	762	1	888	4	844	6	826	8	894	5	900
1839.....	866	6	893	7	792	2	721	3	753	6	642	9	673
1840.....	591	3	613	2	591	..	617	4	694	5	676	..	683
1841.....	699	2	697	3	652	3	792	2	697	3	786	1	796
1842.....	793	9	711	6	709	6	733	6	811	6	801	3	714
1843.....	699	10	788	3	811	3	790	4	860	2	919	4	842
1844.....	798	7	851	1	801	10	1,056	8	951	4	982	2	982
1845.....	821	4	906	4	834	8	852	1	877	3	894	1	911
1846.....	836	2	743	3	716	1	732	2	758	6	757	1	759
1847.....	727	1	730	4	753	1	743	2	740	1	710	2	721
Total	8,315	51	8,451	36	8,327	43	8,627	39	8,791	47	8,899	36	9,591
Per cent. per annum ..	..	7·36	..	5·11	..	6·20	..	5·43	..	6·41	..	4·85	..

und, intended to show, as the Prison Discipline Committee in their Report observe, the food of the latter class was improved.

st.	September.		October.		November.		December.							
No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	Grand Total of Prisoners.	Grand Total of Deaths.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Per cent per Annum, including Cholera Deaths.	Total of Cholera Deaths.	Ratio of Cholera Deaths to Strength per Annum.
6	1,134	3	1,118	8	1,113	7	1,115	7	7,024	35	1,170	2·99	2	0·17
8	1,230	2	1,232	3	1,228	2	1,266	8	14,421	55	1,201	4·57	2	0·16
5	1,346	10	1,354	5	1,362	7	1,376	9	15,841	71	1,320	5·37	8	0·60
5	1,458	2	1,476	8	1,477	11	1,481	17	17,006	78	1,417	5·50	0	0·00
7	1,556	7	1,512	3	1,520	6	1,525	2	18,089	81	1,507	5·37	10	0·66
6	1,372	4	1,417	1	1,423	7	1,428	9	17,109	61	1,425	4·98	8	0·56
6	1,449	7	1,360	16	1,311	24	1,349	14	17,357	124	1,446	8·57	6	0·41
9	1,400	14	1,401	19	1,333	18	1,330	15	16,284	133	1,357	9·80	6	0·44
5	1,178	6	1,184	3	1,174	6	1,173	5	15,306	73	1,275	5·72	4	0·31
1	1,229	3	1,213	5	1,212	5	1,107	6	14,315	50	1,192	4·19	1	0·08
3	1,125	2	1,143	3	1,165	8	1,141	4	13,970	48	1,164	4·12	5	0·42
1	1,057	4	1,044	2	1,044	3	1,005	7	12,801	43	1,066	4·03	1	0·09
62	15,534	64	15,454	76	15,362	104	15,296	103	179,523	852	1,301	..	53	..
4·68	..	4·94	..	5·90	..	8·10	..	8·08	..	5·60	..	5·60	..	0·34

ities, intending to show the lessening of Mortality latterly from improved food insufficient with 6 years good food.

st.	September.		October.		November.		December.							
No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	Grand Total of Prisoners.	Grand Total of Deaths.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Ratio of Death to Strength.	Total of Cholera Deaths.	Ratio of Cholera Deaths to Strength per Annum.
5	735	5	755	4	593	6	761	4	4,427	27	737	3·66	3	0·40
..	709	4	706	5	733	10	782	2	9,108	46	759	6·06	8	1·05
4	875	2	806	6	793	6	789	10	9,985	58	832	6·97	9	1·08
1	729	3	703	3	698	5	581	2	8,764	50	730	6·84	2	0·27
3	589	..	513	..	535	1	587	3	7,332	24	611	3·92	6	0·98
6	719	3	713	5	715	4	713	6	8,692	39	724	5·38	5	0·69
1	719	3	724	10	735	9	741	9	8,919	72	743	9·69	20	2·69
6	831	7	829	6	778	4	779	9	9,805	63	817	7 71	7	0·85
1	865	2	896	4	915	3	852	5	10,827	51	902	5·65	13	1·44
3	950	3	954	3	857	6	839	4	10,582	42	881	4·76	9	1·02
..	768	1	766	1	763	2	751	3	9,108	24	759	3·16	4	0·52
..	716	6	667	2	665	2	686	5	8,581	28	715	3·91	4	0·55
30	9,205	39	9,032	49	8,780	58	8,861	62	106,130	524	769	..	90	..
3·89	..	5·08	..	6·51	..	7·93	..	3·40	..	5·92	..	5·29	..	0·97

Dr. Strong gives a table showing the advantage of exercise and amusement to lunatic patients, and says:—"The employment and amusement of the convalescent insanes are various. When the floors became so damp from age that they could not lie upon them, they constructed raised platforms of bamboo for beds themselves. Singing, dancing, cards (not gambling), the drum, fife, &c., are encouraged; some women spin, some make cloth, pick coffee, rice, &c., and the insane men who exercise in the open air, have, for many years been constantly engaged in sowing, transplanting, and rearing coffee, a quantity of which was packed up and sent, by the ship "Warrior," to the Hon. Court of Directors, in 1832, and some to the Royal Asiatic Society, and was highly approved by the London brokers." Every description of gardening has been adopted by those willing to work, and this activity has been, Dr. Strong thinks, the chief means of curing and discharging many. When the American cotton seed was introduced, the insanes were amongst the first to raise the plants; large quantities of Otaheite sugar-cane have been produced by their labour, and cuttings of the cane, cotton, and coffee plants have been sent to various parts of India from the garden of the Insane Hospital. The cactus plant has been extensively reared, and the cochineal insect produced. The Spanish arnato, the Sapan Wood of Commerce, mulberry plants, and the cassada which produces tapioca, have all been cultivated; and latterly the aloe, from the fibre of which rope of great strength has been made. I mention these facts to show that the celebrated Hanwell Asylum system had a prototype in India.

The second return of Asiatic cholera to our shores, after an absence of sixteen years, gives considerable interest to the most complete table of cholera statistics for 31 years, from 1817, the date of its first *record* in Calcutta, to 1847 inclusive, that has hitherto been compiled. I say the date of the first *record*, because there can be little doubt, although its ravages were not systematically recorded before, that it was nothing less than the cholera that ravaged the Mahratta army under Hurree Punt, on the Toongboodra River, in 1786*; and it is equally a matter of certainty, that Sir Edward Hughes's squadron suffered from the malady when off Ceylon, in 1782; and Arungzebe's army also, at the siege of Bijepoor, in 1657, suffered from it. Indeed, Dr. Allan Webb, Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, in the Calcutta Medical College, in a second edition of his "Pathologia Indica," published in the present year, quotes passages from Hippocrates, Whang-shoo-ho, his contemporary in China, and Susruta, the greatest Hindoo medical authority, to show that the disease called Asiatic cholera was known in the earliest times in Greece, China, and India. It matters not much whether it be of ancient or modern date, beyond the assurance involved in the fact of its antiquity, that neither its supposed frightful ravages, nor the other pestilences to which man is subject, have prevented the gradual spread of his race all over the earth; genera of gigantic and wonderful animals have been created and disappeared, but war, and famine, and plague oppose their barriers in vain to the steady increase of the human race.

Dr. Strong's remarkable table contains, not only instructive facts

* Hurree Punt, in his own hand, writes, "The loss sustained by the Army in consequence of the Cholera Morbus is very great. Medicines are liberally supplied; some do recover, but by far the greater part die."—Grant Duff's History of the Mahrattas, vol. iii., p. 17.

for the professional man, but consolatory assurances that ought to alleviate the usual panic that pervades all classes of society into which the cholera unhappily intrudes. I have shown, in a paper published in the Journal of the Statistical Society, upon the Vital Statistics of the East India Company's Armies in India, for 20 years, both European and Native, that the deaths to the strength from cholera amongst Europeans in Bengal, was 1·15 per cent. of the strength, and for one year (1843) only in that period, it attained a maximum rate of 2·13 per cent.; amongst the native troops in Bengal, the average for 20 years was 0·22 per cent., once only, in 1843, having attained nearly a third per cent. Amongst the Europeans in Madras the average mortality was 0·427 per cent. to the strength, and a maximum rate of 1·379 per cent. occurred in 1825,—in 1843 the rate was only 0·219; amongst the native troops the average mortality was 0·583 per cent., but a maximum rate occurred, as in Bengal, in 1843, of 1·385 per cent. Amongst the European troops in Bombay the average mortality to strength for 20 years, was 0·565 per cent., a maximum rate in 1·912 per cent. having occurred in 1842, preceding the fatal year of Bengal and Madras; the average mortality of the native troops of Bombay was 0·281 per cent., a maximum rate of 0·598 occurring in 1842. The average mortality of all the European troops of the East India Company in all India for 20 years was 0·724 per cent. of the strength, and of the native troops 0·342 per cent.

It is satisfactory to find these results in close conformity to those of Dr. Strong's table, which are founded upon facts obtained under such favourable circumstances for their accurate accumulation; having the parties within the four walls of prisons, controlling their actions and their diet, and having daily records of their condition. I am not aware that for so lengthened a period as thirty-one consecutive years, any other cholera return exists, similar to that of Dr. Strong, who had such unusual facilities for investigating the frightful disease in all its various phases.

The return embraces the number of prisoners, the number of cholera sick, and the number of cholera deaths for every month of every year from 1817 to 1847, both inclusive. The first striking feature of the table is that there is not any one *year* of the whole series in which there was not cholera in the jails; and what is equally remarkable, with exceptions to be mentioned, there was not any one *month* of any year in which the cholera was not present among the prisoners. The exceptions are, the month of January in the years 1840 and 1845; April, 1840 and 1845; June, 1831 and 1845; September, 1832 and 1841; October, 1841 and 1846; November, 1843 and 1847; and December, 1839 and 1841. The months of February, March, May, July, and August, were never free from cholera in any one year. The disease, therefore, took its place with the ordinary diseases to which man is subject in India at all times,—dysentery, fevers, liver, spleen, and all the ills that flesh is heir to, and yet the average mortality from cholera to the strength, for 31 years, was exactly one per cent.; the average mortality from all causes, for 27 years, being 7·11 per cent. in the jails of the 24 Pergunnahs, while the mortality in Calcutta, for the same period, was 4·64 per cent. Here we have a most important and consolatory fact; the disease, permanently located within the walls of prisons, under the most favourable circumstances for its development and spread, from the constrained juxtaposition of parties,

produced only 6,531 cases in 31 years to an annual average strength of 1,863, or about $11\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; so that, whether the cholera be contagious or be not contagious, only one in nine persons was susceptible of taking the disease, when constantly exposed to its influence, and only one-eleventh of those who took the disease died; the average loss of those treated for 31 years, being 8·86 per cent.

The next great feature of the table, is the effect of temperature upon the amount of cases, and upon the intensity of the mortality; and it is shown, that the mortality nearly follows the course of temperature, the greatest number of deaths being in the coldest and hottest months, as is the case in Calcutta, from diseases of all classes. But, although contrasted temperatures appear to occasion increased mortality in cholera cases, the relation ceases at this point, for the cases are fewest in the cold months, and most numerous in the hot months. For instance, in the months of November, December, January, and February, the proportion of cases to strength is respectively 0·92, 0·82, 0·68, and 0·89 per cent.; that is to say, under 1 per cent. per month; while, in the hot months of March, April, May, and the comparatively hot months of August and September, the number of cases were respectively 1·10, 1·14, 1·09, 1·01, and 1·06 per cent.; that is to say, somewhat above 1 per cent. December is the only cold month in which the deaths are under 1 per cent. (0·88) of the strength; which is the more curious, as the preceding month of November is characterised by an average mortality, for 31 years, of 1·23 per cent. The mortality in the cold months of January and February was respectively 1·10 and 1·26 per cent., and for March, April, and May, 1·50, 1·27, and 1·25 per cent. The setting in of the monsoon in June, reducing the temperature to a medium state between the cold and hot months, and saturating the air with moisture until the month of October, appears to have a decided effect, both upon the number of cholera cases and the intensity of its mortality; the per centage mortality is reduced nearly one-half in these months, amounting respectively to 0·59, 0·51, 0·68, 0·72, and 0·97 per cent. An equable temperature and elevated hygrometric state of the air, would appear, therefore, to be unfavourable to the spread of cholera, and to influence decidedly the ratio of the mortality.

Another great feature of the table exhibits some very anomalous characters; and that is, the apparently capricious changes in the amount of the annual mortality amongst the cases treated, but whether resulting from atmospheric causes, the idiosyncracy of individuals, or changes in the mode of treatment, Dr. Strong's report does not afford any evidence. For instance, the first year of the record of the cholera (1817), the deaths were 5·26 per cent. of the cases treated, the number of cases being 513. The next year, 1818, the deaths were 10·42 per cent. in 307 cases, the next two years, the mortality rose to above 12 per cent. in 285 and 391 cases respectively. The rate of annual loss then fell gradually until 1824, when it was only 2·87 per cent. in 414 cases. The mortality then gradually rose annually, until 1834, in which year it was 17·47 per cent. in 103 cases. The next year it fell to 4·29 per cent. in 163 cases, and it continued very moderate until 1840, when it suddenly jumped from 6·45 per cent, in 31 cases in 1839, to 19·69 per cent. in 66 cases in 1840. The next year the maximum mortality of the whole period occurred, namely, 54·16 per cent. in 24 cases. In 1842

the mortality was 44·82 per cent. in 58 cases; the next year it fell to 28·88 per cent. in 45 cases. Nor has it since fallen below 20 per cent. in 1846 in 45 cases, and the last year of the return, 1847, gives a mortality of 22·72 per cent. in 22 cases. From the year 1838, the number of cholera cases fell suddenly from 185 cases to only 31 cases in 1839, and since that year until 1847, the maximum number of cholera cases in any one year, was only 66; but the ratio of the mortality had fearfully increased upon the smaller numbers. There are multitudinous instances where, in very many cases treated, there is not a single death; for instance, in the month of April, 1822, there were 94 cases, and not one death; whereas, in January of the same year, there were 11 deaths in 31 cases. In March, 1822, there were 75 cases and 1 death, while, in March, 1828, there were 14 deaths in 32 cases. In December, 1833, there were 5 deaths out of 10 cases, while, in the same month in 1835, there was not a single death in 12 cases; and in December, 1821, there was not a single death in 18 cases. These anomalies could be infinitely multiplied, and the table offers a useful study to the speculative physiologist. Notwithstanding these monthly anomalies, the annual totals of cholera cases indicate that in years when the cases were most numerous the ratio of deaths was least; and the greatest per centage loss (not the absolute loss) was greatest when the cases were comparatively few in the year. Dr. Strong does not offer an opinion whether these anomalies were to be accounted for by atmospheric causes, which it would have required a careful record of meteorological phenomena to have assisted in determining; nor does he say whether the varying mortality was connected with varying modes of treatment. In the absence of such essential information it would be hazardous to comment upon the facts as they appear; it is plain, however, that whatever may be the causes of the varying mortality, that, for no one year, nor for any one month of the whole period of 31 years, has the intensity of the mortality been comparable to that which is occurring in Edinburgh, in London, and the provinces, at the present moment.

Dr. Strong's table, in the absence of some necessary data, is, nevertheless, a very valuable document; to the actuary it is of great importance, for the averages running over so lengthened a period as 31 years, necessarily establish a normal state, that enables him to fix with precision the risks that he runs in his insurances; and if the table were generally known it should have the effect of abating that unreasonable panic which the presence of cholera in any locality in Europe appears instantly to produce; for, under the most favourable circumstances for the development and spread of the malady, within the walls of prisons, where it has lasted perennially, where it was impossible for individuals to escape from its influence, and where depression of mind from confinement, and the absence of proper exercise, predisposed to disease, and where the usual annual mortality in the jails is nearly, if not quite double that of the population of Calcutta, we yet see that about one in ten persons only was susceptible of taking the disease, that the average of only 8·86 per cent. of those attacked died, and that only 1 in 100 individuals exposed to it lost his life. Whether, therefore, contagious or not contagious, we have proofs that we may acquit ourselves of our duties to our neighbours with the guarantee that we expose ourselves comparatively to little risk, commensurate with the good that an active benevolence may produce.

Abstract Statement of Deaths among the Prisoners of the Allipore and Russah Jails, a Month, the Grand Total, and Average Rate per Cent. 1,809½ *being the Average Numb shewing also the Months of greater Mortality to be the cold weather Months, as*

Years.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	
1820.....	1,832	30	1,903	13	1,996	20	1,921	16	1,940	16	1,831	9	1,807	
1821.....	1,816	17	1,809	10	1,832	11	1,927	12	1,974	11	1,995	7	1,894	
1822.....	1,795	18	1,805	7	1,879	13	1,799	11	1,848	4	1,851	3	1,889	
1823.....	1,629	11	1,644	10	1,595	10	1,593	7	1,635	6	1,571	10	1,511	
1824.....	1,481	6	1,529	11	1,426	9	1,375	6	1,403	8	1,328	11	1,228	
1825.....	1,599	6	1,498	10	1,434	17	1,463	18	1,249	17	1,187	8	1,139	
1826.....	1,117	7	1,137	4	1,138	2	1,161	3	1,129	14	1,142	6	1,148	
1827.....	1,179	6	1,212	4	1,116	7	1,153	7	1,226	15	1,232	1	1,298	
1828.....	1,227	11	1,153	7	1,260	23	1,299	11	1,338	7	1,304	5	1,287	
1829.....	1,327	15	1,289	4	1,376	6	1,330	12	1,395	6	1,386	9	1,434	
1830.....	1,486	3	1,552	6	1,457	8	1,497	4	1,536	6	1,536	10	1,564	
1831.....	1,474	19	1,575	10	1,586	11	1,651	9	1,632	16	1,619	11	1,635	
1832.....	2,219	23	2,013	7	1,924	22	1,909	11	1,944	10	1,984	6	2,227	
1833.....	2,067	12	2,118	13	2,372	28	2,170	11	1,918	7	2,117	7	1,982	
1834..... ...	2,322	18	2,807	9	2,317	13	2,154	14	2,147	9	2,111	10	1,988	
1835.....	2,109	23	2,188	7	2,211	11	2,037	13	2,035	14	2,225	9	2,118	
1836.....	1,806	8	1,776	5	1,720	3	1,894	9	1,829	6	1,796	7	2,103	
1837.....	2,021	10	1,928	3	1,953	9	1,947	4	1,982	8	1,984	15	1,912	
1838.....	2,025	8	2,046	7	2,159	8	2,143	11	2,121	12	2,203	10	2,237	
1839.....	2,215	10	2,242	12	2,130	8	2,089	13	2,109	8	2,087	16	2,125	
1840.....	2,087	16	2,064	15	2,044	10	2,054	10	2,180	11	2,183	4	2,239	
1841.....	2,204	8	2,222	14	2,184	9	2,189	8	2,048	3	2,160	4	2,164	
1842.....	2,271	24	2,205	16	2,218	14	2,259	12	2,310	13	2,286	5	2,159	
1843.....	1,966	21	2,087	14	2,099	15	2,173	14	2,188	5	2,339	8	2,182	
1844.....	2,110	17	2,159	11	2,190	16	2,359	12	2,264	8	2,361	12	2,279	
1845.....	1,953	12	2,029	11	1,943	10	1,963	2	2,081	8	2,044	4	2,013	
1846.....	1,928	8	1,864	6	1,839	4	1,963	6	1,857	12	1,908	3	1,853	
1847.....	1,799	8	1,775	9	1,797	4	1,707	4	1,846	2	1,795	6	1,703	
Total		375	51,629	255	51,195	321	51,179	270	5,1164	262	5,1565	213	5,1118	2
Per cent., per annum	51,064	8·81	....	5·92	....	7·52	....	6·33	....	6·14	....	4·96	....	5
Rate of Mortality among the Native Inhabitants of Calcutta for 10 years	....	4·84	....	4·22	....	4·89	....	5·65	....	4·63	....	3·22	....	3

rent Guards in the 24 Pergunnahs, during the following years, shewing the Number per ris)ners throughout the Period, more than two-thirds of those being Prisoners for Life; ut:a.

gust.		September.		October.		November.		December.					
	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	Grand Total of Prisoners.	Grand Total of Deaths.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Per cent. per annum.
1	9	1,700	11	1,705	13	1,681	10	1,750	16	21,887	179	1,823	9·81
8	16	1,772	20	1,762	9	1,759	24	1,762	20	22,080	167	1,840	9·07
1	11	1,612	11	1,597	20	1,571	9	1,544	14	20,871	130	1,739	7·47
6	12	1,386	10	1,404	14	1,394	9	1,385	9	18,163	118	1,513	7·79
3	7	1,290	11	1,295	3	1,491	4	1,559	4	16,698	87	1,391	6·25
1	13	1,051	15	1,173	8	1,122	12	1,088	7	15,154	140	1,262	11·09
8	7	1,157	3	1,177	6	1,113	3	1,140	6	13,697	67	1,141	5·87
4	5	1,210	7	1,271	8	1,242	6	1,198	5	14,641	73	1,220	5·98
8	3	1,327	3	1,287	6	1,365	6	1,309	10	15,454	100	1,287	7·77
6	5	1,386	6	1,459	3	1,487	4	1,886	12	17,221	87	1,435	6·06
3	10	1,566	8	1,553	23	1,521	29	1,889	21	18,730	134	1,560	8·58
5	11	1,545	12	1,531	29	1,945	29	2,081	23	19,889	187	1,657	11·28
7	11	1,706	12	1,964	19	2,153	24	1,909	27	23,999	176	1,999	8·80
1	21	2,037	23	2,217	37	2,087	33	2,209	29	25,285	231	2,107	10·96
2	16	1,879	17	1,896	28	1,785	19	1,913	22	25,191	189	2,099	9·00
3	8	2,002	9	1,843	7	1,836	7	1,883	10	24,500	124	2,041	6·07
4	11	1,869	8	1,873	12	1,706	13	1,876	11	22,272	100	1,856	5·38
6	8	1,939	6	1,938	8	1,961	12	2,048	10	23,529	101	1,960	5·15
1	9	2,221	12	2,160	11	2,155	13	2,165	19	25,826	129	2,152	5·99
0	6	2,217	5	2,179	11	2,175	16	2,062	19	25,800	129	2,150	6·00
3	10	2,145	7	2,025	3	2,055	7	2,112	5	25,431	105	2,119	4·95
0	12	2,091	7	2,130	6	2,138	11	2,141	15	25,801	100	1,250	8·00
0	7	2,168	10	2,084	26	2,046	33	2,090	23	26,276	196	2,189	8·95
4	15	2,231	21	2,230	25	2,111	22	2,105	24	26,025	196	2,168	9·04
0	6	2,043	8	2,080	7	2,089	9	2,025	10	26,139	124	2,178	5·69
6	4	2,107	6	2,094	8	1,990	11	1,879	10	24,142	92	2,011	4·57
0	3	1,825	3	1,843	4	1,865	10	1,827	7	22,362	72	1,863	3·86
0	1	1,742	10	1,684	4	1,676	5	1,653	12	20,937	71	1,744	4.07
1	257	49,224	281	49·454	358	49,519	390	50,488	400	608,000	3604	1,809½	
	6·11	....	6·85	....	8·68	....	9·45	....	9·50	....	7·11	....	7·11
	4·22	....	4·47	....	4·91	....	6·10	....	5·72	....	....	....	4·64

Average Mortality, 16 years, 8·74.

Average Mortality for 11 years 5·57 per cent. per annum.

CHOLERA STATISTICS.—CHOLERA TABLE *showing the Number of Prisoners in the 24 Pergunnahs, both Life and Temporary, the Number of them Attacked by the Disease, the Proportion of Deaths to those Attacked, and to the entire Prisoners. This Table of 31 Years also shows the Months in each Year the Disease is most prevalent, and most fatal; (generally the cold weather months,) as is exhibited in the Mortality Tables of the Calcutta Population, and in the Tables of both the Allipore and Zillah Prisoners when separated.*

YEARS.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.			July.		
	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cholera Sick.	No. of Cholera Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cholera Sick.	No. of Cholera Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cholera Sick.	No. of Cholera Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cholera Sick.	No. of Cholera Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cholera Sick.	No. of Cholera Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cholera Sick.	No. of Cholera Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cholera Sick.	No. of Cholera Deaths.
1817.....	2,780	30	2	2,852	51	3	2,745	53	0	2,770	54	3	2,700	31	1	2,721	12	0	2,668	29	2
1818.....	2,475	22	2	2,415	50	10	2,399	56	5	2,467	33	0	2,423	21	0	2,401	8	1	2,407	17	2
1819.....	2,175	8	1	2,139	21	1	1,961	19	2	1,936	7	6	1,995	20	1	1,967	12	1	2,068	10	3
1820.....	1,832	37	8	1,903	16	1	1,996	23	6	1,921	50	7	1,940	55	9	1,831	47	3	1,807	43	3
1821.....	1,816	21	3	1,809	25	4	1,832	22	2	1,927	19	4	1,974	28	2	1,995	29	3	1,894	31	1
1822.....	1,795	31	11	1,805	55	3	1,879	75	1	1,799	94	0	1,848	65	1	1,851	45	1	1,889	18	1
1823.....	1,629	24	3	1,644	16	1	1,595	23	0	1,593	14	1	1,635	19	0	1,571	40	2	1,511	29	3
1824.....	1,481	17	0	1,529	26	2	1,426	25	5	1,375	34	1	1,403	31	1	1,328	32	2	1,228	24	0
1825.....	1,599	31	0	1,498	34	3	1,434	37	1	1,463	26	0	1,249	26	0	1,187	20	0	1,139	40	1
1826.....	1,117	3	1	1,137	41	3	1,138	33	0	1,161	39	1	1,129	59	9	1,142	57	1	1,148	27	0
1827.....	1,179	21	0	1,212	34	1	1,116	43	1	1,153	38	2	1,226	51	12	1,232	36	1	1,298	24	1
1828.....	1,227	28	2	1,153	30	1	1,260	32	14	1,299	59	7	1,338	81	3	1,304	32	3	1,287	64	0
1829.....	1,327	2	0	1,289	4	0	1,376	10	1	1,330	21	2	1,395	13	0	1,386	3	0	1,434	8	1
1830.....	1,486	12	0	1,552	11	0	1,457	9	3	1,497	6	2	1,536	7	1	1,536	8	2	1,564	14	0
1831.....	1,474	25	4	1,575	14	0	1,586	5	0	1,651	8	1	1,632	10	0	1,619	0	0	1,635	7	0
1832.....	2,219	6	1	2,013	4	1	1,924	2	0	1,909	3	0	1,944	2	0	1,984	1	0	2,227	3	0
1833.....	2,067	11	1	2,118	11	4	2,372	30	11	2,170	37	1	1,918	19	1	2,117	21	0	1,982	16	1
1834.....	2,322	7	0	2,807	3	0	2,317	6	2	2,154	7	2	2,147	13	1	2,111	9	1	1,988	7	3
1835.....	2,109	7	0	2,188	5	0	2,211	13	2	2,037	12	1	2,035	13	3	2,225	16	1	2,118	15	0
1836.....	1,806	8	0	1,776	8	1	1,720	7	0	1,894	12	0	1,829	11	0	1,796	9	1	2,103	15	1
1837.....	2,021	15	0	1,928	18	1	1,953	25	3	1,947	31	0	1,982	13	0	1,984	13	2	1,912	17	0
1838.....	2,025	11	0	2,046	9	1	2,159	33	2	2,143	22	4	2,121	16	4	2,203	13	1	2,237	16	1
1839.....	2,215	2	0	2,242	6	0	2,130	5	0	2,089	4	2	2,109	1	0	2,087	1	0	2,125	2	0
1840.....	2,087	0	0	2,064	6	4	2,044	20	0	2,054	8	4	2,180	7	3	2,183	7	0	2,239	3	0
1841.....	2,204	3	3	2,222	9	6	2,184	6	2	2,189	0	0	2,048	2	1	2,160	1	0	2,164	1	0
1842.....	2,271	4	4	2,205	5	3	2,218	4	0	2,259	11	4	2,310	5	3	2,286	1	0	2,159	3	0
1843.....	1,966	10	5	2,087	5	2	2,099	4	1	2,173	6	1	2,188	3	1	2,339	3	0	2,182	2	0
1844.....	2,110	3	1	2,159	4	1	2,190	9	5	2,359	11	4	2,264	4	0	2,361	7	2	2,279	5	1
1845.....	1,953	0	0	2,029	5	3	1,943	8	2	1,963	0	0	2,081	3	1	2,044	0	0	2,013	3	0
1846.....	1,928	2	2	1,864	1	1	1,839	3	1	1,963	2	1	1,857	8	3	1,908	8	1	1,853	9	0
1847.....	1,799	1	0	1,775	3	1	1,797	2	1	1,707	2	1	1,846	1	0	1,795	4	0	1,703	2	0
Total.....	58,494	402	54	59,035	530	62	58,300	642	73	58,352	670	62	58,282	638	61	58,654	495	29	58,261	504	25
Per cent. per annum	..	0·68	13·43	..	0·89	11·69	..	1·10	11·37	..	1·14	9·25	..	1·09	9·56	..	0·84	5·85	..	0·86	4·96
Deaths to strength....	1·10	..	..	1·26	..	..	1·50	..	..	1·27	..	..	1·25	..	..	0·59	..	..	0·51	..	..

CHOLERA STATISTICS.—*Continued.*

YEARS.	August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Grand Total of Prisoners.	Grand Total of Cholera Sick.	Grand Total of Cholera Deaths.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Ratio of Sick to Strength.	Ratio of Deaths to Strength.	Ratio of Death to Treated.
	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cholera Sick.	No. of Cholera Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cholera Sick.	No. of Cholera Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cholera Sick.	No. of Cholera Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cholera Sick.	No. of Cholera Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cholera Sick.	No. of Cholera Deaths.							
1817	2,535	56	5	2,621	82	4	2,707	26	1	2,612	52	5	2,510	37	1	32,221	513	27	2,685	1·56	1·00	5·26
1818	2,796	15	1	2,223	13	1	2,317	11	1	2,324	36	4	2,258	25	5	28,905	307	32	2,408	1·06	1·32	10·42
1819	2,029	17	4	2,014	43	0	1,912	44	4	1,888	41	8	1,843	43	4	23,927	285	35	1,993	1·19	1·75	12·27
1820	1,821	35	4	1,700	24	3	1,705	22	3	1,681	21	1	1,750	18	2	21,887	391	50	1,823	1·78	2·74	12·78
1821	1,778	28	2	1,772	27	2	1,762	24	2	1,759	19	2	1,762	18	0	22,080	291	27	1,840	1·32	1·46	9·27
1822	1,681	40	3	1,612	37	1	1,597	7	2	1,571	8	1	1,544	23	4	20,871	498	29	1,739	2·38	1·66	5·82
1823	1,416	25	0	1,386	42	3	1,404	36	3	1,394	27	2	1,385	23	2	18,163	318	20	1,513	1·75	1·32	6·28
1824	1,293	58	0	1,290	36	0	1,295	30	0	1,491	46	1	1,559	55	0	16,698	414	12	1,391	2·47	0·86	2·89
1825	1,151	67	5	1,051	87	3	1,173	45	1	1,122	44	4	1,088	25	1	15,154	482	19	1,262	3·18	1·50	3·94
1826	1,138	21	0	1,157	24	1	1,177	31	1	1,113	27	0	1,140	29	0	13 697	391	17	1,141	2·85	1·48	4·34
1827	1,304	47	2	1,210	36	1	1,271	34	2	1,242	40	1	1,198	40	0	14,641	444	24	1,220	3·03	1·96	5·40
1828	1,298	31	0	1,327	17	0	1,287	13	0	1,365	8	2	1,309	3	0	15,454	398	32	1,287	2·57	2·48	8·04
1829	1,466	6	0	1,386	9	0	1,459	7	1	1,487	10	1	1,886	5	2	17,221	98	8	1,435	0·56	0·55	8·16
1830	1,573	13	3	1,566	18	2	1,553	16	1	1,521	43	10	1,889	29	1	18,730	186	25	1,560	0·99	1·60	13·44
1831	1,615	4	0	1,545	10	1	1,531	25	6	1,949	15	2	2,081	9	1	19,893	132	15	1,657	0·66	0·90	11·26
1832	2,047	2	0	1,706	0	0	1,964	7	0	2,153	10	2	1,909	16	4	23,999	56	8	1,999	0·23	0·40	14·28
1833	1,991	12	1	2,037	13	4	2,217	19	4	2,087	11	3	2,209	10	5	25,285	210	36	2,107	0·83	1·70	17·14
1834	1,872	9	0	1,879	11	4	1,896	10	2	1,785	12	1	1,913	9	2	25,191	103	18	2,099	0·40	0·85	17·47
1835	2,013	22	0	2,002	22	0	1,843	14	0	1,836	12	0	1,883	12	0	24,500	163	7	2,041	0·66	0·34	4·29
1836	2,024	15	2	1,869	1	0	1,873	5	0	1,706	7	1	1,876	9	1	22,272	107	7	1,856	0·48	0·37	6·54
1837	1,916	17	1	1,939	13	0	1,938	8	0	1,961	9	3	2,048	5	0	23,529	184	10	1,960	0·78	0·51	5·43
1838	2,191	22	0	2,221	13	2	2,160	8	1	2,155	10	0	2,165	12	1	25,826	185	17	2,152	0·71	0·78	9·18
1839	2,170	2	0	2,217	3	0	2,179	2	0	2,175	3	0	2,062	0	0	25,800	31	2	2,150	0·12	0·09	6·45
1840	2,243	2	0	2,145	3	0	2,025	3	0	2,055	3	1	2,112	4	1	25,431	66	13	2,119	0·25	0·61	19·69
1841	2 130	1	0	2,091	0	0	2,130	0	0	2,138	1	1	2,141	0	0	25,801	24	13	2,150	0·09	0·60	54·16
1842	2,180	2	0	2,168	2	0	2,084	12	8	2,046	4	2	2,090	5	2	26,276	58	26	2,189	0·22	1·18	44·82
1843	2,314	2	0	2,231	3	1	2,230	6	2	2,111	0	0	2,105	1	0	26,025	45	13	2,168	0·17	0·59	28·88
1844	2,180	4	0	2,043	3	1	2,080	3	1	2,089	1	0	2,025	2	1	26,139	56	17	2,178	0·21	0·78	30·34
1845	2,046	3	0	2,107	1	0	2,094	2	0	1 990	2	0	1,879	1	0	24,142	28	6	2,011	0·11	0·29	21·43
1846	1,790	8	0	1,825	1	0	1,843	0	0	1,865	2	0	1,827	1	0	22,362	45	9	1,863	0·20	0·48	20·00
1847	1,760	2	0	1,742	1	0	1,684	1	0	1.676	0	0	1,653	3	2	20,937	22	5	1,744	0·10	0·28	22·72
Total	57,761	588	33	56,082	595	34	56,390	471	46	56,347	524	58	57,099	472	42	693,057	6,531	579	1,863	11·3*	..	..
Per cent. per annum	..	1·01	5·61	..	1·06	5·71	..	0·83	9·76	..	0·92	11·06	..	0·82	8·89	..	..	..	..	..	1·00	8·86
Deaths to strength	0·68	..	..	0·72	..	..	0·97	..	..	1·23	..	..	0·88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·00	..

* 11·3 is not the ratio constantly sick, but the ratio sick per annum.

Vital Statistics of a District in Java. By John Crawfurd, Esq. *With Preliminary Remarks upon the Dutch Possessions in the East.* By Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Sykes, V.P.R.S.

[Read before the Statistical Section of the British Association, at Swansea, 10th August, 1848.]

Mr. Crawfurd has obligingly transmitted to us some notes respecting the population of the district of Djocjocarta, in Java, at the period when he was employed in Java under the late Sir Stamford Raffles. Some of his deductions are so startling respecting the rapid progress of population, that I thought it desirable to run my eye over the successive censuses made by the Dutch, since their re-occupation of Java, to see whether Mr. Crawfurd's ratio of increase for a particular district extended to the whole island.

If the results are not quite in accordance with Mr. Crawfurd's, they nevertheless show a rapid advance, not only in population but also in commercial and agricultural industry, combined with extension of territory; and the growing importance of the Netherlands possessions in the East is so marked, that I have thought Mr. Crawfurd's paper offered a fit occasion for placing some of the leading facts on these various subjects before the Section. They are chiefly gathered from the monthly numbers of a journal recently established at Sincapoor, designated the Journal of the Eastern Archipelago, which it is to be hoped will in time circulate in Europe.

The superficial area of the islands of the Eastern Archipelago and of the Dutch possessions, is derived from the Moniteur des Indes Orientales et Occidentales, by Baron Melvill van Cárnbec, published in Holland.

	Square Geographical Leagues.	Square Myriameters.
Island of Java	2313·0	1269·1
Madura	97·3	53·4
Other Islands near Java	34·3	18·8
	2444·6	4341·3
Part of Sumatra and neighbouring Islands	4764·0	2614·0
Palembang, &c.	1875·0	1028·8
Part of Borneo and surrounding Islands	9343·0	5126·6
Celebes and Moluccas, &c.	5725·0	3141·0
Island of Timor, Bali, &c.	1230·0	675·0
Banka, Bintang, &c.	488·5	268·0
(Some fractional portions are omitted.)		
Total of Netherlands Possessions in the Indian Archipelago being	25872·0	14196·0

The Dutch, in fact, claiming five-sixths of the whole Archipelago, all Sumatra, except Acheen and three-fourths of Borneo. The total area

being 31,428 square geographical leagues, or 17,244 myriameters, exclusive of the Malay Peninsula and New Guinea. The whole of Borneo contains 12,743 square leagues, or 6,992 myriameters, and Sumatra 8,035 square leagues, or 4,403 myriameters.

The mean temperature of the Peninsula of Malacca is about 80°, the temperature of the whole year at Malacca varies only 14 or 16 degrees; 116 inches of rain fall on Flag Staff Hill, Penang, and 65½ on the Plains. In Province Wellesley, 79 inches. The number of rainy days vary from 145 to 228. The diurnal atmospheric tides, as indicated by the barometer, prevail regularly.

The chief matters respecting population and commerce, are from Temminck's Director of the Royal Museum of Natural History at Leyden: "Coup d'œil General sur les Possessions Neerlandaises dans l'Inde Archipelagique," published in Holland, the facts being supplied from official sources, and as it was advertised in the Javasche Courant, the only newspaper that is published in the Netherlands India, it is supposed to have the sanction of Government and to put forth the Government views. These views commence by professing the belief that no Government can be strong unless the people are happy; and to make them so, their customs and usages must be respected, and their well-being promoted by agricultural industry.

The total population of the Netherlands possessions is above twenty-five millions of souls.

Java, which is the most valuable portion of these possessions, is divided into 22 provinces or prefectures, called residencies. By the census of 1824 the population was 6,368,090 souls. By that of 1832, it was 7,323,982 souls. In 1834 it was 7,511,101 souls. In 1837, the number was 7,981,284 souls, and in 1838, it was 8,103,080 souls; and Dr. Bleecker, in a summary appended in 1845, makes it 9,542,045 souls. Sir Stamford Raffles, in 1815, during the English occupancy, made it only 4,605,270 souls, so that if these figures be correct, the population of Java has more than doubled itself in 30 years. Supposing Mr. Crawfurd's figures respecting Djocjocarta to be correct, and those of Dr. Bleecker to be equally correct, a more extraordinary advance of population than doubling itself in 30 years has never taken place. But my experience of India would lead me to doubt whether population really does make such rapid strides in the torrid zone. As the Dutch in 1824 found the population to amount only to 6,368,090 souls, and in 1845 to 9,542,045 souls, the increase in 21 years was 3,173,955, or a fraction more than 49 per cent.; while taking Raffles' figures as the starting point, the increase would be 5,936,775, or nearly 129 per cent., in 30 years. As the Dutch have made successive censuses, and have, therefore, had successive opportunities of testing their returns, such returns are less likely to be in error than the figures of a single census made in 1815. But taking another test, we have equal reason to doubt the accuracy of the English census. In 21 years, from 1824 to 1845, entirely under the Dutch, the increase was 49 per cent. Taking also 21 years from the date of the English occupancy, and running into the Dutch occupancy in 1837, the increase would be 73 per cent. for this period of 21 years, instead of 49 per cent. for the period when successive censuses were taken. The supposed progress, therefore, founded upon the English census, is open to question, par-

ticularly when it is compared with the progress in six kingdoms in Europe.

		Population.		Interval in Years.	Annual rate of Increase per cent.	λr	Period of Doubling in Years.
		First.	Last.				
		Enumeration.					
1	Prussia, (1816–43)	10,349,031	15,471,765	27	1·500	0·0064674	47
2	England, (1801–41)	9,149,082	15,921,285	40	1·413	·0060933	49
3	United Kingdom, (1831–41)	24,404,422	27,044,239	10	1·030	·0044509	68
4	Austria, (1837–40)	20,975,258	21,571,594	3	·939	·0040583	74
5	Sweden, (1805–40)	2,412,772	3,138,887	35	·755	·0032646	92
6	France, (1801–41).....	27,346,995	34,230,178	40	·563	·0024375	123

The shortest period of doubling is 47 years, in Prussia, and the longest, 123, in France.

The metallic resources of the Archipelago, including the Malay Peninsula, appear extraordinary. Of the Malay Peninsula, it is said, in reality it probably abounds in some ores far beyond conception.—P. 102, No. of July, 1848.

Iron ores are every where found, and in the south they exist in vast profusion. At Sincapoor the roads are macadamized with an ore which contains 60 per cent. of pure metal.

The whole length and breadth of the Peninsula, there can be little doubt, abounds in tin ore. At the two extremities of the Peninsular zone of elevation, Junk Ceylon and Banka, tin sand is diffused in such quantities, that its collection has never had any other limit than the number of persons employed on it. In the Number of the Journal for August, 1847, page 77, it is said the miners (Chinese) are retiring with competence to their native country, and that above 50 mines have been opened. In Junk Ceylon and Phunga, under a barbarian Government, about 13,000 piculs are annually dug out of the soil. In Banka, under a European Government, without improved methods, the quantity has increased from 25,000 piculs, in 1812 when a British possession, to 60,000 piculs (Dr. Epp). The whole Peninsula produces as much as Cornwall, 100,000 piculs (6,000 tons); in short, the whole Peninsula may be considered as a great magazine of tin,—in fact, the greatest incomparably on the globe; but in Sincapoor no interest has been awakened on the subject. The Banka ore produces 80 per cent. of metal. Gold is found, but is not systematically dug for; the produce is probably not above 20,000 ounces. Copper, silver, and arsenic have been detected in Banka, but in small quantities.

The chief exports from the whole Archipelago were in 1826, 1836, 1841, and 1843 respectively—

	1826.	Dutch Florins.	1836.	Dutch Florins.
Coffee	340,049 Piculs of 125 lbs.	6,719,945	to 489,078 Piculs	15,090,362
Sugar	19,795 ,, ...	312,724	to 509,514 ,, ...	9,083,141
Tin	13,800 ,, ...	667,510	to 47,739 ,, ...	2,718,810
Rice	5,895 Coyans of 3,375 lbs	636,166	to 36,438 Coyans	3,389,615
Indigo	76 Piculs	44,972	to 407,798 lbs.	1,122,382

Exports.

	1841.		1843.	
Coffee	961,468	Piculs	1,018,102	Piculs.
Sugar	1,031,094	,, ...	929,769	,,
Tin	48,339	,, ...	45,705	,,
Rice	676,212	,, ...	1,108,774	,,
Indigo	1,827,386	lbs.	1,890,429	lbs.

Neither raw silk nor gutta percha are amongst the exports.

The imports into Java and Madura in 1835, were—

Merchandise	15,554,416	Florins.
Specie	234,389	,,
	17,865,805	,,

in 2,082 Vessels of 96,752 Tons.
1,873 Dutch of 68,103 Tons.
210 Others of 28,739 Tons.
Of which British were 66 of 12,237 tons, and American 60 of 10,589 tons.

The principal imports are, from the Netherlands 4,059,661 florins, and from England 3,255,603 florins, and from France only 396,754 florins. The value of the exports in this year was 34,114,961 florins: 22,331,639 to Holland, to England 352,498 florins, France 573,243 florins, and America 659,724, but China and the Indian Archipelago come next after Holland, taking one-third of the whole value exported to Holland.

The value of the Imports in 1843 was, 32,370,987 Florins in 1844 was 36,479,663.
,, Exports ,, 60,347,872 ,, ,, 71,963,708.

The value of English imports having reached 3,694,426, while those from France and America, had remained nearly stationary.

The exports to England had increased to 1,463,726 florins, and to France 1,319,839 florins, to the Netherlands 38,733,215 florins, and to China and the Eastern Archipelago, to nearly 13 millions, being again one-third of the value of the exports to Holland.

The Ships Arrived in 1843 were, 1,597 of 120,542 Tons.
,, Departed ,, 1,750 of 131,673 Tons.

By a communication made by the Colonial Minister to the Second Chamber of the States Government for 1844, the financial affairs of the Netherlands Indian possessions appeared to be as follows:—

Total Receipts for Netherlands India, 81,784,671 Florins.

Of this, Farms give	14,771,018	Florins.
Territorial Revenues	11,135,313	,,
Miscellaneous	6,799,428	,,
Trade and Culture, including Auctions in Holland	44,525,522	,,
Sumatra	2,640,491	,,
Extraordinaries	574,564	,,

Expenses.

a. Colonial Administration.....	75,494,285	Florins.
b. Payments on account of Third Parties	1,701,264	,,
c. Difference under date, Dec. 31, 1843, in the Administrative Capital, fixed at 12,500,000 florins, of which two-fifths are in Silver and three-fifths in Copper	4,589,122	,,
	81,784,671	,,

The real expenses in India are,

Administration	59,806,536	Florins.
Payments on account of Third Parties	575,774	,,
Difference of the Administrative capital in 1843	4,589,122	,,
Total Real Expenses in India	64,971,432	,,
The Real Receipts in India	49,194,603	,,
Deficit in India	15,776,829	,,
Total Receipts in Europe	32,980,427	,,
Leaving a Surplus in Europe of	17,203,598	,,
The Expenses in Europe	16,813,236	,,
Surplus	390,562	,,
But the deficit in India being converted into a Silver Standard occasions a Surplus	1,847,724	,,
Which subsequent accounts bring up to a final surplus	2,123,429	,,

Temminck, speaking of Java, says, "That the agricultural industry, the trade, and the navigation have taken a development unknown before the introduction of the new system of culture in 1830. Since this memorable period, the single island of Java produces more articles fit for exportation, than all the other possessions put together. It is impossible to form an idea of the increase which these cultures may successively offer through the new changes that take place, for the extent of uncultured ground is still very considerable in the island. The climate, there, unites all the advantages which the tropic and the temperate zones afford, and the soil of an inexhaustible fertility, offers all guarantees for an increasing prosperity. Agriculture will never want arms in this country, seeing that the privileged classes reckon it a merit to cultivate the soil; that the Administration grants to the cultivator a distinguished rank in society, and that the prince and the nobility, to render themselves popular, often lend a hand to the labours of the field."—No. 4 of 1847, p. 220.

The national institutions of the Javanese are left as much as possible untouched by the Dutch. Villages have at their head a chief, assisted by a village-council. A number of villages make a regency, and over several regencies is a European resident, with assistants. Offices are hereditary in the several families. The subdivision and collection of the land-tax, in short, finance, police, and justice are managed by these authorities, and Europeans only interfere in cases of complaint, or criminal cases beyond the power of the native courts. In the provinces of Batavia, Buitenzorg, and Krawang, when the public lands have been sold to private persons, the village and municipal institutions have disappeared; and Temminck says, the good result is problematical—for such sales excite discontent amongst the Javanese. With them the lands are common property, and the revenue system is what is called Mouzewar in India. The village is assessed at a fixed sum, and the details of apportionment are left to the inhabitants. Sir Stamford Raffles endeavoured to introduce the Ryotwar system which obtains in part of India, but Temminick repudiates it.

General State of the Population of the Residencies of Java. From the Second Number for August, 1847, *of the Journal of the Indian Archipelago.*

Residencies and Assistant Residencies.	Surface in English Square Miles.	Europeans.	Chinese.	Natives.	Arabs, Bugis, &c.	Military as constituted in 1846.	Slaves.
Bantam	2,560	360	813	392,887	430	....	29
Batavia	663	3,478	31,764	242,927	598	....	2,376
Buitenzorg	1,064	662	7,462	252,015	....	....	172
Krawang	1,538	100	1,843	123,705	74	....	30
Preang, Regentschapp	6,077	168	202	727,154	305	....	20
Cheribon	2,042	624	8,814	606,209	817	....	59
Tagal	850	274	788	292,934	2,820	....	58
Banjoemaas	1,589	150	1,640	403,852	....	....	12
Pekalongan	466	312	2,353	232,226	564	....	84
Bagelen	923	217	1,417	612,027	89	....	14
Samarang	1,423	2,883	9,657	739,098	2,277	....	582
Kadoe	631	174	2,484	354,377	73	....	3
Djocjocarta	926	664	1,063	345,696	55	....	47
Soerakarta	1,803	900	2,000	500,000	1,200	....	67
Japara	672	396	6,606	413,540	742	....	130
Madioen	1,580	113	1,059	312,975	102	....	18
Patjitan	773	30	100	89,077	....	....	9
Rembang	1,983	459	9,002	467,766	1,461	....	148
Kedirie	2,054	94	1,661	232,467	....	....	5
Soerabaija	2,029	2,736	5,111	923,687	4,427	....	907
Eiland Madura	1,557	368	6,544	280,314	8,522	....	
Possoeroean	1,784	578	2,229	331,981	1,163	....	288
Bezoekie	4,126	530	1,373	497,106	3,678	....	53
Total	39,113	16,270	105,983	9,373,989	29,397	11,295	5,111

Grand Total 9,542,045

Dr. Bleeker, Secretary to the Batavia Society of the Netherlands' Indian Medical Service, and the contributor of the above statement, proceeds thus to remark on it:—"The preceding table has been compiled from the newest census of the different residencies, to which access has been kindly given in the course of my journey through Java in 1846. Most of the lists contain the number of the census in 1845. That of the residency of Bagalen only is for 1843. The accuracy of the numbers is judged differently by the local authorities of the different residencies. Generally it may be considered that in none of the residencies are the numbers stated too high; in many they are certainly too low. The population of the residency of Bagalen, no census of which has been taken during the last three years, may certainly now be reckoned to amount to 700,000. There does not exist any regular statement of the census of the residency of Surakarta, but it may be foretold, that the improvements in the internal government of this populous residency, planned and already partly put in operation, will speedily admit of a census, the

result of which will probably be a figure of more than 800,000 souls. This I know respecting one of the greatest residencies of Java, that an exact nominal census of some districts gave a number nearly one-half higher than the figure of the negligent reckoning of the year before. We may confidently believe that at present the true number of the population of Java exceeds 10,000,000. About 30 years ago the number, according to Raffles, was scarcely 4,605,270, and thus not one-half of the present. It is scarcely necessary to mention here, that the inhabitants of the western residencies of Java are for the greater part Sundanese, those of middle Java proper Javanese, those of the eastern residencies for the greater part Madurese. The military are partly European, partly Africans, partly Javanese, Madurese, and Bugis. In the residencies of Batavia, Samarang, Bagalen, Djocjocarta, Madioen, and Surabaya, are the strongest garrisons. In the assistant residencies of Tagal, Pekalongan, Japara, and Rembang, there are no troops."

The above extracts will serve to give a sequence to Mr. Crawfurd's paper on the Vital Statistics of a District of Java, which would otherwise be wanting in the mind of the general reader. The following are its terms:—

I served various civil offices in Java during the British occupation of that island from 1811 to 1817, and living thus for six years among a people very good-natured, docile, accessible, and by no means wanting in intelligence, I enjoyed fair means of inquiry into the state of the population. This was confined chiefly to one locality, the city of Yugyakarta*, with its neighbourhood, the capital of the native prince, who assumes the title of Sultan, and at whose court I was at the time British agent.

Yugyakarta contained at the time the census was made, 1814, a population of about 40,000 inhabitants. It lies in an extensive and fertile plain, 12 miles from the southern shore of the island, and about 15 from the base of the mountain Marapi, an active volcano, about 10,000 feet high. The houses of the town are nearly hidden from view by groves of fruit, and ornamental trees always in verdure, and it is surrounded in every direction for many miles by an extensive cultivation, chiefly of rice by irrigation, of which one crop follows another with little interruption throughout the year.

The town of Yugyakarta is about midway between the eastern and western extremities of the island, and lies in south latitude 7° 40′. The average heat of the town and neighbourhood, little above the level of the sea, is about 83°, but in ascending Marapi, it gradually diminishes until ice is found at the summit of the mountain. Cultivation extends even so far up as where the thermometer falls at particular times to 55°, and here the garden vegetables of Europe are successfully cultivated. There is little difference of season except into wet and dry, the north-west monsoon bringing the first, and the south-east the last. The salubrity of the climate is equal, I should think, to that of any tropical one. The extensive culture of rice by irrigation has certainly no injurious effect. I never heard it even alleged, and, indeed, it may

* The Dutch orthography is generally very correct for the expression of native words, but in this particular case barbarous enough. The word is written Djocjocarta. It is Sanskrit, and a corruption of Ayudya-karta,—that is, "Ayudya (Oude, the country of Rama,) arranged, or put in order." The etymology is mythical.

be observed, that the wildest parts of Java or those in which rice is least cultivated, are the most unhealthy.

The first statement which I offer to the Section, is the abstract of a tabular view of the population of the capital, drawn up at my request by the native authorities. The town is divided into quarters, called in the native language Campung, a word, which, in fact, means a village, and conveys a correct notion of what a Javanese town truly is, not an assemblage of dwellings laid out into streets, lanes, and squares, but an aggregate of villages, generally parted from each other by stone walls, or bamboo fences.

Number of married men	10,188
Number of married women	10,355
Number of widowers	1,479
Number of widows	1,919
Number of unmarried lads	2,972
Number of unmarried girls	2,313
Number of boys not circumscribed	3,956
Number of girls, whose teeth have not been filed	3,274
Number of male infants at the breast	1,721
Number of female infants at the breast	1,447
Total Population	39,624

The number of dwelling-houses is stated in the return at 10,271, and the number of out-houses at 7,354. The dwelling-houses are, for the most part, neatly constructed huts, covered with thatch and of a single story, and the inmates for each house are under four persons. The married parties exceed one-half of the whole population, and these, including those who have been married, form above 64 in a 100 of the whole inhabitants.

The persons designated in the table as unmarried lads and girls, are not what would be called in Europe bachelors and spinsters, but mere children, who have just attained the age of puberty, and who are soon to be married. Marriage is a little longer delayed with the male sex, and this may account for their exceeding the females by above 28 per cent.

The next two headings, "lads who have not been circumscribed," and "girls who have not had their teeth filed," are literal translations from the original Javanese writing. The ceremonies referred to are, in fact, performed at the age of puberty, and this class, of course, includes children from the time they are weaned up to that period.

In the two next headings, male and female infants at the breast, the males again exceed the females by above 12 per cent., a discrepancy, which, if the return be reliable, is not easily accounted for. It may be, however, that from greater care, more male than female children are reared, although the character of the Javanese would hardly bear out this inference.

On comparing the whole male with the whole female population, we find 20,316 of the first, and 19,308 of the last, showing a small excess in the males of about 5·10 per cent., which may be accounted for by few of the men emigrating or being engaged in dangerous employments, as well as by the presence of a considerable number of men from the provinces without their families, performing corvée labour for the prince.

By comparing the number of married men with the women, the excess of the latter is but very trifling, viz., 167 in 10,188, we see that the effect of polygamy is almost imperceptible, a conclusion readily assented to, adverting to the principle, which guides increase of population. The widows exceed the widowers by nearly 30 per cent., but the class designated widows, includes, if I remember well, a good many persons of easy morality, who go commonly by another name.

The next statement which I offer to the Society, is the result of my own personal inquiry. Some travellers, in order to account for the supposed prevalence of polygamy in the East, had asserted that a great excess of females over males was born, and Java, in particular, had been quoted as an example. Anxious to test the truth of this notion, I personally took down the statements of 141 aged women on the subject. The details, as given by each individual, are now before me, and the following is an abstract of the Table in which they are set down. The parties were all in humble, but still easy circumstances, as, indeed, in my time, was the case with the Javanese generally.

Number of male children	472	Died of small-pox	102
Number of female children....	547	Died of other diseases	549
Total births	1,019	Total mortality	651
Lived to the age of marriage			368

From this statement it will appear, that the proportion of females born exceeds the males by 15·88 per cent., or that they are as 111·66 to 100; I give this statement exactly as I find it in my notes. The result, I remember, surprised me at the time I made the inquiry, differing so widely as it does from our European experience. An experiment, on a larger scale, might, indeed, perhaps give a different result. According to the census of the eastern part of Java, taken in 1815, the females exceed the males by about 4 per cent. In one district only, the eastern portion of Madura, there is a great preponderance of females, who are to the males in the proportion of 110 to 100. I confess I am disposed to place some confidence in this return, from its going more into details than any other part of the census, and from knowing that it was prepared by a most intelligent native chief, the late Panámbahan, or Prince of Sumanah. The population to which it refers, amounted to 96,389 persons all natives of the island of Madura. It may be observed that the Javanese and other islanders, are themselves unaware of any disparity existing in the proportional numbers of the sexes.

Out of the 141 women examined, 7 only, I find, bore no children. Three only bore 1 child each, while 39 had had 10 children or upwards. Three had had each 14 children, 1 had 15, and 2 had 16. The average for the whole 141 was 7·226.

The age of marriage mentioned in one heading of the statement, means the age of puberty, when both sexes are deemed eligible for matrimony. Of the 1,019 children born, it appears that there died no fewer than 651, or 63 out of a 100 before the age of 14 or thereabouts. Of these, nearly one-tenth were carried off by small-pox. In making their statements, a woman would use such a significant expression as

the following: "I had eleven children born to me, but I landed only three."

The last statement which I submit to the Society, is drawn from a tabular view of the population of certain villages in the locality already described, including a portion of the town of Yugyakarta. The inquiry was conducted by myself personally, with necessary native assistance, and extended over many months. It is confined to a single year, that in which it was made, 1815–16. The obvious reason for this restriction was that the treacherous memories of the natives could not be safely relied on for a longer period, than from the festival of one year to the same in the ensuing one—a period so well defined, and so short, as to be little amenable to error. The following is an abstract,—

Number of villages	188
Amount of population	40,688
Number of marriages within the year	514
Number of births within the year	1,691
Number of deaths within the year	696

The size of the villages was very various, ranging from 20 inhabitants up to 390. The mean was about 180. The proportion of marriages to the population appears from this statement, to be about 1 in 79, but I believe them, in reality, to be much more numerous, for those given include only the marriages of youths and virgins, no notice being taken of second, third, and even fourth marriage, which are not unfrequent with the Javanese, among whom the marriage-knot is easily, and often capriciously untied.

The proportion of deaths to the population appears to have been 1 in 58, and of the births 1 in 24, while the proportion of the excess of the births above deaths to the whole of the living is as 1 to 40. The period in which the population would double itself, therefore, would be 28 years. Imperfect and limited, as were the data, on which this calculation is founded, it is, probably, not an exaggeration, judging by a comparison of the census of the population of the whole island made in 1815 with that made in 1845. The first of these gave a population of 4,175,974, and the last of 9,542,045, which shows that the number had more than doubled itself in 30 years.

But the births and deaths bear very different proportions to each other, and to the whole population in the different localities in which my inquiry was conducted, and I shall give a few of the results, embracing a population, partly country and partly town, of 26,558.

1. In 11 villages, two miles from Yugyakarta, with a population of 2,021, the births were, 1 to 24, and the deaths 1 to 47 of the population. The proportion of the excess of births above deaths to the whole of the living, would, therefore, give a doubling period of 34·30 years. To this group, as well, indeed, as to all the others which follow, the same observation applies that I made in regard to the town. They are all surrounded by irrigated rice-culture, and all embosomed in, and interspersed by fruit and ornamental trees, appearing, in fact, until entered, more like groves, than assemblages of dwellings.

2. In 9 villages, situated on the elevated land at the foot of the mountain Marapi, and containing a population of 2,056 inhabitants,

the births were 1 to 19, and the deaths 1 to 62 to the population. The excess of the births above the deaths gave here, therefore, a doubling period of 19 years.

3. Eighteen villages, with a population of 2,170, situated on the southern acclivity of Marapi, and higher up than the last group, gave the births as 1 to 18, and the deaths 1 to 94 to the inhabitants, making the doubling period here 15·59 years. These villages are situated, at from 2,000 to 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the average heat may be taken at from 75° to 78°. None of them, at the time of the inquiry, had been settled above 20 years, and some of them as late as three. The fertile land was abundant, and the command of water for irrigation complete. From the recentness of their establishment also, they were less encumbered with trees, and consequently better ventilated.

4. Seventeen villages, distant 6 miles from Yugyakarta in a flat, fertile, and highly cultivated part of the plain, with a population of 2,935, gave the births as 1 to 30, and the deaths as 1 to 101 of the population. The excess of the births over the deaths gave here a doubling period of 30·84 years.

5. Seven villages, situated on the southern coast of the island, and about 17 miles from Yugyakarta, with a population of 2,187, gave the births as 1 to 30, and the deaths as 1 to 99, and the excess of births over deaths made the doubling period 30 years. Besides cultivating rice by irrigation, the inhabitants of these villages were occasionally, but precariously, owing to the great depth of the sea, and the heavy surge rolling on the open shore, one may say, without any interruption from the pole, employed in fishing. They were employed more largely in the manufacture of salt by a very peculiar process, which consists in throwing water from the sea on the sands of the beach, which, as soon as they are dry, and this, from the heat of the sun, takes place in a few minutes, are raked up and thrown into sea-water, so that concentrated brine is immediately obtained, which is boiled into salt.

6. Eleven villages, with a population of 2,268, 10 miles distant from Yugyakarta, and in a rich and flat plain, in which are scattered the ruins of the ancient Hindu Temples of Brombanan, gave the births as 1 to 27, and the deaths as 1 to 113 to the population, and the excess of births over deaths made the doubling period 25·298 years.

7. Eight kampungs of the town of Yugyakarta, containing 2,877 inhabitants, gave the births as 1 to 24·59, and the deaths as 1 to 39·80 to the population. The excess of births over deaths gave here, therefore, a doubling period of 45·40 years.

8. Another portion of the town, comprising three kampungs, with a population of 2,689, gave the births as 1 to 29·54, and the deaths as 1 to 56, the excess of the first over the last making the doubling period 43·662 years.

9. Sixteen inclosures, with a population of 4,014, within the palace walls, gave the births as 1 to 26·50, and the deaths as 1 to 44, while the excess of births made the doubling period 45·40 years.

10. Eight kampungs in the heart of the town of Yugyakarta, with a population of 3,391, gave the proportion of 1 birth in 29, and 1 death in 47. The preponderance of the last over the first, would give a doubling period of 56 years.

For convenience, I give all the details in a tabular form:—

No.	Population.	Number of Marriages.	Number of Births.	Number of Deaths.	Marriages to Population.	Births to Population.	Deaths to Population.	Excess of Births above Marriages per cent.	Doubling Period.
1	2,021	29	84	43	65	24	47	95	34·30
2	2,056	21	109	33	98	19	62	230	19
3	2,170	20	119	23	108	18	94	417	15·59
4	2,935	37	95	25	79	30	101	227	30·84
5	2,187	15	72	22	145	30	99	227	30
6	2,268	28	83	20	81	27	113	315	25·29
7	2,877	33	117	73	87	24	39	60	45·40
8	2,689	38	91	48	70	29	56	89	43·66
9	4,014	38	151	90	105	26	44	67	45·40
10	3,341	56	112	71	59	29	47	57	56

From these statements it will appear, that the births are fewest, and the mortality greatest in the town, while the opposite state of things prevail in the country, and especially in the more elevated part. All this is in accordance with our European experience. Even to the native constitution the clear air of the mountain side, with the thermometer between 70° and 80°, would appear to be more conducive to health, than the close atmosphere of the plain, where it is between 80° and 90°. Another inference may fairly be drawn from this inquiry, limited as it is, that a native population under the tropics, in the enjoyment of peace, with a fair share of industry, a sufficiency of fertile land, and a favourable climate, may increase as an European one in a temperate climate with similar advantages.

I am quite sensible of the limited and imperfect nature of the statements I am now submitting to the Statistical Section, and I furnish them only because I am not aware that any of a similar nature for a tropical climate, and an indigenous population, have been laid before the public. Baron Humboldt's, for some villages in Mexico, are the nearest approach, but they relate, not to a purely native, but to a mixed native and European population.

Remarks on the Plan adopted for taking the Census in 1841, *with suggestions for its improvement.* By the Rev. E. Wyatt-Edgell.

[Read before the Statistical Society of London, 20th November, 1848.]

Of the five enumerations which have been made of the people of Great Britain, four merely gave the numbers of individuals resident in each parish and county; together with some information, more or less detailed, concerning their ages, occupations and dwellings. But the last census made in 1841, was far more comprehensive. It was a catalogue strictly so called; for it not only recorded the number of individuals, but it also gave the name and description of each. In theory therefore, nothing could be more perfect than the census of 1841; but there were imperfections in the *practical arrangement,* which have prevented its producing all the benefit which might

have been expected from it. I shall endeavour to point out these, and to suggest the remedies;—premising only that my suggestions will be applicable principally, if not exclusively, to rural districts.

The season of Christmas preferable to that of Midsummer for taking the Census.

1. Hitherto, the census has been taken at the beginning of June; and the reason assigned for the arrangement was the greater length of daylight at that season, which was thought to afford the enumerators more time for completing their labours. But, supposing that the appointment of the time had rested with me, I should rather have chosen the season when the days were *shortest;* because the enumerators of the rural districts would then have had a better chance of finding the labourers at their homes; an important consideration, and one which it is worth while making great sacrifices to accomplish.

Any person will understand my meaning who reflects for a moment what a difference it must make to an enumerator, whether he be employed to draw up the list of a family from the testimony of one or two individuals (perhaps children), or whether he have to draw it up with all the members of the family assembled in his presence. In the former case, it takes him a long time to render himself intelligible; he is perplexed with a variety of contradictory and imperfect answers, and he is obliged to leave frequent blanks in his schedule, or, what is worse, to fill them up by guess. In the latter case, he sees his work before him, his eye corrects his ear while setting down the answers he receives; if one of the party make a false statement another is sure to interpose and correct it; and the list is completed in a few minutes, probably without any, but certainly without a material error.

I speak from experience on this subject, having twice filled the office of assistant enumerator in a rural district. On each occasion the weather was fine, and, as was to be expected in the month of June, men, women and children were engaged in the fields, potato-hoeing, podding and other occupations, which being done by task-work detained them from home until seven or eight o'clock in the evening. The consequence was, that every other cottage at which we arrived was found empty and the door locked, or else left in charge of a few children or a neighbour, who could give us but very imperfect information. I do not hesitate to say that, had it not been for my previous knowledge of the people as their clergyman, our schedules must have contained ten errors for every hundred entries. Now, suppose that the season appointed for our work had been Christmas instead of June, we should then have had the advantage of several hours of dark evening, during which we might have visited the cottages with the certainty of finding the mothers and children, if not the fathers also, at home; and our labour would have been lightened with the consciousness that we were sure of the truth of what we were recording. But I need not dwell longer on this part of the subject, because enough has been said to prove that it is of the greatest importance for enumerators to have the opportunity of *seeing* the families they describe; and that, in rural districts at least, this object can only be accomplished by taking the census during the long winter evenings.

2. A second objection to taking the census at Midsummer is, that so many families are then absent from their proper homes (which circumstance, though it does not affect the amount, may hereafter detract from the usefulness of the census); and so many others escape enumeration altogether.

There is no part of the year, except Autumn, when the population is so *displaced* as in June. The migration of the Irish labourers is then commencing. In the English counties, many families of the higher and middle classes are making tours, and consequently living in hotels or hired lodgings; the peasantry too are scattered over the country in search of work. While, with respect to the metropolis, not only is there a very large immigration into the parishes of the west end, but there is also a considerable emigration of the poor from the southern and eastern parishes. The custom is increasing every year more and more for operatives of the lowest class to leave London in the summer, and seek agricultural employment in Kent, Essex and Surrey; they travel with their wives and children, two or three families forming a gang or company, and live in barns or in the open air: in fact, to a certain degree, they are taking the place of the Irish labourers. Now these families are not only omitted from the schedules of their respective parishes, where in winter they would have been set down as paupers or otherwise, but for the most part they escape enumeration altogether. If the farmer employing them be a man who takes an interest in these matters, he gives notice that there are such and such families on his farm, *but if not, they are entirely lost to the census.* Whether there is the same kind of summer emigration from other large cities as well as from the metropolis, I am not able to say; but when we consider the number of labourers in search of work, together with gipsies, vagrants and people attending races and fairs, we cannot doubt that the whole amount of the population living in tents and barns during the month of June far exceeds 19,742, at which number it (together with "persons in boats and barges") was reckoned in 1841.

3. A third reason for preferring Christmas to June (not indeed an important one, but still worthy of consideration) is, that it will make the time of the census coincide with the end of a year. And, if the change be made by anticipation, *i. e.* from June 1851 to December 1850, it will bring it to the close of the *decade*,—and eventually to the close of the *century*.

4. There is still another argument in favour of appointing the season of Christmas, and that is the circumstance of its *being a festival.* There are persons who would then consider they were performing a social duty in giving a list of their households, but who at any other time would endeavour to avoid it: and among the higher and middle classes this good feeling is increased by the custom, so proverbial, of uniting all the family circle at Christmas.

Of the Birth-place Inquiry, and the means by which it may be most effectually carried out.

The inquiry respecting the places of nativity, if not the most important, is yet, in some respects, the most interesting portion of a census. For (to say nothing of the assistance it may afford in ethno-

logical and sanatory questions, and the vulgar errors on those subjects it may serve to dispel) there can be no doubt that when combined with our improved system of registration, this inquiry will render that of ages unnecessary; inasmuch as experienced clerks, with well arranged registers, and the names and birthplaces of individuals given, can find ages in less time than enumerators labouring under so many disadvantages can elicit them. And if this be the case, it will enable us to dispense with the most offensive inquiry of the census, and the one which forms the greatest obstacle to its future extension and improvement. Lastly, let it be remembered that the questions respecting birth-places are, of all others, the most easily put and the most correctly answered. Many people object to telling their employments, and many do not scruple to falsify their ages, but none show any reluctance to tell the place of their nativity; on the contrary, most persons appear to take a pleasure in it.

All these advantages of the inquiry, however, were lost in the last census of England, owing to the very restricted plan on which it was carried out. The enumerator was directed to ask the persons whom he visited, whether they were born in the county within which they were dwelling at the time, and, according to the answers he received, to write *y* or *n* (*yes* or *no,*) against their names. In the abstract afterwards published, the results of these answers appeared against each parish, hundred and county, in two columns headed respectively with the words, "Born in the County," "Born elsewhere." Thus Dale in Lincolnshire contained, in a population of 1,700 persons, 1,622 natives of the county, and 78 born out of it; while, in the borough of Southwark, which had in round numbers 100,000 inhabitants, 50,000 were tabulated as natives of Surrey.

Parish, &c.	Population.	Place of Birth.	
		Born in the County.	Born elsewhere.
Dale	1,700	1,622	78
Southwark.....	100,000	50,000	50,000

Now an obvious remark, which everyone must make when he reads this table, is its *uselessness*. One hardly sees how the information which it contains, can further any social or moral inquiry whatever. What, for instance, do we gain by knowing that every other inhabitant of Southwark was born out of Surrey? The fact throws no light on the subject of the migration of the people from the country to towns, or from towns to the country; for the inhabitant of Southwark who is not a native of Surrey, may, nevertheless, have been born in Middlesex, not half a mile off. And the same remark applies to large towns in general, situated as they mostly are on rivers and on the edges of their respective counties.

Valuable therefore and interesting as the birth-place inquiry might have been, it has, in the last census, been rendered useless by the manner in which it has been restricted.

The remedy which I would propose is, that the enumerators be directed not to inquire whether the individual was *born in the county in which he is at present dwelling?* (which is an intricate and difficult question,) but simply, *Where he was born?* and to enter the answer as he receives it, or with only such further addition as may be necessary in order to identify the locality.

How all these answers should be tabulated in the abstract is a subject for future consideration. The square arrangement of counties (of which there is such an admirable specimen in the Irish census, p. 446,) is not applicable to England, where the counties have no individual or distinctive character. But the divisions of Mr. Fletcher's map, or some other such divisions carried more into detail, and then put into the form of a square table, would be highly instructive and interesting. Or two columns, headed with *Town* and *Country* (or similar words), may run parallel with the list of parishes; and all the birth-places being divided into these two groups, the figures in the columns may designate the number of inhabitants who come from each. In that case, there must be some list or diagram for the purpose of defining to which of the classes each place belongs. And it is also evident that additional labour will be required on the part of the tabulator, because, instead of merely counting the *Y's* and *N's* of the column, he will have first to reduce the localities to classes, and then to count the results.

If the additional labour of this process be considered as an objection to the plan I suggest, there will still remain the alternative of altogether omitting the birth-places in the abstract, and leaving them for future inquirers to consult as they stand in the enumerator's schedules, which will always be open for their inspection. Indeed, until we know more clearly than at present for what kind of researches this part of the census will be wanted, we can scarcely decide how to tabulate it; and perhaps the best mode of rendering it available to science, is to leave it as it stands in the schedules of the enumerators.

Of the Age Inquiry, and of the disadvantages arising from the adoption of Quinquennial Periods.

The third alteration I would propose is similar to the preceding, inasmuch as the object of it is to substitute a simple for an intricate question; and, by so doing, to render the information not only more extensive, but *also* more accurate.

At the last census, the enumerator was directed to enter the ages in his schedule by *quinquennial periods:*—that is to say—if an individual were fifty-four, he was to write *fifty;* if forty-two, he was to write down *forty;* if twenty-six, *twenty-five;* and so to fifteen, below which age the number was to be entered in the usual manner.

The disadvantage of this arrangement is that, whilst rendering the information less precise, and therefore less valuable, it *also* renders it more difficult to obtain:—and this without any compensating advantage. For one does not see what purpose is gained by thus substituting columns of fives and tens for the actual sums,—round numbers for precise figures,—imperfect for perfect knowledge.

If it be said that the round numbers were sufficiently accurate for the purpose of any social or sanatory question, and that, as it was

intended to publish them only in the abstract, further detail was superfluous in the schedules; still the principal objection remains, namely, *the trouble the quinquennial arrangement caused to the enumerator.* It imposed on him part of the work which properly belonged to the *tabulator.* In order to reduce the ages to groups of fives and tens, he was obliged to be perpetually making calculations, each small in itself, but very perplexing in the aggregate:—and this at a time when his whole attention should have been devoted to the work of visiting and eliciting information. Division of labour is essential in collecting statistics. The enumerator's work is to visit the people, and to record their answers as nearly as possible in the terms in which he receives them; to modify and classify these answers should be the subsequent work of the tabulator. And if the two operations are not kept distinct, embarrassment is sure to ensue, and endless mistakes in consequence.

But there was yet a further difficulty in the arrangement, for the enumerator had not only to make calculations for himself, he had also to contend against the miscalculations of others. Long prior to his visit, a rumour had gone forth that there was to be a five years' reduction of ages; and when he came, he found people had not been slow to avail themselves of it. We may easily imagine the confusion it must have caused him to set them right. It was next to impossible to make people understand that they were *not required to deduct five years from their age, but only to deduct the remainder which exceeded the multiples of five their ages contained.* No doubt there was a want of will as often as a want of capacity to understand the problem. Be this, however, as it may, the errors which this quinquennial arrangement must have given rise to, directly or indirectly, are beyond computation.

Now the alteration which I propose is that, in future, the enumerator should be instructed:—

I. Simply to ask the age of the parties whom he visits, and (as a general rule) to enter the answer in his schedule, *as he receives it.*

II. If, however, the answer be given in round numbers, as 40, 50, 60, then the enumerator must repeat his question, asking for a more precise answer; and if this should be refused, he will put his figures between brackets, to denote uncertainty.

III. If the persons visited decline answering the question of age at all, the enumerator must not press his demand, but use his own conjecture; and set down his figures, as before, between brackets, to denote that it is a conjecture.

IV. On the day after the census, or as soon after as may be convenient, the enumerator will proceed to the Clergyman of the parish, and in company with him and a Churchwarden, or some old inhabitant whom he will be empowered to summon, he will compare his schedule with the parochial register, and verify or correct the ages and the spelling of the names thereby; the verification being underlined, and the corrections made in red ink. They will afterwards sign a certificate in the following form:—

"We, Rev. John Smith, officiating minister, William Brown, churchwarden (or householder), and Henry Staples, enumerator, of the parish of Ayleford, have compared the above Schedule with the

parochial register of baptisms; out of 860 ages therein mentioned we have verified or corrected 634 by the said register. And we have also, by the said register, as well as by the register books of marriages and deaths, corrected the spelling, so as to render the surname of all the members of the same family as far as possible uniform."

V. Should there be any other than a *church* register kept in the district, the enumerator will proceed to the minister who has the care of it, and compare his schedule with it as before.

VI. He will then proceed with his schedule to the registrar of the district, and compare it in like manner.

VII. Having compared his schedule with the parochial and other registers, the enumerator will compare it with the schedule of the previous census; and for that purpose will be empowered to send for the former enumerator (if he be living, and in the neighbourhood). They will then underline with black ink all the names which are identical in the two schedules; and whenever the descriptions annexed to the names are contradictory, they will use their discretion in deciding which of the two documents is most likely to be correct, and alter in black ink, or make a note of them accordingly. Their certificate will be as follows:—

"We, Henry Staples, enumerator of the census of 1851, and Thomas Jones, enumerator of the census of 1841, have compared together our respective schedules; out of 860 names entered in the schedule of 1851, we find 593 also in the schedule of 1841, and the contradictions, of which there are 13, we have altered to the best of our knowledge and belief."

By thus avoiding quinquennial periods as well as everything else which tends to create confusion during the process of enumeration, and by adopting every available check, we may hope to improve this hitherto very unsatisfactory part of the census. But, as I before suggested, the true principle of carrying out the age inquiry, is through the places of nativity.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Statistical Return of Wines entered for Home Consumption from 1792 *to* 1848.

	Average Population.	Portugal.	Spanish.	French.	Madeira.	Rhenish.	Marsala.	Total Gallons.
	About	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	
1792 to 1802	15,000,000	4,156,580	1,058,820	53,760	167,790	10,710	34,860	5,462,520
1821	21,193,458	2,343,509	959,834	159,462	400,476	21,921	69,112	4,686,885
1841	26,893,094	2,387,017	2,412,821	553,740	107,701	53,212	401,439	6,184,960
1842	Population supposed to be about 29,000,000	1,288,953	2,261,786	360,692	65,209	53,585	393,020	4,815,222
1843		2,517,709	2,311,639	326,498	95,589	49,943	416,643	4,068,987
1844		2,887,501	2,478,360	473,789	111,577	53,865	531,051	6,536,141
1845		2,688,084	2,554,877	543,330	102,745	62,519	707,937	6,559,492
1846		2,669,798	2,602,490	409,506	94,580	64,478	508,002	6,348,854
1847		2,360,851	2,372,178	397,329	81,349	55,774	470,386	5,737,867

Statement of the Number of Miles Travelled by Robert Weale, Esq., F.S.S., *Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, from the 3rd of August,* 1835, *to the* 31*st of December,* 1846, (*both inclusive,*) *together with the Cost of Travelling and the Time occupied therein.*

Conveyance.	Miles Travelled.	Cost of Travelling.			Time occupied in Travelling.		
		£	s.	d.	Years.	Weeks.	Days.
Coach, Steamer, &c, ...	9,348	221	9	6	....	19	2
Private Conveyance.....	59,853	5,223	11	7	2	20	4
Total.....	69,201*	5,445	1	1	2	40	....
Railway	30,406	410	14	6	....	25	2
Total.....	99,607	5,855	15	7	3	13	2

* By railway this distance would have been accomplished in 1 year, 5 weeks, and 4 days; and a saving of 1 year, 34 weeks, and 2 days would have been effected in the time occupied in travelling.

Thus the time occupied in travelling 99,607 miles was 3 years, 13 weeks, and 2 days, equal to 10,160 hours, reckoning 52 weeks to the year, 6 days to the week, and 10 hours to the day.

The average speed was therefore 9·804 miles per hour.

Per Coach, Steamer, &c.	8·058	miles per hour.
,, Private Conveyance	8·001	,,
,, Railway.....	20·004	,,

The average cost of travelling per mile was—

By Coach, Steamer, &c.	5·686*d.*
By Private Conveyance	20·945
By Railway.....	3·241
By the whole	14·109

Attendance at Places of Worship and in Schools.

In *Saffron Walden*, out of 575 families resident in cottage tenements, 381, in a recent private survey, were found to be attendants at some place of worship constantly; 79 not very constantly; 92 seldom; and 23 not all. Number of children at day schools of every kind, 840, including, perhaps, 25 from beyond the town; and on one given Sunday, 2,058 at morning, and 2,566 at evening services of the several places of worship.

Excise Revenues of the United Kingdom 1843—1847 *inclusive.*

	1843.		1844.		1845.		1846.		1847.	
	Gross Rect.	Nett Rect.	Gross Rect.	Nett Rect.	Gross Rect.	Nett Rect.	Gross Rect.	Nett Rect.	Gross Rect.	Nett Rect.
Bricks	363,202	355,281	446,716	439,975	568,570	561,867	646,893	638,422	690,669	681,329
Game Certificates	11,721	11,721	11,575	11,575	10,975	10,973	9,202	9,202	8,231	8,231
Hops	310,930	308,366	245,668	244,322	258,766	257,447	290,198	286,265	444,396	440,403
Licenses	1,021,002	1,019,947	1,036,396	1,035,690	1,071,748	1,069,338	1,087,549	1,086,156	1,092,501	1,091,563
Malt	4,873,266	4,659,638	4,993,236	4,752,296	5,177,986	4,915,004	5,346,160	5,084,650	4,674,116	4,456,739
Paper	676,062	639,895	709,320	669,906	802,048	758,982	836,831	791,991	810,944	762,172
Post Horse Duty	162,204	162,203	163,162	163,162	169,873	169,852	172,621	172,621	161,119	161,117
„ Licenses	4,231	4,231	4,581	4,581	6,765	6,765	7,211	7,211	6,833	6,833
Soap	1,132,572	892,263	1,190,653	927,726	1,219,300	963,506	1,193,969	965,040	1,114,959	896,647
Spirits	4,958,368	4,958,223	5,241,584	5,241,457	5,759,563	5,759,043	5,949,444	5,949,151	5,247,498	5,235,490
Sugar	4,549	3,957	6,961	6,961	3,370	3,270	3,073	3,073	169	169
	£13,518,107	£13,015,725	£14,049,852	£13,497,651	£15,048,964	£14,476,047	£15,543,151	£14,993,782	£14,251,435	£13,740,693
Railways	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,948	61,948
Stage Carriages	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,224	83,224
Hackney ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,643	21,643
Auctions	284,981	282,863	308,630	305,340	86,466	82,718	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glass	764,674	579,812	847,160	647,673	311,611	62,936	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vinegar	25,914	25,914	18,202	239	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£14,593,676	£13,904,314	£15,223,844	£14,450,903	£15,447,041	£14,621,701	£15,543,151	£14,993,782	£14,418,250	£13,907,508

Alterations in the Rates of Duties, &c.

1843.

Spirits, Ireland, Duty reduced 1st August, 1843 from 3*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* 8*d.* per gallon.

Countervailing Duties on medicated Spirits, &c., altered accordingly.

1844.

Flint Glass, Duty reduced 5th July, 1844, from 2*d.* to ¾*d.* per lb.

Vinegar, Duty repealed 4th July, 1844.

Post Horses Licenses, Ireland, £2. 2*s*, and 1*s.* in the £ poundage. Transferred from Stamps from 6th August, 1844.

1845.

Auction Duty repealed from 8th April, 1845.

Auctioneers Licenses increased from £5. 5*s.* to £10.

Glass Duty and Licenses repealed from 5th April, 1845.

Sugar Duty reduced from 24*s.* per cwt. and 5 per cent. to 14*s.* per cwt. from 2nd April, 1845.

Spirits from the Channel Islands, imported into
England, 9*s.* 0*d.* per gal.
Scotland, 4 10 „
Ireland, 3 10 „
from Customs from 31st July, 1845.

1846.

Chemists and others using Stills in England to take out Licenses at 10*s.* per annum from 26th August, 1846.

1847.

Duties on—
Railways, 5 per cent. on sums received for conveyance of Passengers.
Stage Carriages, 1½*d.* per mile.
Hackney Carriages, 10*s.* per week.
Stage Carriage Licenses, £3. 3*s.* per annum.
Supplementary Licenses, 5*s.* each.
Hackney Carriage Licenses, £5 each.
Transferred from Stamps and Taxes from 5th September, 1847.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

First Ordinary Meeting, 1848-9. *Monday*, 20*th Nov.*, 1848.

Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Sykes, V.P.R.S., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following Gentlemen were elected Fellows:—

Samuel Salt, Esq.	Henry Browning, Esq.

The following Papers were read:—

1. Analysis of the Report of Surgeon F. P. Strong, of the Bengal Army, to the Bengal Government for 1847, of the Mortality in the Jails of the 24 Pergunnahs, Calcutta. By Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Sykes, V.P.R.S.
2. Remarks on the Plan adopted for taking the Census in 1841, with suggestions for its improvement. By the Rev. E. Wyatt-Edgell.

Second Ordinary Meeting, 1848-9. *Monday*, 18*th Dec.*, 1848.

Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Sykes, V.P.R.S., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following Gentlemen were elected Fellows:—

Wyndham Harding, Esq.	Richard B. Grantham, Esq.
William Ley, Esq.	Charles F. J. Lord, Esq.
William H. O. Sankey, Esq.	The Hon. Frederick Byng.
T. H. Vivian, Esq., M.P.	Cuthbert Finch, M.D.
William Austin, Esq.	Joseph Berridge, Esq.
James Bird, M.D.	Peter Dickson, Esq.

The following Paper was read:—

The Return of the Ages, &c., of Civil Servants in England; and the constitution of Societies for providing for Widows and Orphans. By William Farr, Esq., F.S.S.

Third Ordinary Meeting, 1848-9. *Monday*, 15*th Jan.*, 1849.

Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Sykes, V.P.R.S., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following Gentlemen were elected Fellows:—

Gordon Wyatt Clark, Esq.	William Hooper Attree, Esq.
Herbert Francis Clark, Esq.	Alexander Duncan, Esq.
R. Madox Bromley, Esq.	John Sullivan, Esq.

The following Papers were read:—

1. Statistical Returns of the Government of New Grenada, abridged and translated by James Kennedy, Esq., F.S.S.
2. Statistical View of the Number of Capital Convictions and Executions in Prussia from 1826 to 1843. By Dr. Julius.
3. The Education of Men and Boys employed as Colliers under ground. By Lady Warren Vernon.

STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF THE YEAR 1848.

"The Quarterly Returns are obtained from 117 Districts, sub-divided into 582 Sub-Districts. *Thirty-six* Districts are in the Metropolis, and the remaining 81 comprise, with some agricultural Districts, the principal towns and cities of England. The population was 6,612,958 in 1841."

The mortality in the quarter is below the average. Only 43,445 deaths were registered; which is less by 6,034 than the 49,479 deaths registered in the corresponding quarter of 1847, and 7,960 less than 51,405—the number registered in the September quarter of 1846. The mortality of the country, it should be recollected, was low in the three years 1843, 1844, 1845, and in the first quarter of 1846; a slight increase took place in the spring quarter of 1846; in the summer a great mortality broke out, and continued through the autumn, as well as the whole of the year 1847, until influenza raged epidemically at the close of the year 1847, and was then and in the winter of 1848 fatal to thousands. A remarkable improvement was apparent in the spring of the year 1848, and was still more obvious in the summer quarter. While the deaths in the summers of 1846, 1847, were 8,660 and 5,986 above—the deaths in the summer of 1848 were 809 below—the corrected average.

The improvement in the public health is considerable in all the divisions except London. The deaths in the districts of Lancashire and Cheshire in the September quarters of 1846, 1847, 1848, were 15,221, 17,080, 11,720. In the same years the deaths in the districts of Yorkshire were 5,708, 4,708, and 4,404; in the northern districts 2,988, 2,291, and 1,812: in the north midland districts 1,902, 1,604, 1,369; in the western, including the iron districts, 6,276, 5,041, 4,755.

The deaths in Brighton were 349 in the quarter ending September 1848; in the corresponding quarter of 1847 they were 260. It appears that diarrhœa prevailed there, and was fatal to young children. The mortality in Oxford, Northampton and Bedford, Colchester, Ipswich, Norwich, and Yarmouth, was high in 1846, and fell near the average in 1848. Diarrhœa was nevertheless fatal to children at Ipswich and Yarmouth. Scarlatina and small-pox were epidemic in many parts of the country. The mortality was above the average in the district of St. Thomas (surrounding Exeter), in Plymouth, Redruth, and Penzance. Small-pox, measles, and scarlatina prevailed generally in the south-western division. The Registrar of Heavitree, St. Thomas, notices cases of malignant typhus, which occurred in a family very badly fed. The other members of the family had fever, but recovered. The disease did not spread. Dysentery, which is rarely epidemic in England, caused 65 deaths in Penzance, and was also fatal to many persons in Marazion, the neighbouring sub-district. The Registrar of the latter district says it was "principally with the poor," and he ascribes it "to the dampness of the season and impoverished diet." In Bristol, Clifton, Stroud, the deaths in the quarter were more numerous than in the corresponding quarter of 1848. Scarlatina, small-pox, and hooping-cough were epidemic. The mortality declined rapidly in the summer quarters of 1846, 1847, 1848, in Worcester, Kidderminster, Dudley, Walsall, Wolverhampton, Wolstanton, Birmingham, and Coventry—the principal seats of the carpet, iron, pottery, and silk trades. Diarrhœa, however, prevailed in several of these districts; and particularly in Dudley, Walsall, Coventry, and Birmingham, where it was so fatal in 1846. There was one death from common cholera in Wolverhampton. The deaths declined rapidly in Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, Basford, and Derby; in the September quarters of 1846—7—8, they were 1,902, 1,604, and 1,369. The deaths in Nottingham were 467, 442, and 311.

The Registrar of St. Ann, Nottingham, says:—

"The improvement may be attributed to the comparative cheapness of provisions, to the infrequency of fever consequent upon the diminution of Irish immigration, and the almost total absence of diarrhœa. The number of old persons carried off last year was so vast, that fewer than the usual proportion of that class survived to swell the returns of subsequent times."

A diminution in the mortality is equally conspicuous in the great seats of the cotton manufactories. The deaths in the districts of Cheshire and Lancashire during the summer quarters of 1846—7—8, were 15,221, 17,080, and 11,720. Epidemics of scarlatina and diarrhœa are noticed as causes of death by several of the Registrars.

The deaths in Hulme (Chorlton) were 438; and in the corresponding quarter of 1846 the deaths were 479. "At that period there was scarcely a house unoccupied in the township of Hulme, while at this time there are nearly 1000 houses without tenants."

The Registrar of Deansgate (Manchester) makes an important practical remark respecting scarlatina, which is now so prevalent, and so frequently followed by dropsy:—

"The mortality has not generally occurred during the early stages or actual progress of the fever, but has resulted from the dropsical effusion following it. This is in very many cases induced by the carelessness of the parents, or other attendants of the children of the poor; for, before they are well recovered from the fever, they are allowed to run out of doors; and during the wet weather, from constant exposure to the rain, inflammatory affections supervene, and cause effusion and death. * * * Scarlatina, and other infectious diseases, are rendered much more extensive by the utter want of ventilation in the dwellings of the poor. * * * When scarlatina once gets into these small, crowded, ill-ventilated dwellings, it is almost sure to affect successively almost the whole of the occupants."

The Registrar of Middleton, Oldham, ascribes the health of his sub-district to the "exceedingly low price of provisions."

A few cases of common cholera are referred to in the Lancashire districts. The population of some parts, like Hulme, has probably diminished; in others it has increased slowly; and the Irish immigration into Lancashire appears now to have ceased, or to excite no remark. But the health of the Lancashire people has unquestionably been better during the summer of 1848 than in that of 1846; after allowing for the operation of those changes which reduce the deaths without implying a diminution of the rate of mortality—that is, of the proportion the deaths bear to the population during a given time.

The mortality which in the summer of 1846 was excessively high in Sheffield, Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, Leeds, and Hull, was little above the average of preceding years in 1848. The deaths in Leeds, and Hunslet, during the three summer quarters of 1846—8, were 1,368, 1,328, and 1,158; in Hull, 488, 401, and 336. Diarrhœa and dysentery have been prevalent and fatal in Leeds. The deaths in Myton (Hull) were 218; of which 61 were by zymotic diseases, including 39 cases of diarrhœa, 4 of cholera, 4 of remittent fever, 3 of typhus. The mortality which in 1846 was so high in Sunderland, Gateshead, Tynemouth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Carlisle, and Cockermouth, fell to a point near the average of the years preceding 1846. The deaths in the summer quarters of 1846—7—8, were 2,988, 2,291, and 1,812.

The deaths in the Welsh districts have been nearly stationary since 1846. In Merthyr Tydfil the deaths were 374, 436, and 310 in the summer quarters of 1846—7—8.

The pressure of mortality has slightly increased in London, though it has abated in the country. While the deaths of the four summer quarters 1845—8, in the country districts were 25,152, 38,804, 36,292, and 29,942, the deaths in London were 10,987, 12,601, 13,187, and 13,503. Influenza, it will be recollected, was much more fatal in London than in the country. The increased mortality of London is principally owing to the deaths from diseases of the zymotic class, increasing in the four summers 1845—8, from 2,437 to 5,162. Scarlatina has been more fatal in the last than in any previous summer quarter since the new tables commenced. It destroyed 1,560 lives in 13 weeks, or 1,079 more than the average. The epidemic presented this singularity, that the deaths in the summer quarters 1841—4, were 193, 392, 548, 1,020; and again, 194, 208, 316, 1,560, in the summer quarters 1845—8; which justifies the hope that the mortality from this disease next year will not be considerable. Small-pox, notwithstanding the facilities for vaccination, was fatal to 435 persons—children chiefly who had never been vaccinated. Typhus destroyed 882 lives in London; the epidemic has prevailed since 1846, and is but slowly declining. 128 persons died of erysipelas; 52 women of metria, and 57 of other accidents in child-bearing. 156 persons died in the 13 weeks of fractures and contusions; 26 of gunshot and other wounds; 116 by drowning; 36 by hanging; 31 of burns and scalds; 15 of poison. The deaths of 15 persons were ascribed directly to intemperance; of 33 to *delirium tremens*—a disease generally caused by intemperance. Only 2 deaths were directly referred to privation; 4 deaths were ascribed to neglect; 59 to the want of the mother's milk. It is gratifying to observe that

there has been no death from hydrophobia in London during the last five summers; a result which may be fairly ascribed to judicious police regulations. Consumption, the enemy of mature life, carried off 1,534 victims. The fatality of this and of other diseases of the tubercular class remains almost invariable, allowing for differences of nomenclature; the deaths in the eight various summers of 1841—8, were 2,400, 2,511, 2,428, 2,275, 2,199, 2,659, 2,370, 2,221.

Dysentery was rather more fatal than in previous years. Every summer there have been many deaths from diarrhœa; in the summers of 1846—7—8, diarrhœa was epidemic, and fatal to 1,549, 1,196, and 1,048 lives; cholera was fatal in the same season to 197, 98, and 153 lives. The mortality from these diseases for the last 9 years is shown in the annexed tables.

Deaths from Diarrhœa in each of the Four Quarters of the Years 1840-48.

Quarters ending	March.	June.	Sept.	Decr.
1840	57	62	279	62
1841	68	65	228	112
1842	81	63	489	87
1843	69	50	455	268
1844	79	83	414	129
1845	109	84	449	199
1846	119	153	1,549	331
1847	178	202	1,196	400
1848	244	239	1,048	....

Deaths from Cholera in each of the Four Quarters of the Years 1840-48.

Quarters ending	March.	June.	Sept.	Decr.
1840	3	4	53	6
1841	1	1	23	3
1842	....	7	106	13
1843	6	8	60	14
1844	4	9	47	5
1845	4	2	26	11
1846	7	9	197	15
1847	3	4	98	12
1848	9	17	153	....

Cases of cholera have been every year registered in London. The deaths in the eight summer quarters of 1840—8, were 53, 23, 106, 60, 47, 26, 197, 98, 153; the deaths in the same seasons from diarrhœa were 279, 228, 489, 455, 414, 449, 1,549, 1,196, 1,048. Both these diseases were fatal to adults between the ages of 15—60; and to old people; but the great majority of the cases occurred in children. In the 13 weeks of the present year ending September 30th, the deaths of 90 children under 15; 37 men and women of the age of 15—60, and 30 of the age of 60 and upwards, were referred to cholera. The duration of the attack in adults varied from 16 hours to several days.

So far as the returns down to the end of September go—I may repeat what I stated three months since, that "there is no trace of the epidemic of cholera in England." The subsequent weekly returns for London justify the suspicion then expressed, that the epidemic might, as in 1831, reach England in October.

Deaths in London from all Causes (exclusive of Violent and Sudden Deaths), and from Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera, in the 13 *Weeks of the Summer Quarters* 1846, 1847, *and* 1848.

Number of Weeks		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	Total.
Deaths from all causes, exclusive of Violent and Sudden Deaths.	1846	894	882	1,026	976	1,063	1,100	925	870	875	850	880	819	783	11,943
	1847	835	857	921	871	926	940	1,070	1,043	1,054	1,002	998	1,109	1,010	12,636
	1848	963	910	1,065	1,168	1,025	1,042	994	923	942	1,000	895	1,007	1,067	13,001
Deaths from Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera.....	1846	76	98	149	187	218	238	180	169	148	126	87	83	62	1,821
	1847	17	38	47	67	125	128	188	172	157	135	139	117	107	1,437
	1848	69	79	124	213	175	147	98	84	104	86	61	72	60	1,372
Mean Temperature	1846	65·0	60·0	64·9	62·6	70·6	66·5	61·8	60·8	62 6	61·6	64·5	60·3	59·2	63·1
	1847	61·3	65·5	70·2	63·1	65·9	62·6	63·2	64·1	60·3	54·3	56·3	54·1	56·1	61·3
	1848	63·0	64·6	62·5	61·6	60·0	58 2	59·0	57 7	59·7	61·2	52·3	56·7	56·7	59·5

MORTALITY OF THE COUNTRY.

Quarterly Table of the Mortality in 117 *of the Districts of England (including the Principal Towns), showing the Number of Deaths Registered in the Quarters ending September of the Four Years* 1845-46-47-48.

Parts of Divisions and Districts.	Population 1841.	Deaths Registered in the Quarters ending Sept. 30th. Years. 1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.
Metropolis.*					
West Districts..	301,326	1,559	1,815	1,936	1,906
North Districts..	376,610	1,872	2,452	2,543	2,609
Central Districts	374,711	2,075	2,201	2,452	2,388
East Districts ..	393,247	2,637	2,859	2,948	3,052
South Districts..	502,475	2,844	3,274	3,308	3,548
Total †	1,948,369	10,987	12,601	13,187	13,503
South Eastern Division.					
Maidstone	32,310	124	239	213	168
Brighton.....	46,742	219	364	260	349
Isle of Wight ..	42,547	121	178	150	190
Portsea Island..	53,036	239	433	397	377
Winchester	23,044	89	141	135	107
Windsor.....	20,502	78	96	73	87
Total	218,181	870	1,451	1,228	1,278
South Midland Division.					
St. Albans	17,051	85	114	65	86
Wycombe	34,150	141	156	129	152
Oxford.....	19,701	89	194	88	90
Northampton ..	28,103	182	220	179	150
Bedford	31,767	182	255	236	172
Cambridge	24,453	125	147	136	136
Total	155,225	804	1,086	833	786
Eastern Division.					
Colchester.....	17,790	89	127	118	99
Ipswich	25,254	119	240	143	198
Norwich.....	61,846	308	454	243	306
Yarmouth	24,031	143	196	133	140
Total	128,921	659	1,017	637	743
South Western Division.					
Devizes	22,130	95	115	105	103
Dorchester.....	23,380	97	114	99	95
Exeter.....	31,333	160	191	175	142
St. Thomas	47,105	149	233	145	195
Plymouth	36,527	191	279	193	298
Redruth	48,062	172	175	178	193
Penzance	50,100	166	219	186	285
Bath.....	69,232	336	362	297	282
Total	327,869	1,366	1,688	1,378	1,593
Western Division.					
Bristol.....	64,298	347	405	349	468
Clifton.....	66,233	323	436	340	401
Stroud.....	38,920	163	189	148	210
Cheltenham	40,221	138	195	155	166
Hereford.....	34,427	172	182	144	120
Shrewsbury	21,529	91	108	155	134
Worcester.....	27,130	106	173	159	135
Kidderminster..	29,408	165	162	117	139
Dudley.....	86,028	457	745	632	538
Walsall	34,274	157	288	257	195
Wolverhampton	80,722	438	687	774	483
Wolstanton	32,669	164	315	232	211
Birmingham....	138,187	694	1,623	1,161	1,009
Aston	50,928	195	468	260	348
Coventry.....	31,028	188	300	158	198
Total	776,002	3,798	6,276	5,041	4,755

Parts of Divisions and Districts.	Population 1841.	Deaths Registered in the Quarters ending Sept. 30th. Years. 1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.
North Midland Division.					
Leicester	50,932	458	536	343	353
Lincoln	36,110	154	246	209	226
Nottingham....	53,080	285	467	442	311
Basford.....	59,634	262	372	311	242
Derby	35,015	181	281	299	237
Total	234,771	1,340	1,902	1,604	1,369
North Western Division.					
Stockport.....	85,672	398	697	568	603
Macclesfield ..	56,018	255	422	368	388
Great Broughton (including Chester).....	49,085	227	342	277	340
Liverpool	223,054	1,963	2,946	5,669	2,189
West Derby (adjoining Liverpool) ..	88,652	633	1,144	1,284	911
Blackburn	75,091	382	552	458	471
Preston.....	77,189	458	641	523	420
Rochdale	60,577	362	427	329	337
Bury	77,496	385	643	482	371
Bolton	97,519	594	821	738	638
Wigan	66,032	316	611	550	441
Prescott	43,739	212	322	348	218
Chorlton	93,736	607	1,098	822	982
Manchester....	192,408	1,363	2,354	2,783	1,779
Salford	70,228	438	795	549	611
Ashton and Oldham‡	173,964	897	1,406	1,332	1,021
Total	1,530,460	9,490	15,221	17,080	11,720
York Division.					
Sheffield	85,076	446	1,039	561	715
Huddersfield ..	107,140	470	718	621	590
Halifax.....	109,175	565	642	550	512
Bradford	132,164	990	1,111	856	771
Leeds & Hunslet§	168,667	943	1,368	1,328	1,158
Hull	41,130	273	488	401	336
York	47,779	223	342	391	322
Total	691,131	3,910	5,708	4,708	4,404
Northern Division					
Sunderland	56,226	291	475	461	361
Gateshead	38,747	165	473	279	235
Tynemouth	55,625	293	508	323	284
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	71,850	421	857	536	475
Carlisle.....	36,084	152	281	279	165
Cockermouth..	35,676	131	203	245	154
Kendal	34,694	147	191	168	138
Total	328,902	1,600	2,988	2,291	1,812
Welsh Division.					
Abergavenny ..	50,834	254	294	289	243
Pontypool	25,037	132	119	127	130
Merthyr Tydvil	52,864	302	374	436	310
Newtown	25,958	135	86	120	103
Wrexham.....	39,542	160	224	164	318
Holywell	40,787	183	210	200	238
Anglesey	38,105	149	160	156	140
Total.....	273,127	1,315	1,467	1,492	1,482
Ditto, exclusive of the Metropolis	4,664,589	25,152	38,804	36,292	29,943
Grand Total..	6,612,958	36,139	51,405	49,479	43,444

* The last quarter for the London returns ended September 30, 1848.

† The mortality of the districts of Wandsworth and Lewisham, and sub-district of Hampstead, is included in the above table, in each of the four years, though the deaths in Wandsworth did not appear in the Weekly Metropolitan Returns till 1844; nor those of Lewisham and Hampstead till 1847.

‡ The former district of Ashton is now divided into Ashton and Oldham, both included in the present return.

§ The former district of Leeds is now divided into Leeds and Hunslet, both included in the present return.

MORTALITY OF THE METROPOLIS.

A Table of the Mortality in the Metropolis, showing the Number of Deaths from all Causes, in the Quarters ending September of the Four Years, 1845–46–47–48.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Quarters ending Sept.*			
	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.
ALL CAUSES	10,842	12,469	13,187	13,503
SPECIFIED CAUSES	10,802	12,364	13,158	13,450
I. Zymotic Diseases	2,437	3,255	4,102	5,162
SPORADIC DISEASES.				
II. Dropsy, Cancer, and other Diseases of uncertain or variable Seat	554	492	548	524
III. Tubercular Diseases	2,199	2,659	2,370	2,221
IV. Diseases of the Brain, Spinal Marrow, Nerves, and Senses	1,476	1,466	1,416	1,369
V. Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels	371	351	369	377
VI. Diseases of the Lungs and of the other Organs of Respiration	1,060	931	1,021	973
VII. Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and other Organs of Digestion	899	1,002	969	858
VIII. Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	101	138	122	143
IX. Childbirth, Diseases of the Uterus, &c.	120	132	146	103
X. Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bones, Joints, &c.	71	116	109	75
XI. Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, &c	14	17	23	27
XII. Malformations	28	48	54	44
XIII. Premature Birth & Debility	221	299	298	254
XIV. Atrophy	233	473	481	339
XV. Age	569	487	540	399
XVI. Sudden†	91	63	126	111
XVII. Violence, Privation, Cold, and Intemperance	358	435	464	471
I. Small Pox	76	51	320	435
Measles	688	78	521	154
Scarlatina	194	208	316	1,560
Hooping Cough	385	355	238	340
Croup	75	66	62	63
Thrush	105	113	82	77
Diarrhœa	449	1,549	1,196	1,048
Dysentery	43	75	143	171
Cholera	26	197	98	153
Influenza	8	6	6	7
Purpura and Scurvy	11	9	22	13
Ague	6	1	6	8
Remittent Fever	8	12	23	18
Infantile Fever‡	10	9	10	8
Typhus	273	403	895	882
Metria, or Puerperal Fever, see Childbirth	..	..	..	52
Rheumatic Fever, see Rheumatism	..	..	..	15
Erysipelas	56	92	126	128
Syphilis	17	28	29	25
Noma or Canker, see Mortification	7	3	9	5
Hydrophobia	..	..	..	..
II. Hæmorrhage	36	42	42	54
Dropsy	273	172	205	193
Abscess	19	14	31	21
Ulcer	6	9	20	15
Fistula	7	3	2	3
Mortification	34	34	41	39
Cancer	168	199	197	189
Gout	11	19	10	10

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Quarters ending Sept.*			
	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
III. Scrofula	32	84	68	86
Tabes Mesenterica	188	343	306	250
Phthisis or Consumption	1,558	1,784	1,581	1,534
Hydrocephalus	421	448	415	351
IV. Cephalitis	159	165	131	125
Apoplexy	266	273	276	282
Paralysis	184	221	226	213
Delirium Tremens	33	44	29	33
Chorea	4	1	1	3
Epilepsy	78	74	70	70
Tetanus	4	2	4	3
Insanity	8	25	27	16
Convulsions	608	513	521	466
Disease of Brain, &c.	132	148	131	158
V. Pericarditis	12	20	20	30
Aneurism	11	10	18	19
Disease of Heart	348	321	331	328
VI. Laryngitis	17	25	28	36
Bronchitis	191	271	330	357
Pleurisy	28	30	35	22
Pneumonia	600	399	409	388
Asthma	101	95	96	64
Disease of Lungs, &c	123	111	123	106
VII. Teething	217	138	163	117
Quinsey	5	14	16	14
Gastritis	18	28	24	24
Enteritis	212	213	190	166
Peritonitis	31	56	57	62
Ascites	19	26	21	31
Ulceration (of Intestines, &c.)	38	43	41	30
Hernia	18	36	28	25
Ileus	29	35	45	38
Intussusception	14	8	18	17
Stricture of the Intestine Canal	5	11	7	9
Dis. of Stomach, &c.	93	116	102	75
Disease of Pancreas	..	..	1	..
Hepatitis	33	71	56	63
Jaundice	29	42	41	40
Disease of Liver	135	162	158	144
Disease of Spleen	3	3	1	3
VIII. Nephritis	4	6	5	7
Nephria (or Bright's Disease)	..	..	..	39
Ischuria	..	2	2	3
Diabetes	13	8	9	7
Stone	11	9	7	9
Cystitis	3	7	10	8
Stricture of Urethra	11	13	8	12
Dis. of Kidneys, &c.	59	93	81	58
IX. Paramenia	4	4	6	..
Ovarian Dropsy	6	13	3	12
Childbirth, see Metria	70	80	91	57
Dis. of Uterus, &c.	40	35	46	34
X. Arthritis	1	..	3	..
Rheumatism	31	62	45	45
Disease of Joints, &c.	39	54	61	30
XI. Carbuncle	3	1	3	6
Phlegmon	5	7	7	8
Disease of Skin, &c.	6	9	13	13
XVII. Intemperance	14	29	23	15
Privation	2	3	16	2
Want of Breast Milk, see Privation & Atrophy	..	..	..	59
Neglect	..	..	..	4
Cold, see Privation	..	..	..	..
Poison	342	403	425	15
Burns and Scalds				31
Hanging, &c.				36
Drowning				116
Fractures and Contusions				156
Wounds				26
Other Violence				11
Causes not specified	40	45	29	55

* The mortality of the district of Lewisham, and sub-district of Hampstead, was included in the Metropolitan returns at the commencement of 1847, for the first time. Therefore the deaths for previous years are not contained in the above table. In the quarters ending September they were respectively (1840) 161, (1841) 159, (1842) 160, (1843) 138, (1844) 151, (1845) 145, (1846) 192.

† Under the head of "sudden deaths" are classed not only deaths described as sudden, of which the cause has not been ascertained or stated; but also all deaths returned by the Coroner in vague terms, such as "found dead," "natural causes," &c., &c.

‡ In the years previous to 1848, "Worms" and "Infantile Fever" were classed together. The former is now placed to diseases of digestive organs.

PRICES OF

Average Contract Prices of the Provisions and Fuel supplied to the Workhouses

Districts marked out by the Registrar-General, and Central Unions contained therein.	Average Weekly Cost per Head of In-door Paupers.			Wheaten Flour per Stone.	Wheaten Bread per 4 lbs.	Meat—Pork, Beef, and Mutton per lb.	Salt Butter per lb.	Cheese per lb.	Potatoes.
	Food.	Clothing.	Food and Clothing.						
Metropolis.	*s. d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*
East London	3 6¾	1½	3 8¼	1 9	9¼	7¼	8	....	4 0 cwt.
Holborn	3 2½	3½	3 6	1 9	10	7½	8½	5¼	....
South Eastern Counties.									
Maidstone	3 2½	3½	3 6	1 8½	....	5¾	9¾	5¼	....
South Stoneham	3 11¼	5¼	4 4½	1 9	9¾	9 / 7¾	9½	5¾	....
South Midland Counties.									
Northampton	3 6	3½	3 9½	3 6	8½	7 / 7½	9	6¼	....
Cambridge	2 7½	7	3 2½	2 9	7¼	6	10½	5¾	....
Eastern Counties.									
Ipswich	3 0¾	7	3 7¾	3 2½	9	7½	4¾	5½	....
South Western Counties.									
Devizes	2 11¼	3½	3 2¾	2 0	9¼	5	....	4½	....
Penzance	2 6¾	4	2 10¾	1 9	8½ / 7½	5½ / 6	9½	10	5 0 cwt.
Bath	2 8¼	2¾	2 11	1 8	8¾	5½	10	5	....
Western Counties.									
Gloucester	3 0¾	3½	3 4¼	1 10½	8½	6½	12	5½	12 6 sack.
Wolverhampton	3 2	2½	3 4½	1 7½	9¾	6 / 6¾	11	6½	10 6 bag, 180 lbs.
North Midland Counties.									
Derby	2 7½	7	3 2½	3 4	9	6	13	6½	0 10 20 lbs.
North Western Counties.									
Macclesfield	2 11	7	3 6	2 7½	....	5½	11¼	6	12 8 load.
Bolton	2 2	5½	2 7½	2 6	7	5½	10	6½	11 8 ,,
Prescot	3 0¾	5¼	3 6	....	....	5	14	....	....
North Eastern Counties.									
Sheffield	2 11	3½	3 2½	3 4	6	6⅛	10½	7	1 0 peck.
Huddersfield	2 7½	2¼	2 9¾	3 5	....	5¾	12	8	12 6 peck.
Sculcoates	2 11	8¼	3 7¼	3 1¼	9	5¾	14	....	1 9 peck.
Northern Counties.									
Gateshead	2 5½	5¼	2 10¾	3 3½	9¼	6¾	14	7½	6 0 cwt.
Kendal	2 7½	3½	2 11	2 10½	....	4¾	11½	6½	0 8 stone.
Wales.									
Pembroke	2 7½	6½	3 2	3 6	....	5¼ / 6	10	4	0 1 lb.
St. Asaph	2 5¼	5¼	2 10½	2 7½	10	5	10¾	6½	....

PROVISIONS, FUEL, &c.

of the following Unions, during the Quarter ended at Michaelmas, 1847.

Peas per Quart.	Oatmeal per lb.	Candles per 12 lbs.	Yellow Soap.	Coals per Ton.	Tea per lb.	Sugar per lb.	Milk per Quart.	Miscellaneous Articles.
d.	*d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*d.*	*d.*	
4¼	3	5 9	45 0 cwt.	20 0	3 0½	4¾	2¼	Table Beer, 5*s.* Barrel.
4⅛	2½	6 0	48 0 cwt.	17 0	3 4	5	....	Porter, 33*s.* Barrel.
....	3	6 0	52 0 cwt.	20 3	3 4	5	....	
5	3	6 3	0 5½ lb.	21 6	3 3	5	....	Wood, 10*s.* 100 bavins. Soda, 1¼*d.* lb.
....	....	6 0	50 0 cwt.	16 8	3 6	5½	1¾	Rice, 30*s.* cwt. Soda, 9*s.* 6*d.* cwt.
....	3¾	6 0	46 0 cwt.	22 6	3 6	5	2¼	Rice, 3*d.* lb. Salt, 2*s.* 6*d.* cwt. Ale, 4½*d.* quart. Soda, 11*s.* cwt.
3¼	3¼	6 0	44 0 cwt.	17 11	....	....	....	Beef Suet, 60*s.* cwt.
3	3¼	6 3	0 5½ lb.	20 0	3 9	....	....	Rice, 4*d.* lb. Bacon, 8½*d.* lb. Beer, 7*d.* gallon.
3¼	3	6 0	50 0 cwt.	18 5	3 4	5½	....	Fish, 8*s.* 4*d.* cwt.
2½	3	6 0	40 0 cwt.	12 0	3 3	5	....	Rice, 26*s.* cwt.
3¾	3	6 0	44 0 cwt.	12 0 / 15 0	3 4	5½	....	Bacon, 9*d.* lb.
3¼	3	6 0	46 0 cwt.	9 6	4 0	5½	1¾	Rice, 3½ lb. Soft Soap, 4*d.* lb.
2¾	2½	6 0	44 0 cwt.	8 6	4 0	5¾	....	Rice, 31*s.* cwt.
3	2⅛	6 0	0 4⅛ lb.	10 0	....	....	....	
3¼	2	5 6	0 5½ lb.	8 4	....	....	1	Treacle, 3¼*d.* lb.
3½	....	6 0	46 6 cwt.	8 6	....	....	1½	
3¾	2¾	6 0	0 5½ lb.	7 0 / 4 6	3 8	....	2⅛	Coffee, 1*s.* 6*d.* lb. Cocoa, 10*d.* lb, Rice, 3*s.* 6*d.* stone. Hominy, 2*s.* 6¾*d.* stone.
3	3	6 0	0 6 lb.	7 11	....	....	1	
3½	3½	6 0	5 8 stone	16 6 chaldron.	....	....	1	
3½	2¾	5 6	49 0 cwt.	14 6	3 10	5	....	Coffee, 1*s.* 4*d.* lb. Treacle, 3*s.* 8*d.* st. Blk. Pepper, 1*s.* 2*d.* lb.
3⅜	2½	6 3	5 6 stone	15 5	3 9	5¾	0¾	Coffee, 1*s.* 3*d.* lb. Rice, 3*s.* 9*d.* st.
4	3¼	6 3	48 0 cwt.	15 5	3 9	5¾	....	Barley Bread, 2¼*d.* lb.
5¼	3½	7 0	0 5 lb.	....	3 6	6	0½	Indian Meal, 30*s.* sack. Brown Bread, 2*d.* lb.

QUARTERLY METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

Compiled from the Weekly Tables furnished to the Registrar-General by the Astronomer Royal.

1849. Weeks ending	Phases of the Moon.	Mean reading of the Barometer from 42 observations weekly, corrected and reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit.	THERMOMETERS. Highest during the week.	Lowest during the week.	Mean. Of the Highest on each day, from 7 observations.	Mean. Of the Lowest on each day, from 7 observations.	Mean. Difference in degrees.	Mean of 42 observations weekly.	Dew Point. Mean of 42 results.	Self-Registering. Highest in the Sun. During the week.	Highest in the Sun. Mean of 7 observations.	Lowest on the Grass. During the week.	Lowest on the Grass. Mean of 7 observations.	In the Water of the Thames at Greenwich by the Self-Registering Thermometer read at 9 o'clock. MEAN. Of the highest on each day from 7 observations.	MEAN. Of the lowest on each day from 7 observations.	Difference between the dew point temperature and air temperature. Mean of 42 differences.	Mean of the greatest on each day, 7 observations.	Mean of the least on each day, 7 observations.	Difference between the mean temperature of the week, and the mean temperature of the same week on an average of 7 years (1841-47).	WIND. Pressure in lbs. on the square foot. General Direction.	Greatest pressure in the week.	Mean for the week.	The amount of Horizontal movement of the air in each week.	Mean amount of Cloud, 0·10	Rain in inches [7 days.]	* Deaths at Three Ages, exclusive of violent and sudden Deaths. 0 to 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Deaths from all causes, exclusive of violent and sudden Deaths.
		inches	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°				miles						
July 8	1st qr., July 8th..	29.849	84.3	44.2	73.3	52.0	21.3	63.0	54.6	100.9	86.6	33.0	45.1	64.6	63.1	8.4	15.1	3.3	+ 1.5	Variable	7.5	0 3	840	6.8	0.16	522	289	151	963
,, 15	,,	30.130	84 5	48.2	74.8	51.2	23.6	64.6	55.2	103.8	90.9	33.5	40 8	66.6	65.4	9.4	15.7	1.5	+ 3.4	..	4.8	0.1	567	4.9	0.40	493	278	139	910
,, 22	Full, ...16th..	29.740	77.5	43.8	73.2	50.6	22.6	62.5	53 8	96.0	87.5	33.5	40.9	67.9	67.0	8.7	16.8	2.9	+ 1.8	S.S.W.	9 0	0.7	1320	5 8	0.41	602	304	159	1065
,, 29	Last qr., 23rd..	29.763	75.2	52.5	71.4	54.7	16.7	61.6	55.6	101.3	84.8	46.0	50.0	65.5	64.8	6.0	12.3	1.8	+ 0.2	S.W.	5 2	0.5	1185	8 2	0.75	691	290	186	1168
August 5	New, ...30th..	29.540	74.7	46.9	70.8	52.0	18.8	60.0	53.4	91.8	84.6	42.0	48.2	65.3	64.4	6.6	12.4	2.7	— 1.4	S.S.W.	5.5	0.4	1370	8.5	1.34	599	274	151	1025
,, 12	1st qr., Aug. 7th..	29.773	71.3	43.1	63.9	48.5	20.4	58.2	51.7	95.0	86.8	37.0	44.9	63.6	62.6	6.6	13.0	2.9	— 3.2	S.S.W.	4.0	0.2	820	6.6	1.12	593	299	148	1042
,, 19	Full, ...14th..	29.753	72.0	49.5	66.6	53.2	13.4	59.0	54 8	91.0	76.5	38.8	47.1	62.7	61.8	4.2	8 6	1.1	— 2.6	Variable	2.0	0.0	725	9.4	0.91	530	282	166	994
,, 26	Last qr.,.. 21st ..	29.683	69.6	44.8	67.3	48.5	18.8	57.7	50.4	88.7	82.5	33.5	41.6	61.4	60.4	7 3	12.5	3.3	— 2.5	s.s.w&w.s.w	8.5	0.4	‡480	6.2	0.66	466	285	165	923
Sept. 2	New, ...28th..	29.936	74.5	45.4	68.5	52.5	16.0	59.7	53.7	92.5	86.0	37.8	46 5	62.8	61.4	6.0	12.4	1.7	— 0.5	Variable	4.0	0.2	..	6 7	0.91	490	305	147	942
,, 9	1st qr., Sept. 5th..	29.881	79 6	46.3	71.1	51.0	20.1	61.2	53 6	96.4	86.5	38.2	45.6	63.0	62.4	7.5	13 3	3 1	+ 2.3	S.S.W.	2.5	0.1	‡465	4.9	0.07	518	302	179	1000
,, 16	Full, ...13th..	30.082	68.5	33.2	63.3	42.1	21.2	52.3	44.5	90.8	80.3	23.0	30.4	†59.0	58.0	7.7	14 8	1.6	— 7.3	Variable	3.5	0.1	490	4.8	0.33	475	285	135	895
,, 23	Last qr., 19th..	29.800	80 5	35.6	70.3	41.0	29.3	56.7	51.5	99.1	87.6	24.5	31.6	†58.2	57.2	5 2	12.6	0.4	+ 0.4	Generally Calm.	0.0	0.0	440	3.9	0.15	528	299	179	1007
,, 30	New, ...27th..	29.476	69.5	51.2	62.1	53.2	9.9	56.7	54 3	86.4	70.0	44.5	47.7	†58.8	57.8	2 4	5.2	1.2	+ 3.9	N.E.	0.9	0 0	837	9.2	1.89	541	352	174	1067
Mean, Highest, or Lowest of the 13 weeks.		29.800	84 5	33.2	69.4	50.0	19.4	59.5	52.9	103.8	83.9	23.0	43.1	63.0	62.0	6.6	12.7	2.0	— 0.3	S.W.	9.0	0.2	§910	6.6	9.10	7048	3844	2079	13001

* Deaths enumerated under the heads "violent" and "sudden," chiefly consist of cases returned by the Coroner, many of which are registered, not when they occur, but at uncertain periods; and they are therefore excluded from this comparison of weeks.

† The values for the last 3 weeks have been inferred from the lowest readings during these 3 weeks.

‡ Sum of movement, 2 days in each week.

§ Mean weekly, deduced from 74 days.

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER DURING THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30th, 1848.

By James Glaisher, Esq., *of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.*

With the exception of a few days in July, and the period between the 9th and 23rd of September, the weather during the quarter ending September 30, 1848, was wet, with very little sunshine. The month of August was extremely wet, and in many places the falls of rain, both in July and September, were unusually great. So much rain falling in a period immediately following the previous bad weather, renders the season and the year very remarkable. On July 1, the mean temperature of the air was 8°4 below the average value of the same day in the seven preceding years, and on the 6th it was 12°2 in excess above the average; on the former day the mean temperature was 46°7, and on the latter day it was 74°0. On the 9th, it was 3° below the average, and on the 14th it was 9°4 above the average; and on the 15th it was again below the average. These changes were great and abrupt. From July 11 to September 19 the temperature of the air was almost always below the average value, and particularly so between the 11th and 15th of September; on the 12th, the departure from the average was 12°6. From the 20th of September to the end of the quarter the temperature of the air ranged somewhat above the average value. The hottest day in this year was July 6, and this day was the hottest all over the country. On an average of seven years, the hottest day is July 5.

Large and continuous Falls of Rain.—In July, at Greenwich, rain fell to the depth of 0·3 inch on the 15th, 23rd, and 31st. On the 14th, at Latimer Rectory, rain to the depth of half an inch fell in half an hour. In August rain was falling more or less at every part of the country on every day. At Greenwich, the amount collected exceeded 0·3 inch on the 1st, 3rd, 8th, 10th, and 21st; and the falls exceeded 0·7 inch on the 14th and 31st. On the 14th a large fall occurred at all places. In September, on the 24th at Thwaite, between 4h. A.M. and 9h. A.M., rain fell to the depth of 2·12 inches, a greater fall within the same interval of time than has occurred at Thwaite within the preceding 40 years; and on this day at Leeds, the fall within nine hours was 2 inches. On the 28th, 29th, and 30th days, rain was falling almost continuously over all parts of the country. At Cardington the fall within 60 hours was 2·6 inches. At Leicester, the amount within 72 hours was 2·25 inches, and this was the amount which fell on these days at most places. This fall, extending over so large a portion of the country, is most unusual.

The approximate mean monthly values of the several subjects of research are shown in the subjoined tables; but, as they have not been corrected for diurnal variation corresponding to the time or times at which the observations have been made, the values generally are not in a state for comparison with each other. This remark does not apply to the approximate mean monthly temperatures of the air, because the same correction is applicable at all places.

The mean monthly temperatures of the places in Cornwall and Devonshire, in these three months, are about the same values as those of other places; but the extremes of daily and monthly temperatures are much less than elsewhere.

The great prevalence of rain during the quarter, together with the very short periods of sunshine, has harassed the farmer in gathering in the crops. The month of July was about its usual character, but the constant rain in August impeded the farmer in his operations, and in many of the southern counties injured the crops considerably, causing the corn to sprout, and seed-leaves to appear of fully an inch in length by the middle of August; the greater coldness of the northern counties prevented the sprouting of the corn, but it otherwise was seriously injured. Between the 9th and 23rd of September the weather was generally fine, and this period was the only good interval of time for harvest work during the quarter, and the wheat gathered within this time was in good condition. The heavy falls of rain at the end of this month flooded many parts of the country, and the roads in some places were deeply trenched.

Sheep stock has not been healthy; the deaths among the lambs have been very numerous, even in the driest districts.

QUARTERLY METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

NAMES OF THE PLACES.	Mean Pressure of the Atmosphere of Dry Air reduced to the level of the Sea.	Mean Temperature of the Air.	Highest Reading of the Thermometer.	Lowest Reading of the Thermometer.	Mean Daily Range of Temperature.	Range of the Thermometer.	WIND. Mean estimated Strength 0—6.	WIND. General Direction.	Mean amount of Cloud 0—10.	RAIN. Number of Days on which it fell.	RAIN. Amount Collected.	Mean Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.	Mean additional weight required to saturate a cubic Foot of Air.	Mean Degree of Humidity.	Mean whole Amount of Water in a Vertical Column of Atmosphere.	Mean Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.	Height of Cistern of the Barometer above the level of the Sea.
	In.	°	°	°	°	°					In.	Gr.	Gr.		In.	Grs.	Feet.
Helston	29·535	58·5	76·0	41·0	15·0	35·0	1·5	s.w.	5·2	57	11·3	4·8	0·9	0·839	5·9	527	106
Falmouth	..	58·0	79·0	42·0	18·4	37·0	1·4	s.w.	6·3	50	11·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Truro	..	57·3	72·0	42·0	10·9	30·0	0·9	s.w.	6·3	45	12·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Torquay	..	58·0	75·0	46·0	10·4	22·3	2·2	s.w.	..	49	10·4	..	..	..	..	..	120
Exeter	29·656	58·6	80·7	39·0	16·5	41·7	1·4	w.	4·3	52	8·9	4·9	0·9	0·847	6·1	528	140
Chichester	..	55·9	78·0	39·0	15·0	39·0	..	s.w.	..	..	10·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southampton Observatory	29·531	58·7	85·0	38·0	17·9	47·0	0·8	Variable	6·7	50	11·0	5·0	0·7	0·906	6·2	528	55
Uckfield	29·558	59·6	83·0	36·0	19·0	47·0	..	s.w.	..	45	11·7	4·5	1·8	0·706	5·6	526	180
Beckington	29·498	57·1	88·0	35·0	19·5	53·0	0·8	s.w.	5·8	59	12·7	4·4	0·9	0·827	5·7	529	265
Royal Observatory Greenwich	29·581	58·6	85·3	32·8	20·6	52·7	..	..	..	61	8·7	4·5	1·1	0·785	5·7	526	159
Maidenstone Hill, Greenwich	29·571	58·4	85·5	35·8	16·4	49·7	..	s.w.	6·4	45	10·2	4·7	1·1	0·810	5·7	528	107
Lewisham	..	58·4	85·0	31·9	19·6	53·1	..	..	..	..	..	4·6	1·1	0·810	5·6	..	40
Walworth	29·534	59·4	85·0	34·0	19·2	51·0	3·1	s.w.	4·0	50	8·0	4·6	1·4	0·759	5·6	525	32
St. John's Wood, London	..	57·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	9·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latimer Rectory	29·571	56·1	84·0	31·0	23·4	53·0	1·5	Variable	6·6	52	10·5	4·5	1·1	0·817	5·5	524	335
Aylesbury	29·561	58·3	88·0	33·0	22·9	55·0	0·5	s.w.	6·1	47	10·4	4·4	1·2	0·781	5·5	524	280
Stone Observatory	29·527	56·2	76·1	37·0	15·3	39·1	0·9	s.w.	6·7	53	8·1	4·4	0·9	0·813	5·4	524	300
Hartwell House	29·515	57·7	89·0	29·0	25·8	60·0	0·8	s.w.	6·3	..	10·5	4·9	0·6	0·876	5·9	525	300
Saffron Walden	..	56·8	82·0	32·0	17·0	50·0	2·5	s.w.	4·7	56	7·8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pool Cottage, Hereford	..	54·8	..	..	..	..	..	s.w.	..	45	13·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cardington	29·591	57·6	85·0	31·0	20·2	54·0	..	s.w.	6·1	51	9·9	4·7	1·0	0·835	5·8	527	70
Thwaite	..	..	87·0	38·0	..	49·0	..	s.w.	..	40	9·8	..	..	..	..	..	200
Norwich	29·522	57·7	84·0	38·0	16·3	46·0	..	..	..	38	8·1	4·7	0·8	0·870	5·8	530	39
Leicester	29·603	57·2	95·0	35·0	21·9	60·0	2·0	s.w.	5·3	50	11·3	3·9	1·5	0·718	4·7	529	150
Empingham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	s.w.	..	50	9·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Derby	29·502	55·7	81·0	35·0	16·6	46·0	..	..	..	52	11·8	4·6	0·5	0·900	5·7	528	39
Highfield House, Notts	29·516	57·2	84·8	37·2	16·6	47·6	..	s.w.	6·3	58	11·7	4·4	1·0	0·813	5·4	529	103
Liverpool Observatory	29·466	56·3	76·8	45·2	10·2	31·6	0·9	N.W.	6·7	54	8·9	4·2	0·8	0·842	5·1	530	37
Leeds	29·519	55·2	84·0	35·0	17·7	49·0	1·5	Variable	6·3	59	12·6	4·5	0·6	0·882	5·5	529	148
Wakefield	29·517	57·2	90·0	32·5	20·0	57·5	..	s.w.	..	57	9·5	4·1	1·3	0·762	5·0	527	113
Stonyhurst Observatory	..	53·9	83·5	32·6	16·0	50·9	0·9	s.w.	7·4	62	15·2	4·2	0·7	0·860	5·1	528	381
York	..	55·2	84·0	35·0	15·9	49 0	..	w.	..	45	9·0	..	..	..	..	..	50
Whitehaven	..	57·2	72·0	38·5	10·2	33·5	2·5	N.W.	..	50	11·0	4·3	1·2	0·780	5·3	529	..
Durham	29·544	54·7	79 6	34·8	15·0	44·8	1·3	s.w.	5·8	39	6·8	4·1	1·1	0·798	5·0	525	340
Newcastle	29·488	56·8	79·5	34·5	13·7	45·0	..	s.w.	..	31	7·9	4·5	1·2	0·790	5·5	526	121
Number of Columns	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

The mean of the numbers in the first column is 29·541 inches, and this value may be considered as that of the pressure of dry air for England during the quarter ending 1848, Sept. 30. The differences between this number and the separate results contained in the first column, show the probable sums of the errors of observation and reduction, the latter arising partly from erroneously assumed altitudes, and partly in consequence of the index-errors of the instruments not having been determined. In most cases, however, the sums of these errors are small.

The mean of the numbers in the second column, for those places situated in the counties of Cornwall and Devonshire, is 58°1; for those places situated south of latitude 52°, including Chichester and Hartwell, is 57°8; for those places situated between the latitudes of 52° and 53°, including Saffron Walden and Highfield House, was 56°8; for those places situated between the latitudes 53° and 54°, including Liverpool and Whitehaven, but not Stonyhurst, whose mean temperature, from its greater elevation, is lower than that due to its latitude alone, was 56°2; and for Durham and Newcastle was 55°8; this value, however, is somewhat too high for the former place and too low for the latter, on account of the difference of elevation of those places. These values may be considered as those of the mean temperatures of the air for those different parallels of latitude during the quarter ending 1848, Sept. 30.

The average daily range of the temperature of the air in Cornwall and Devonshire was 14°2; at Liverpool and Whitehaven was 10°2; south of latitude 52° was 19°5; between the latitudes of 52° and 53° was 15°8; between the latitudes of 53° and 54° was 15°9; and of Durham and Newcastle, was 14°4.

The greatest mean daily ranges of the temperature of the air took place at Hartwell, Latimer, Aylesbury, and Leicester respectively; and the least occurred at Liverpool, Whitehaven, Torquay, and Truro respectively.

The highest thermometer readings in air during the quarter were 95° at Leicester, 90° at Wakefield, and 89° at Hartwell; but it seems highly probable that these readings are greater than the temperature of the air really reached. The reading 88° seems to be confirmed, and this value may be considered as the highest during the quarter. The lowest values of the thermometer readings in air were 29° at Hartwell, 31° at Latimer and Cardington. The extreme range of temperature of the air during the quarter was therefore about 59°.

The average quarterly range of the reading of the thermometer in air in Cornwall and Devonshire was 33°2; at Liverpool and Whitehaven was 32°5; and the mean of the numbers at all the other places is 49°2. The highest and lowest readings at Stone, and all depending upon them, are evidently erroneous.

From the numbers in this quarter, as well as those of preceding quarters, it appears that the Vale of Aylesbury is subject to greater extremes of temperature than any other part of the country of equal extent.

The great mass of air has passed from the S.W. in all places except Liverpool and Whitehaven, at both of which places it seems to have passed from the N.W. By reference to the Monthly Table it will be seen that this was particularly the case in July and August, but in September the direction of the wind was frequently from the E., and its compounds.

From the numbers in the ninth column the distribution of cloud seems to have been nearly the same in amount at most places, and such as to have covered about three-fifths of the whole sky.

The fall of rain during the quarter has greatly exceeded the average amount for the season, and this was particularly the case in the month of August. The places at which rain has fallen on the greatest number of days were Stonyhurst, Greenwich, Beckington, Leeds, Highfield House, Helston, and Wakefield, and the average number at those places was 59; and the places at which rain fell on the least number of days are those situated near the Eastern coast. The places at which the largest falls have taken place were Stonyhurst, Hereford, Beckington, Leeds, and Torquay. The places where the falls have been the least in amount are Durham, Newcastle, Saffron Walden, Walworth, Stone, and Norwich. The amount at Stone being so much less than the fall at adjacent places, seems to be strange; and this was the case in the preceding quarter: in consequence of which the Rev. J. B. Reade, on August 17, wrote to me, stating that "There have been many electrical clouds giving copious showers around us, especially on the Chiltern Hills, and in the neighbourhood of Aylesbury, while we were in sunshine. This was particularly the case yesterday afternoon."

The numbers in columns 12 to 16 show the mean values of the hygrometrical results at every station; from which we find, that

The mean weight of vapour in a cubic foot of air for England (excepting Cornwall and Devonshire) in the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1848, was 4·5 grains.

The mean additional weight required to saturate a cubic foot of air in the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1848, was 1·0 grain.

The mean degree of humidity (complete saturation = 1), in the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1848, was 0·815.

The mean amount of vapour mixed with the air would have produced water, if all had been precipitated at one time on the surface of the earth, to the depth of 5·5 inches, in the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1848.

The mean weight of a cubic foot of air at the level of the sea, under the mean pressure, temperature, and humidity, in the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1848, was 529·3 grains.

And these values for Cornwall and Devonshire were 4·8 grains; 0·9 grain; 0·843; 6·0 inches; and 530 grains respectively.

REVENUE.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the Years and Quarters ending 5th January, 1848 and 1849; showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.—(*Continued from page* 377, vol. xi.)

Sources of Revenue.	Years ending 5th January.			
	1848.	1849.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	18,015,298	18,929,360	914,062	....
Excise	11,730,746	12,832,140	1,101,394	....
Stamps	6,959,546	6,110,848	....	848,698
Taxes	4,334,561	4,314,704	....	19,857
Property Tax	5,450,801	5,347,365	....	103,436
Post Office	864,000	776,000	....	88,000
Crown Lands	77,000	81,000	4,000	....
Miscellaneous	184,926	101,166	....	83,760
Total Ordinary Revenue	47,616,878	48,492,583	2,019,456	1,143,751
China Money	....	539,305	539,305	....
Imprest and other Moneys	216,642	485,384	268,742	....
Repayments of Advances	564,046	414,251	....	149,795
Total Income	48,397,566	49,931,523	2,827,503	1,293,546
Deduct Decrease			1,293,546	
Increase on the Year			1,533,957	

Sources of Revenue.	Quarters ending 5th January.			
	1848.	1849.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	4,111,862	4,682,395	570,533	....
Excise	3,246,883	3,253,162	6,279	....
Stamps	1,564,855	1,472,598	....	92,257
Taxes	1,914,783	1,921,013	6,230	....
Property Tax	462,567	424,434	....	38,133
Post Office	208,000	198,000	....	10,000
Crown Lands	40,000	30,000	....	10,000
Miscellaneous	11,746	21,709	9,963	....
Total Ordinary Revenue	11,560,696	12,003,311	593,005	150,390
China Money	....	84,284	84,284	....
Imprest and other Moneys	30,614	123,895	93,281	....
Repayments of Advances	74,048	140,695	66,647	....
Total Income	11,665,358	12,352,185	837,217	150,390
Deduct Decrease			150,390	
Increase on the Quarter			686,827	

Consolidated Fund Operations.—The total income brought to this account in the quarter ending 5th January, 1849, was 12,361,161*l.* The total charge upon it was 7,044,953*l.*, leaving a surplus of 5,316,208*l.* The amount of Exchequer Bills issued to meet the charge on the Consolidated Fund for the quarter ending 10th October, 1848, and paid off out of the growing produce of that fund for the quarter ending 5th January, 1849, was 1,562,007*l.*

The surplus of Revenue, after providing for the charges on the Consolidated Fund, and the payment of Supply Services in the quarter ending 5th January, 1849, was 560,543*l.*

CORN.

Average Prices of Corn per Imperial Quarter in England and Wales, during each Week of the Last Quarter of 1848; *together with the Average Prices for the whole Quarter.*—(*Continued from p.* 378, vol. xi.)

Returns received at the Corn Office, 1848.	Wheat.		Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	Weekly Average	Aggregate Average of Six Weeks regulating Duty.	Weekly Average	Weekly Average	Weekly Average	Weekly Average	Weekly Average
Weeks ending 1848.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
October 7	52 5	53 11	32 6	20 8	32 1	35 3	38 0
14	51 11	53 4	32 0	20 8	30 4	35 2	39 2
21	51 7	52 5	32 3	19 11	32 4	35 9	39 7
28	51 0	52 0	32 7	20 4	28 9	37 3	40 1
November 4	51 2	51 10	32 10	20 7	31 1	37 1	39 7
11	52 0	51 8	33 7	20 10	30 5	37 2	40 2
18	52 3	51 8	34 1	20 5	30 10	38 1	40 6
25	51 6	51 7	33 2	20 2	30 10	36 10	40 6
December 2	50 3	51 4	32 0	19 11	31 2	36 2	40 9
9	48 9	51 0	31 4	19 5	28 5	35 7	39 3
16	47 6	50 4	31 4	18 11	29 8	34 3	38 1
23	47 6	49 7	31 4	18 4	29 1	33 7	37 10
30	46 10	48 9	31 3	18 0	28 6	33 11	35 9
Average of the Quarter	50 4	..	32 3	19 10	30 3	35 10	39 2

Foreign and Colonial Wheat and Wheat-Flour imported in each of the Months ending 10th October, 5th November, and 5th December, 1848; *the Quantities Entered for Home Consumption during the same Months; and the Quantities remaining in Warehouse at the close of them.*—(*Continued from p.* 378, vol. xi.)

WHEAT.

Months ending.	Imported.			Quantities entered for Home Consumption.			In Bond at the Month's end.		
	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.
1848	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.
10th Oct.	485,266	4	485,270	508,652	2	508,654	212,907	2	212,909
5th Nov.	392,939	..	392,939	506,720	..	506,720	95,821	1	95,822
5th Dec.	195,572	16,786	212,358	89,170	16,760	105,930	196,103	28	196,131

WHEAT-FLOUR.

Months ending.	Imported.			Quantities entered for Home Consumption.			In Bond at the Month's end.		
	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.
1848	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
10th Oct.	148,511	45,028	193,539	134,532	47,042	181,574	35,698	222	35,920
5th Nov.	190,260	38,693	228,953	212,269	38,913	251,182	12,697	2	12,699
5th Dec.	139,025	122,378	261,403	68,123	121,987	190,110	82,597	383	82,980

CURRENCY.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act of the 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the Weeks ending on Saturday, the 14th October, the 11th November, and the 9th December, 1848.—(Continued from p. 379, vol. xi.)

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	Weeks ending		
	14th Oct., 1848.	11th Nov., 1848.	9th Dec., 1848.
	£	£	£
Notes issued	26,739,165	26,961,205	27,733,735
Government Debt	11,015,100	11,015,100	11,015,100
Other Securities	2,984,900	2,984,900	2,984,900
Gold Coin and Bullion	12,229,256	12,453,296	13,225,826
Silver Bullion	509,909	507,909	507,909
Total	26,739,165	26,961,205	27,733,735

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000
Rest	3,382,646	3,418,745	3,374,251
Public Deposits	4,297,385	4,038,270	7,061,202
Other Deposits	10,674,983	10,648,047	9,567,966
Seven Day and other Bills	1,064,707	1,041,621	1,002,726
Total	33,972,721	33,699,683	35,559,145
Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuities	13,845,012	13,329,012	13,329,012
Other Securities	11,202,250	10,758,237	10,668,558
Notes	8,405,405	8,894,875	10,771,720
Gold and Silver Coin	520,054	717,559	789,855
Total	33,972,721	33,699,683	35,559,145

COUNTRY BANKS.

Average Aggregate Amount of Promissory Notes of Country Banks, which have been in Circulation in the United Kingdom, distinguishing the several Banks, or Classes of Banks by which issued in each part of the Kingdom, during the weeks ending 12th August, 9th September, and 7th October, 1848.—(Continued from p. 379, vol. xi.)

Banks.	12th August, 1848.	9th September, 1848.	7th October, 1848.
England—Private Banks	3,520,090	3,485,319	3,681,594
Joint Stock Banks	2,479,951	2,471,965	2,666,749
Scotland—Chartered, Private, and Joint Stock Banks	3,035,903	3,021,307	3,136,516
Ireland—Bank of Ireland	2,639,000	2,583,825	2,679,550
Private and Joint Stock Banks	1,674,304	1,681,455	1,826,871
Total	13,349,248	13,243,871	13,991,280

BANKRUPTCY.

An Analysis of the Bankruptcies in England and Wales, gazetted in each Month of the Quarter ending 30th December, 1848; showing the Counties and Branches of Industry in which they have occurred.—(*Continued from p.* 380, vol. xi.)

COUNTIES.	October.	November.	December.
Metropolis	21	45	25
Bedford	....	....	1
Berks	2	....	....
Bucks	....	1	....
Cambridge	....	....	1
Cheshire	2	5	1
Cornwall	1	3	....
Cumberland	....	....	....
Derby	2	2	....
Devon	2	2	4
Dorset	1	1	2
Durham	....	1	1
Essex	1	2	4
Gloucester	....	4	3
Hants	1	7	2
Hereford	2	1	....
Hertford	....	3	2
Huntingdon	....	....	....
Kent	2	5	2
Lancashire	26	20	14
Leicester	1	....	....
Lincoln	....	...	1
Middlesex (exclusive of the Metropolis)	....	2	1
Monmouth	....	3	2
Norfolk	2	3	....
Northampton	1	1	....
Northumberland	2	....	1
Nottingham	....	1	1
Oxford	....	....	1
Rutland	....	....	2
Salop	....	3	1
Somerset (including Bristol)	1	4	5
Stafford	1	8	4
Suffolk	1	1	1
Surrey (exclusive of the Metropolis)	3	2	3
Sussex	3	1	2
Warwick	1	9	4
Westmoreland	....	....	....
Wilts	....	1	1
Worcester	2	2	1
York (East Riding)	1	5	....
,, (North Riding)	....	2	4
,, (West Riding)	5	8	4
Wales	2	5	1
Total	89	163	102

TRADES.	October.	November.	December.
Agriculture and connected Trades.			
Farmers	4	2	2
Agricultural Implement Makers, &c.	....	....	....
Corn Factors	1	3	3
Millers and Malsters	3	7	2
Hop Merchants	....	....	1
Brewers	1	3	1
Horse and Cattle Dealers, and Woolstaplers	1	2	1
Mining and connected Trades.			
Mining Firms	....	....	....
Blasting Works	....	....	....
Manufactures.			
Woollen Manufacturers	3	1	1
Cotton ,,	4	1	3
Linen ,,	....	....	....
Silk ,,	....	....	....
Printers and Dyers	2	3	....
Lace Manufacturers	....	....	....
Hosiery ,,	....	1	....
Hardware ,,	4	12	3
Earthenware ,,	....	1	....
Glass ,,	....	....	1
Paper ,,	1	1	2
Builders	9	15	12
Miscellaneous Manufacturers	10	10	10
Commerce.			
Bankers and Merchants	5	9	13
Shipowners, Warehousemen, Brokers, and Wholesale Dealers generally	6	14	5
Retail and Handicraft Trades.			
Bakers	1	3	4
Butchers	....	1	2
Corn and Hay Dealers	....	....	....
Innkeepers and Victuallers	8	11	6
Wine and Spirit Merchants	....	1	2
Dealers in Grocery, Drugs, and Spices	6	16	9
Makers of, and Dealers in, Clothing	3	19	8
Makers of, and Dealers in, Furniture	1	3	1
Coach Builders	....	3	3
Miscellaneous	16	21	8
Total	89	163	102

QUARTERLY JOURNAL

OF THE

STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

MAY, 1849.

Fifteenth Annual Report of the Statistical Society of London.
Session 1848–9.

"STATISTICS," observes one of their most eminent cultivators, "have made great and useful progress during the last twenty years. They have become parliamentary in England and France, classic and popular in Germany, and administrative in every civilized country. Everything favours the anticipation that they will continue to increase in vigour and productiveness; but it must not be concealed that their advancement is closely allied with the peaceful progress of the nations. The first cannon-shots fired in Europe will be the signal for closing their operations; and false inductions, chance, and presumption will again assume the place, which they so long occupied, of any reasonable appeal to numbers." Scarcely had these words been penned and published, when the signal was given, and presumptions sufficiently daring in social science, were let loose, in avowed scorn of all experience. But happily the writer had underrated the strength and prevalence of that same dread of either organized or anarchical barbarism which induced him to draw so mournful a horoscope for statistics; since it has served to hurl aside the baseless fabrics of social system-makers of every school, and since in avowing its determination rather to interrogate facts, has done express homage to Statistics.

It is to be hoped, however, that this advanced position in the public regard will not induce our fellow-statists to assume a position, as teachers, to which they have no genuine claim. We are employed in narrowing the circle within which the final truths must lie, rather than in an attempt at once to seize them, in which we should fail, to the loss of that credit which is really due to our exertions. Legitimately to bring Statistics into a very intimate relation with the moral sciences which are based upon postulates derived from the observation of individual character and circumstances, will require the long and arduous labour of many minds, and a most discreet patience, to refrain from using the results of that labour merely to decorate a favourite assumption. These results, however, may always be stated in a manner easy of conception, so as to be available to all who may have occasion to consult them, as well as to the man of science; but such an end can be attained only by the adoption of a regular and well considered method, alternately synthetical and analytical, enabling us to arrange, combine, and divide each body of numerical data in turn, and exhibit them luminously in the natural order of their more intimate association. "The important part in such a labour which necessarily belongs to a sound logic, shows at once how it is possible to be a very able calculator

and yet but a second-rate statist, since, to reach the heights of any science, the first of all qualifications is a just and penetrating spirit*."

Man in society is the subject of our study; to detect the influences which bear upon his welfare, our ultimate aim; inductive reasoning from phenomena observable and observed with mathematical precision, our method; and to make use of all evidence of this character which may be turned up in the daily working of society, as well as to collect new data, our necessity. Hence, while statesmanship and government are equally beyond our region, we may be as useful in supplying evidence to aid the legislatorial labours of the former as we are necessarily dependent upon the administrative operations of the latter for much of our evidence. In continental nations, therefore, we see the cultivation of statistics chiefly devolved upon Royal Commissions; while it is eminently in the genius of our own that we should continue to maintain our existence separate from that of every administrative department, though it is well known to our neighbours how many men of ability in most of them, as well as men of practical skill in public affairs and the higher commerce of the country, are numbered among our Fellows. The prevalence of such classes in England, says M. Moreau de Jonnès, in terms perhaps too flattering, explains "why the Statistical Society of London comprises a greater number of men distinguished for their knowledge and useful labours than can be assembled in any other country of Europe."

Maintaining, as we do, a direct and highly valued intercourse with the Continental Statistical Commissions, and always reserving the freedom of our own position, it is therefore with pleasure that the Council avails itself of the opportunity of echoing the sentiment expressed by the head of the Statistical Department attached to the French Ministry of Commerce, that the general institution of official statistical departments would render great service to European society, and to the several States of which it is composed. In making known the natural, agricultural, and manufacturing produce of each country, it would guide and extend international commerce. By proving numerically the happy effects of such or such a measure of economical legislation, it would teach the trustees of power the superiority which may be acquired by the prompt imitation of nations the most advanced in agriculture, in manufactures, and even in the manual perfection of the arts and trades. In collecting the numerical terms which would enable us to compare the different states of Europe with each other, it would dissipate a multitude of prejudices and misconceptions; and the example of success attending upon the perseverance of some nations apparently very ill-circumstanced to achieve it, would perhaps prove to the others how inane is that national vanity which persuades each that it is the prototype of human intelligence.

All the principal States of Europe have now, indeed, their central offices of Statistics in imitation of our own, instituted in 1832 by the late Earl of Auckland, when President of the Board of Trade, and confided from the first to Mr. Porter, whose earliest labours gave that decisive evidence of the value of such a department, which led to the immediate erection of the Bureau de la Statistique Générale de la France, which has ever since been under the able management of our honorary coadjutor, M. Moreau de Jonnès. It is in Belgium, however, that we now see the most complete organisation for statistical investiga-

* M. Moreau de Jonnès, Essai sur la Statistique, pp. 49—50.

tion, in the Central Commission of Statistics, at Brussels, under the presidency of M. Quetelet, with its affiliated Commissions in every province. The published bulletins of its proceedings and labours bear high testimony to the wisdom of its arrangements and the zeal of its members; and the general plan here elaborated has been adopted by the Sardinian Government, on whose part the Sardinian Minister has done us the honour to ask an interchange of publications with the new Commission.

The names of our distinguished fellow-labourers, scattered through all the capitals of Europe, present a great temptation to trespass beyond the limits which you can accord; and refraining from even a brief notice of their recent labours, we must confine ourselves to the few works of national magnitude which demand our especial regard and imitation. Such, for instance, is the Statistique de l'Agriculture de la France, forming four volumes of the series published by the Bureau de la Statistique Générale de la France, and the result of six years' labour, aided by the whole administrative agency of every department. It embraces the results of an official enquiry made in each of the 37,300 communes of France, in which the quantity and value of rural produce of every kind has been brought to account, on a system of classification of which the following is the outline, now filled up, and representing the former as well as the present condition of the country in respect to:—

1. The surface occupied by each kind of crop.
2. The quantity and value of the seed.
3. Its produce, in the gross, and by hectare.
4. The prices of this produce, in departments, and in the gross.
5. The consumption of agricultural produce by locality, per head, and in the kingdom at large.
6. The trade in this produce, both internal and external.

And under these several heads are separately considered:—

1. The cereal crops, in gross, and severally.
2. The vine and its produce, in wine and brandy.
3. Miscellaneous crops, for food, for the raw materials of manufactures, and in gardens.
4. Grass lands, under the several divisions of natural meadow, artificial meadow, pasture, and heath.
5. Crown woods and forests, whether held by the State or by individuals.
6. And, in a final summary, the cultivation and produce of the land generally, as it now exists, and as it was at different memorable epochs of the country's history.

A second part considers the domestic animals reared in husbandry, their numbers stated by kind, sex, age, and locality; their value, the returns which they afford, the number and price of those killed for consumption, with their gross and net weight, and the quantity of each kind of meat consumed by each inhabitant for each arrondissement and each department of the realm.

This enormous work is closed by a recapitulation of the different branches of produce and the mean returns which they afford; and the totals represent the actual territorial wealth of the country at large; a result which has been sought by economists and statists for centuries, but to which it was impossible to attain without the long and difficult investigation, the successful completion of which demonstrates the practicability of determining, by legitimate methods, the rural produce of a country of no less than 130 millions of acres. This example, we

trust, will not be lost to ourselves; and an opportunity of realizing, to some extent, an analogous work, is presented by the approaching period for making the decennial census of the population, on the recurrence of which, when a good system has once been established, it might economically be revised.

The formation of a Statistical Department at the East India House has led to the institution of a more minute and careful research into the state of India than has hitherto been made. The attention of the department has hitherto been chiefly devoted to the Presidency of Bombay, with regard to which a mass of valuable information has been collected from a variety of sources, and brought together so as to be readily available for reference. Until now the extent of the foreign trade, even of Bombay itself, was never ascertained with precision; the insular situation of the chief port having led to mistakes seriously impairing the accuracy and trustworthiness of the returns. From the present statistical survey, however, we learn that the value of the commerce of Bombay by sea (imports and exports) for the year 1845-6, was no less than 22,43,19,974rs. (2,243,199*l.* sterling); but in this sum is comprised not only the value of the trade with ports situated beyond the continent of India, but also that of the trade carried on with Calcutta and Madras, and other places on that continent, not excepting even the subordinate ports of the Bombay Presidency. To obtain a correct view of the subject it is consequently necessary to separate the total amount into its two great constituent parts of Foreign and Home Trade, which is accordingly done by a table in which the respective amounts of merchandize and treasure are distinguished, and the fluctuations of trade illustrated by extending the view over a series of years, commencing with 1834-5. The subject is further illustrated by a series of tables penetrating into each several branch of commerce, including the imports and exports of bullion; and by others, illustrating the progress of the cotton trade, which is a subject of peculiar interest to the mother country. Great exertions have, for several years past, been made, both to extend the cultivation and improve the quality of the article produced. In 1846, a Committee was appointed at Bombay to investigate the condition of the trade; and the results of these researches were embodied in a Report affording much information, both on its past and present state.

The population of the British territory within the Presidency of Bombay was, in 1838, the subject of an enquiry instituted by the Indian Law Commission. Information was called for, in the judicial department, and the returns of the various collectorates form a very valuable document, giving a total of 7,723,649. A return of the educational institutions of the region distinguishes between the Vernacular Schools, in which elementary instruction is conveyed through the medium of the native languages, and all those institutions in which the English tongue and the literature and sciences of Europe are imparted; the number of the former being 132, containing 7,765 pupils. Elaborate returns, showing the progress of civil and criminal justice, and affording strong presumptive evidence, not only of the celerity but of the goodness of the procedure, are included in the body of facts thus transmitted to the Home Government; and we yet hope that the permission of the Directors to the communication of a selected portion of it to this Society, will be obtained by our Vice-President, Colonel Sykes.

At the Eighteenth Meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science, held at Swansea, August 9th—16th, 1848, the Statistical Section enjoyed the advantage of the Presidency of J. H. Vivian, Esq., M.P., whose zealous attention to the interests of the Section deserves the special acknowledgment of its members, as much as the frank liberality with which he led the hospitality shown, on that occasion, to the Members of the Association generally, obtained their unanimous regard. The Section was well supported throughout; and among the papers produced, which have already or which will shortly be laid before you, in the pages of our Journal, may especially be mentioned the "Statistics of Civil Justice in Bengal," by Colonel Sykes; the "Progress of the Railway System in Great Britain," by Wyndham Harding, Esq.; the "Mendicity Statistics of the Metropolis," by Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart.; "Observations on the means of maintaining Troops in Health in the Madras Army," by Edward Balfour, Esq.; "Vital Statistics of Java," by John Crawfurd, Esq., with an introduction by Colonel Sykes; "Vital Statistics of Calcutta," by Dr. C. Finch; and "Statistical Evidence to the Quality of Popular Education in England and Wales," as also "Statistics of Brittany and the Bretons," by Joseph Fletcher, Esq.

Among the papers which have been put on record in your Journal during the past year, the "Report of an Investigation into the State of the Poorer Classes of St. George's in the East," originating in a donation for this purpose by Mr. Hallam, and conducted by a Committee of the Council, is worthy of a special mention, as the most complete and elaborate of its kind which has yet been executed, independent of the social features of general interest which it reveals, and which may fairly be assumed to be those of the great mass of our urban population of the labouring classes, above the utterly destitute and abandoned. The various aspects of good and evil which it presents offer a field of serious study to the statesman and philanthropist, for the homes into which we have here penetrated are undoubtedly the sources of great social happiness, or of public evils, which may, perhaps, be greatly modified at the fountain-head, but can seldom be stanched by direct applications in the localities where vice, misery, and disease sink to their final depths. Neither should we omit to notice the valuable paper of the Earl of Lovelace, based on the data of Messrs. Mounier and Rubichon, reinvestigating a subject of great social interest (that of the "Subdivision of Real Property in France") which had already been introduced to us in the facts of M. Passy, by Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., and is not yet exhausted; nor the paper, now in the press, by Mr. Farr, on the institutions of providence for the large classes of persons engaged in the civil service, which will be found materially to advance one of the most important branches of applied statistics.

The number of elections of Fellows and withdrawals from the the Society during the past year, precisely balance each other, and the usual balance sheet is annexed; showing, on the actual receipts and assets, as compared with the actual expenditure and liabilities, a balance of about 20*l.* in favour of the Society, as compared with the state of its finances at the close of the preceding year; with a larger recoverable arrear of subscriptions.

Abstract of RECEIPTS *and* EXPENDITURE *from the* 1*st* JANUARY *to the* 31*st* DECEMBER, 1848.

RECEIPTS.				£	s.	d.
To Balance in the hands of the Treasurer				41	7	7
„ „ Secretaries				1	14	1
Arrears of Subscriptions.	1 for 1845		£2 2 0			
	4	1846	8 8 0	29	8	0
	9	1847	18 18 0			
Subscriptions	275	1848		577	10	0
Compositions				42	0	0
Sale of Journal				53	19	6
Dividends				82	13	6
An Arrear of Subscriptions				5	0	0
Balance of Committee carried to Petty Cash				0	4	3
				£833	16	11
Assets, December 31, 1848:—						
Balance of Grant to Church Lane Committee			£2 0 0			
Cash Balance			62 7 3			
Petty Cash Balance			2 1 9			
Price of Fixtures to be returned on expiration of lease			31 12 0	98	1	0
Stock in the Reduced 3½ per Cent., £569 17*s.*, cost £567 „ Consols 3 per Cent., £328 15*s.* 4*d.* „ £300				867	0	0
Arrears of Subscriptions.	6 for 1842		£12 12 0			
	7 for 1843		14 14 0			
	14 for 1844		29 8 0			
	18 for 1845		37 16 0	346	10	0
	26 for 1846		44 2 0			
	40 for 1847		84 0 0			
	59 for 1848		123 18 0			
Deduct Amount not likely to be paid			115 10 0	231	0	0
Total Assets				£1,196	1	0

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
By Rent	150	0	0
Salaries	205	0	0
Housekeeping Expenses	39	0	5
Printing	233	19	9
Editing and Advertising Journal	90	12	0
Stationery	13	14	0
Parcels, including Delivery of Journal and Postages	11	11	7
Library	14	1	5
Fire Insurance (2 years)	5	0	0
Power of Attorney	2	3	0
Miscellaneous	4	5	9
Cash Balance	62	7	3
Petty Cash Balance	2	1	9
Total	£833	16	11

Liabilities, December 31, 1848:—

Messrs. Harrison, Printers	£263	14 0
Messrs. Vacher, Stationers	11	17 3
Total Liabilities	£275	11 3

Examined, Audited, and Approved,
F. G. P. NEISON,
P. DICKSON,
R. C. GRIFFITH.

March 5, 1849.

Statistics of the Civil Service of England, with Observations on the Constitution of Funds, to provide for Fatherless Children and Widows.

By William Farr, Esq., F.S.S.

[Read before the Statistical Society of London, 18th December, 1848.]

Public servants were formerly paid in grants of land, in perquisites, in fees, in gratuities, in the use of money left in their hands, and in a variety of indirect ways; which, within the last fifty years, have, with great advantage to the public interests, been generally exchanged for salaries, that appear in the public accounts. The Secretary to the Post Office, for instance, had, in the last century, a salary of 600*l.* a year, *and* $2\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent. on all packets*, which made his annual income upwards of 3,000*l.*; the Chief Clerk of the Navy Office received a salary of 250*l.* a year, and 2,500*l.* a year in *gifts;* the salaries of the two Secretaries of the Treasury were 2,000*l.* a year during peace, and swelled to 5,000*l.* a year during war*. These instances, from Mr. Pitt's speech in support of the Bill which he introduced in 1783, to abolish fees, and to regulate the public offices, as well as other facts from private and public sources, prove that the substitution of fixed salaries was a measure of great public economy; for the fixed salaries were generally less in amount than the fees; and incomes from fees, as well as from the rent of lands, are not stationary, but naturally increase with the population, produce, and business of the country. At the close of the last war a great number of civil, as well as military, officers were reduced or superannuated; a vast reduction of salaries was the result; but the superannuation and compassionate allowances increased in amount to 331,746*l.* in 1822. It was supposed, by a great party in the country, that the return to cash payments justified a reduction of the pay of public servants; and, in 1821, under this impression, the scales of salary were revised by the Treasury: by an Act passed in 1822 pensions were lowered, and a tax was levied on each person entitled to such allowances. Public servants were relieved, in 1824, from the tax, which was felt to be so oppressive that Parliament, by an Act of that Session, directed all the previous contributions to be refunded. The superannuation and compassionate allowances increased to 484,081*l.* a-year in 1827. The Select Committee on Public Income and Expenditure in 1828, recommended that the allowances should be wholly provided by deductions from the salaries; and an abatement of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on salaries not exceeding 100*l.*, and of 5 per cent. on salaries exceeding 100*l.* a year, has consequently been made from the incomes of those who have taken office since August 4, 1829, under the authority of a Treasury Minute of that date, and of the 4 & 5 William IV., c. 24, which passed on July 25, 1834. The contributions, it was imagined, would provide a fund which would eventually relieve the Treasury "of the expense of these allow-

* Pitt's Speeches, vol. i., p. 53—5, Debate of June 17, 1783. See Burke's Speech on Economical Reform, Feb. 11, 1780. See also the Parliamentary Reports of Committees or Commissioners on Finance and Expenditure since 1786

ances*." The tax has, under the provisions of the Superannuation Act, been now levied nearly twenty years; the deduction from the salaries amounted, in 1846, to 36,826*l.*, in 1847, to 40,367*l.*, and, on the present scale and pay will not exceed 100,000*l.* a year; *no superannuation* FUND *exists;* and the payment to ineffective pensioners amounted, in 1846, to 684,714*l.*, in 1847 to 677,552*l.*†, exclusive of sinecures, judicial or other pensions. As a measure for relieving the nation of the dead-weight payment to ineffective pensioners, the Superannuation Act is a signal failure; while it weighs with unmitigated pressure on the officers in active service. One of the reasons of the great discrepancy between the contributions and the pensions is the continual reductions of establishments, which will be again adverted to; another is the fact that the contributions of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 per cent. are paid by officers in active service on comparatively low salaries, while the allowances, pensions, and sinecures are paid to many persons who never contributed to the fund, and whose high places are specially exempted from the tax. The Lord Chancellors enjoying pensions never contributed to the fund, for the 5 per cent. is not deducted from the salaries of chancellors, or judges, as the Act cannot be extended by the Treasury to "any officer in any of His Majesty's Courts at Westminster or Dublin, or any other His Majesty's Courts of Justice elsewhere." (4 & 5 Gul. IV., c. 24, sect. 15.) So chary is the Act of its privileges that, in one clause, "the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury" are not authorized to bring under the provisions of the Act "any *offices held as sinecures, or executed principally by deputy;*" that is, the abatement of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 per cent. is not made from the salaries and emoluments of sinecurists, who cannot well be superannuated for any inability to do nothing‡. On the other hand, Section 30 enacts

* Third Report of Select Committee on Public Income and Expenditure, 1828 Civil Superannuation Allowances, pp. 11-17.

† Parliamentary Papers, March 25, 1847, No. 222, and March 24, 1848, No. 203.

‡ This clause, introduced by some accident into the Act, is an exaggeration of a principle denounced by Mr. Burke, one of the first and ablest financial reformers in Parliament.

"I have always," he says, in his great speech, "thought employments a very proper subject of regulation, but a very ill-chosen subject for a tax. * * *

"We have, Sir, on our establishment, several offices which perform real service. We have also places that provide large rewards for no service at all. We have stations which are made for the public decorum; made for preserving the grace and majesty of a great people. We have likewise expensive formalities, which tend rather to the disgrace than the ornament of the State and the Court. This, Sir, is the real condition of our establishments. To fall with the same severity on objects so perfectly dissimilar, is the very reverse of a reformation. I mean a reformation framed, as all serious things ought to be, in number, weight, and measure. Suppose, for instance, that two men receive a salary of 800*l.* a year each; in the office of one there is nothing at all to be done; in the other, the occupier is oppressed by its duties. Strike off 25 per cent. from these two offices, you take from one man 200*l.* which, in justice, he ought to have, and you give, in effect, to the other 600*l.*, which he ought not to receive. The public robs the former, and the latter robs the public; this mode of mutual robbery is the only way in which the office and the public can make up their accounts.

"But the balance, in settling the account of this double injustice, is much against the State. The result is short; you purchase a saving of 200*l.* by a profusion of 600*l.* Besides, Sir, whilst you leave a supply of unsecured money behind,

that nothing in this "Act contained" *shall either "give any person* [however long he may have laboured and contributed,] *an absolute right"* "to *any superannuation or retiring allowance under this Act,"* or deprive the Treasury "*of their power to dismiss any person from the public service without compensation.*"

The Superannuation Act reduces the pensions to which Ministers of the Crown were entitled under former Acts; and requires from the superannuated minister "a declaration, not only of the services performed to the State, but of the inadequacy of his private fortune to maintain his station in life." It leaves the Civil Service in this position. Those who entered the service before 1829 receive their full salaries, and are entitled to a liberal scale of superannuation. The judges, chancellors, ambassadors, and some of the higher class of functionaries, are entitled to superannuation allowances, and receive their salaries, without reduction. Sinecurists, exempted by a special clause of the Act, are paid their salaries in full. Two and a half or five per cent. are abated from the salaries of officers who have entered and performed effective public service since 1829: they are allowed superannuation like their predecessors but on a greatly reduced scale.

In the year 1846, after the lapse of seventeen years, the class of public servants who pay the tax had become numerous; many of them had families, and all felt the heavy burthen of an "abatement" from their pay, which left the majority unable to insure their lives, or to make any adequate provision for their widows and children. Some cases of extreme distress attracted attention. A Committee was constituted; who, after carefully considering the rates of pay, and consulting superior and senior officers who are disinterested, came to the conclusion neither to apply for the abrogation of the Superannuation Act, nor for the discontinuance of the deduction from their salaries, but for its appropriation to a *Fund* for Widows and Orphans, such as exists in the Service of the East India Company, and in other Services.

At this stage of the proceedings the Committee, of which Mr. Bromley, now Secretary to the Board of Audit, was Chairman, did me the honour to consult me; and I have devoted to the subject all the time I could command. To construct on the proposed basis, a plan that would work, be equitable, and permanent, much information, not contained in any parliamentary return or in the pos-

wholly at the discretion of Ministers, they make up the tax to such places as they wished to favour, or in such new places as they may choose to create. Thus the Civil List becomes oppressed with debt; and the public is obliged to repay, and to repay with a heavy interest, what it has taken by an injudicious tax. Such has been the effect of the taxes hitherto laid on pensions and employment, and it is no encouragement to recur again to the same expedient.

"In effect, such a scheme is not calculated to produce, but to prevent, reformation. It holds out a shadow of present gain to a greedy and necessitous public, to divert their attention from those abuses, which, in reality, are the great causes of their wants. It is a composition to stay enquiry; it is a fine paid by mismanagement for the renewal of its lease. What is worse, it is a fine paid by industry and merit for an indemnity to the idle and the worthless. But I shall say no more on this topic, because (whatever may be given out to the contrary) I know that the noble Lord in the blue riband [Lord North] perfectly agrees with me in these sentiments."—Burke, Speech on Economical Reform. Feb. 11, 1780. Works, vol. i., p. 232-3, ed. 1842.

session of Government, was required, respecting the salaries and the condition of officers and of their families. Two series of forms were distributed in all the public departments; one series of the nature of a census, which was filled up pretty extensively, has been analysed at considerable expense. The results I have now the honour to submit to the Statistical Society: several of them, it will be found, are novel, all of them important. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the principles and various plans on which funds to provide for widows and orphans may be established, so as to produce the greatest amount of permanent good. Some defects of existing funds are criticised; and this part of the paper will, I hope, be of use to the clergy, to medical men, to the legal and, perhaps, other professions, as well as trades, which must ultimately make a provision for their widows and orphans part of the economy of their life.

With regard to the tenure of offices under the Crown, three classes may be distinguished: first, those of Ministers of State, who are at the heads of the principal public departments, exercise the power of the State, and make all the public appointments, but hold office no longer than while they are supported by parliamentary majorities; which have, of late years, perhaps, changed more frequently than the interest of the public requires. The Judges, on the other hand, to secure their independence of the Crown and the populace, hold office for life, and are only removable by addresses from the Houses of Parliament.

Between these two great movable and irremovable powers of the State stand the class of Civil servants, who virtually hold office during good behaviour; an arrangement which, like the other parts of our system of practical government admits of great improvement in detail, but has been proved by experience to be more effectual than any other in securing official efficiency and fidelity. The duties of civil servants are very various: the Treasury may be placed at the head of these offices; a large portion of officers in the Customs, Excise, Stamps and Taxes, are employed in collecting the yearly *Revenue*, which, within the last twelve years, has fluctuated from 51 millions to 58½ millions. The Post Office, notwithstanding its low rate of charge and its vast extension, is still a *Revenue Office*. The Exchequer, National Debt, Paymaster-General, and Audit Offices may be designated Finance Offices; they receive money, pay away to the other departments, or check the public accounts. The Army and Navy are supplied not only with the munitions of war, but, to a considerable extent, with provisions, clothing, and lodging, by the nation: with these and other duties of general direction are charged the civil officers of the Admiralty, War Office, and Ordnance; which may be called departments of *War and Defence*. The duties of the civil officers under the Home, Irish, Colonial, and Foreign Secretaries, of Consuls, of the Police, of Magistrates, of the Privy Council, Board of Trade, and Railway Board, General Register, State Paper, Record, and Stationery Offices are indicated by their names. Our returns are not quite complete; and include only persons permanently on the establishments in situations liable to assessment under the Superannuation Act. They show 92 officers in the Treasury; 13,938 in the Revenue

Offices, including Coast Guards; 264 in the Finance Offices; 1,713 in the War Offices; 346 in the offices which are specially devoted to civil purposes. The duties in some cases are of the simplest kind; in others, the highest order of character, sagacity, industry, and administrative ability are demanded.

The salaries of the 16,353 officers are, on an average, 141*l.* a year, $\left(=\frac{2,304,339}{16,353}\right)$. It appears that, of 13,540 officers, 8,704 have salaries not exceeding 100*l.* a year, or, on an average, 86*l.* a year, $\left(=\frac{751,659}{8,704}\right)$; while 4,836 have salaries exceeding 100*l.* a year, or 264*l.* a year, $\left(=\frac{1,278,806}{4,836}\right)$ on an average.

[Mr. Hume has quite recently (1849) moved for a return of all salaries exceeding 50*l.* a year. This will be official, and will serve to check the returns in the text.]

The highest office is that of Assistant-Secretary to the Treasury, now so ably filled by Sir Charles Trevelyan; the salary begins at 2,000*l.* and terminates at 2,500*l.* a year. Here, I think, we are justified in saying that the average salaries of the public service are low; and that, unlike other professions, it now presents no great prizes to tempt the emulation of the ambitious. But all these things are comparative; and the Income Tax returns, called for by Mr. Moffat, enable us to give for comparison the incomes returned in England and Scotland by persons in trade and in professions*. It may be safely affirmed that they are not overstatements. The yearly incomes were, on an average, 496*l.*, for the incomes of 111,818 persons in trade or in professions were 55,489,916*l.*: 5,287 persons had 1,000*l.* to 2,000*l.*; 1,523 had 2,000*l.* to 3,000*l.*; 717 had 3,000*l.* to 4,000*l.*; 392 had 4,000*l.* to 5,000*l.*; 793 had 5,000*l.* to 10,000*l.*; 319 had 10,000*l.* to 50,000*l.*; and 16 persons returned incomes of 50,000*l.* a year and upwards, amounting to 74,300*l.* a year on an average, 1,198,842*l.* in the aggregate†. This is exclusive of the large landholders, returned under Schedule *A*. The salary of the First Lord of the Treasury in England is 5,000*l.* a year; and it may illustrate the singular notions of some financial reformers to state that, on the 28th of May, 1848, a member of the Committee on Miscellaneous Expenditure moved that the salary of the Prime Minister should be reduced to 4,500*l.*, of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to 4,000*l.* a year; for which, however, only 2 out of 13 members voted‡. Another return shows that persons in the receipt of salaries, pensions, annuities, or other payments under Schedule E, which includes official salaries, had, on an average, only 346*l.* a year: 153 had 2,000*l.* to 3,000*l.* a year; 46 had 3,000*l.* to 4,000*l.*; 26 had 4,000*l.* to 5,000*l.*; 55 had 5,000*l.* a year and upwards, or 10,832*l.* a year on an average, where the scale stops. From both returns it will be recollected

* Parliamentary Paper, 23 July, 1847, p. 2.

† These incomes include, of course, the interest of capital employed in the several trades.

‡ Parliamentary Paper, House of Commons, Report on Miscellaneous Expenditure, 27 July, 1848, p. xl.

that the salaries or incomes under 150*l.* a year are excluded. The average of Schedule E is probably a near approximation to the true incomes of persons in the public service who have upwards of 150*l.* a year, whether contributing or not to the Superannuation Fund; and if this be so, it will be seen that the average incomes of public servants and persons in trade and professions are as 346*l.* to 496*l.*, the maximum incomes as 10,832*l.* to 74,300*l.* Before the accession of the House of Hanover the fortunes of many noble families were the rewards of public services; since that epoch, nearly all the great fortunes have been made in commerce, trade, mines, banks, the Stock Exchange. No colossal fortunes have latterly been accumulated in the political world; on the contrary, it will be found, on glancing through the Peerage, that the descendants of modern ministers, ambassadors, statesmen, generals, admirals, who have shed glory over their country, by great public services, are men of moderate fortunes, with some rare exceptions.

As no company, no kingdom, can, or perhaps should, attempt to offer the great and often well deserved prizes, mixed up with innumerable blanks in the lottery of private trade and enterprise, the practice of paying their servants adequate salaries, and rewarding talent, industry, long service, by superannuation allowances, and by a provision for their families, are the countervailing inducements, which it appears natural that they should offer in a trading country against the attractions of independence and aggrandizement that tempt men into professions and the wide field of commerce. This course has been successfully adopted for many years by the East India Company; which, though a pure despotism in the East, is, in this as well as in some other respects, a model not undeserving of the study of the free governments of the West. The East India Company has generally selected its civil servants with a good deal of care; it also trains young men from the age of 17, gives them a special professional education, and, without refusing admission to officers, like Edwardes, otherwise educated, allows few or none to enter on official duties until they have gone through trials and a long probation in England and India. The salaries at home and abroad are liberal; as retiring allowances, officers at home, without being paid 19*s.* in the pound, receive, after 10 year's service, one-third; after 10 to 20 years, one-half; after 20 year's service and upwards, two-thirds of the last annual salary. The superannuation is gratuitous: and the widows are entitled to pensions rising from 60*l.* to 300*l.* a year; orphans to 50*l.* a year, until the age of 18, if boys, if girls until married; from a fund created by a deduction of 2 per cent. from the salaries and retiring allowances, by grants from the Company of 4,600*l.* a year, and a guaranteed rate of interest for the money invested.

It would be out of place to discuss here the mode in which the civil servants of the Crown are selected, although, on that, as well as on the rate of pay, the efficiency of the service depends; and I have not time to adduce the arguments which appear conclusive in favour of some system of special education, to prepare young men for official service; which, like the government of the country, is, as population, statistics, and administrative science advance, every day growing more difficult, complicated, and exacting. The rate of salaries has been

mentioned, and I have already traced the progress of the system of superannuation.

Scales of Superannuation.—The Committee of which Sir Henry Parnell was Chairman, struck very naturally by the increase of the superannuation and compassionate allowances from 331,746*l.* in 1822 to 484,081*l.* in 1827, recommended that the scale and conditions of the allowances should be so regulated that the charge may be fully provided by the *fund* which the contributions would create; "so that the public may not eventually have to bear any part of the expense of these allowances." The scale of salaries in the civil service had been revised and reduced in 1821; and the result of the recommendation, followed by the Superannuation Act, was to diminish the superannuation allowance; substituting, for a scale rising, after 10 years service, from 4-twelfths, *one*-twelfth every 5 years of service to the full salary—a new scale, rising from 3-twelfths, 1-twelfth every 7 years, to 8-twelfths after 45 years of service, at which point the new scale stops. Here, then, was an immense reduction in the superannuation allowance. And the salaries of civil servants appointed since, exceeding 100*l.* a year, are besides 5 per cent. less than the salaries of officers appointed before that date.

The Legislature must ultimately decide whether, in a country like this, where the incomes of persons in trades and professions are high, and where inevitable expenses attach to certain stations in society, the present salaries of public servants, averaging only 141*l.* a year, when paid in full, *and a small superannuation* to those worn out in the service, are remuneration enough for responsible officers in the service of the nation. Civil servants, I have said before, do not now ask for any addition to their own incomes; they pray that the sum deducted from their salaries may go to a fund to save their widows from want, their fatherless children from the accidents of casual charity and destitution. The sacrifice to the country would be inconsiderable; for the deductions in 1847 only amounted to 40,367*l.*, and, according to our returns, will scarcely exceed 94,000*l.* a year; for which the widows and orphans of all the officers in the service may be provided with small annuities.

The annexed Tables will convey some notion of the number of persons dependent, in different degrees, on 7,964 out of 16,353 officers in the service. The average salary of the 7,964 officers is 106*l.*; and it is these salaries which were reduced $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 per cent. by Parliament; which I feel persuaded, from an examination of the Reports and the Debates, was not aware, at the time, of the actual salaries, but thought only of the amount of the allowances to ineffective officers.

The economy contemplated has not been, and cannot be, effected on the plan of the Superannuation Act; while the amount may probably be saved by revising the pension and superannuation list. The deductions from the salaries will never at their maximum be one-sixth part of the amount now paid in superannuation and compassionate allowances alone. The reasons of this are various:—(1.) the majority of persons who receive these pensions never contributed to the fund; (2.) the expenditure has arisen from compensation allowed on the abolition of offices since the war ending in 1815, when the Customs,

Excise, Stamps, Assessed Taxes, and Property Tax a mounted to nearly 74 millions. In the interval of thirty years, taxes under these heads, yielding at the time of reduction, 49 millions, have been repealed, 14 millions have been imposed. The compensation and superannuation allowances go chiefly to the offices affected by these changes; 461,021*l.* are absorbed by the Customs, Excise, Stamps, Taxes, and Admiralty.

Gross Receipt of Revenue (Drawbacks deducted) expressed in thousands of pounds sterling.

In reading this Table add three ciphers (000) after each number.

	Customs.	Excise.	Stamps.	Assessed Taxes.	Property Tax.	Total of these Taxes.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1815.....	23,489	21,198	6,673	7,268	14,618	73,246
1830.....	22,914	16,430	7,248	4,108	....	50,700
1844.....	24,107	14,469	7,327	3,266	....	49,169
Reductions in the intervening Periods.						
1815—29....	6,265	7,911	459	4,028	14,618	33,281
1830—44....	5,012	8,588	871	1,735	....	16,206
1815—44....	11,277	16,499	1,330	5,763	14,618	49,487
New Taxes imposed.						
1815—29....	1,921	2,374	58	....	....	4,353
1830—44....	1,991	1,859	152	315	5,100	9,417
1815—44....	3,912	4,233	210	315	5,100	13,770
Excess of the Taxes repealed, expired, or reduced over Taxes imposed.						
1815—44....	7,365	12,266	1,120	5,448	9,518	35,717

	£
Net Receipt of Revenue, 1845	57,691
Expenditure (including charge of collection)	53,873
Surplus	3,818
Taxes repealed in 1845	4,536
Taxes imposed.....	24
Excess	4,512

Compiled from Returns ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 25 March, 1847, No. 222, and 6 July, 1846, No. 460

TABLE I.—*Number of Persons employed in Situations liable to Assessment under the Act 4 & 5 Will. IV., c. 24, and amount of their Salaries, &c., in* 1846.

[Those Officers only who have been appointed since 1829 pay the Assessment.)

Departments.	Liable to 2½ per Cent. Assessment.		Liable to 5 per Cent. Assessment.		Total Number of Situations liable to Assessment.	Total Amount of Salaries, &c. paid in 1846.
	Number of Situations.	Amount of Salaries, &c., paid in 1846.	Number of Situations.	Amount of Salaries, &c., paid in 1846.		
		£		£		£
1.—TREASURY	....	....	....	....	92	32,470
2.—REVENUE						
Customs	3,300	264,000	1,600	389,780	4,900	653,780
Coast Guard	....	....	....	....	2,500	150,000
Excise	4,280	398,218	957	223,368	5,237	621,586
Stamps and Taxes	214	17,022	393	108,240	607	125,262
Post Office	421	34,110	273	65,080	694	99,190
Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues	....	....	....	....	(Not obtained.)	
Total	8,215	713,350	3,223	786,468	13,938	1,649,818
3.—FINANCE						
Exchequer	....	....	....	....	11	5,546
Paymaster of Exchequer Bills	....	....	....	....	21	2,985
National Debt Reduction	4	320	8	1,110	12	1,430
Paymaster-General	24	1,786	59	21,376	83	23,162
Ditto of Civil Serv.	....	....	....	....	14	6,490
Audit	24	2,030	99	38,670	123	40,700
Total	52	4,136	166	61,156	264	80,313
4.—WAR AND DEFENCE						
Admiralty	160	13,650	475	148,320	635	161,970
War	123	7,063	176	65,150	299	72,213
Ordnance	92	8,265	687	186,735	779	195,000
Total	375	28,978	1,338	400,205	1,713	429,183
4.—SECRETARIES OF STATE, &c.						
Home	5	485	29	11,736	34	12,221
Chief Secretary for Ireland	....	....	....	....	(Not obtained.)	
Colonial	....	....	....	....	28	12,027
Foreign	....	....	....	....	39	11,229
Consuls	....	....	....	....	(Not obtained.)	
Metropolitan Police	....	....	....	....	(Not obtained.)	
Magistrates	....	....	....	....	27	27,200
Privy Council, Board of Trade, and Railway Board	....	....	....	....	75	23,921
General Register Office	19	1,493	39	7,527	58	9,020
State Paper Office	....	....	....	....	6	2,006
Record Office	18	1,660	13	4,855	31	6,515
Stationery Office	19	1,492	26	6,453	45	7,945
Public Works Loan	1	65	2	406	3	471
Total	62	5,195	109	30,977	346	112,555
Grand Total	8,704	751,659	4,836	1,278,806	16,353	2,304,339

TABLE II.—SUMMARY TABLE, *showing the Ages of* 7,962 *Officers, and the Numbers (not the Ages) of their Wives, Children, Parents, and Sisters Living.*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Age of Officers.	Officers.	Wives.	Wives having Children.	Wives not having Children.	Total Children.	Children under 15 years of age.	Children 15 years of age and upwards.	Officers' Fathers.	Officers' Mothers.	Officers' Married Sisters.	Officers' Single Sisters.
		LIVING.									
Total	7,962	5,367	4,290	1,077	16,331	10,622‡	5,709‡	3,245	3,879	6,697	8,201
15	149	....	....	....	....	....	....	115	134	33	279
20	689	126	77	49	105	105	....	500	534	334	1,249
25	1,455	708	511	197	915	915	....	924	1,041	1,089	2,151
30	1,629	1,196	946	250	2,570	2,561	9	868	982	1,506	1,787
35	1,316	1,079	880	199	3,167	3,027	140	521	653	1,386	1,197
40	664	562	474	88	1,963	1,548	415	153	272	658	465
45	540	467	387	80	1,845	1,141	704	102	153	564	317
50	485	402	327	75	1,703	636	1,067	39	65	429	267
55	474	392	332	60	1,948	455	1,493	14	28	410	232
60	314	257	209	48	1,229	141	1,088	5	10	207	149
65	167	129	108	21	662	70	592	....	4	67	78
70	54	41	34	7	181	9	172	....	....	16	23
75	7	2	2	....	18	....	18	....	....	....	....
80 and upwards	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Not stated	19	6	3	3	25	14	11	4	3	7	7

This table may be read thus:—Out of 7,962 officers 1,629 are 30 and under 35 years of age; of whom 1,196 have wives living; 946 of the wives have children living, 250 have no children.

Of 7,962 officers, 1,629 at the same age have 2,570 children living; and 2,561 of the children are under 15 years of age; 9 are 15 years of age and upwards.

NOTE.—In respect to fathers, mothers, sisters—where there were brothers in the service, and each brother made a return—their fathers, mothers, and sisters would be returned more than once. The 9th and 10th columns show, however, the number of officers, at each age, that have fathers, and the number that have mothers living.

‡ The 272 children whose ages were not specified have been distributed in due proportion between the two columns.

Mean Age of Officers, of their Wives, and of their Children.

	No. of Persons.		Years.
(1)	7,943	Age of all Classes of Officers	38·07
(2)	2,252	Age of Bachelors	29·54
(3)	5,361	Age of Married Men	40·90
(4)	5,357	Age of their Wives	38·07
(5)	330	Age of Widowers	50·26
(6)	15,071	Age of Children of Married Officers	12·24
(7)	988	Age of Widowers' Children.....	20·05
(8)	7,419	Years of Service	13·12
(9)	—	Age of entering the Service = 38·07 − 13·12 =	24·95
(10)	—	Age of Marriage	27·04

16,353 Officers would be kept up by 491 entering annually, and 182 leaving the Service at the age of 70. If none were superannuated until 70, there would be 16,353 in active service, and 1,546 on the superannuation list—in all 17,899.

The proportions per cent. would be ..... { 8·638 on superannuation list. / 91·362 on active service.

If the salaries of those in active service and the superannuated were the same on an average, there would be ..... { 2,304,339*l.* for the officers on active service. / 217,921*l.* for those on superannuation allowances.

£2,522,260

Taking the *Sickness* and *Infirmity* at the *highest rates* which have been observed in Friendly Societies (Neison's Returns),

The proportion per cent. are ..... { 6·1326 sick and infirm. / 93·8674 in health.

If we make a deduction from the 6·1326 for sickness, not more than *one* should, on the ground of infirmity, be on a superannuation list, to 20 in active service.

It is assumed in this estimate that the ages of officers in the Service are the same as the ages of the population generally.

Observations on the Returns.

	Officers.	Salaries.	Assessment.
		£	£
Salaries not exceeding 100*l.* a-year	8,704	751,659	18,791
Salaries exceeding 100*l.* a-year	4,836	1,278,806	63,940
Total of Cases in which the Assessments are distinguished	13,540	2,030,465	82,731
The whole of the Officers returned	16,353	2,304,339	93,890

The aggregate return of the salaries, and officers holding situations liable to assessment, is tolerably complete. It shows a total of 16,353 officers, with salaries amounting to 2,304,339*l.* per annum. This is 141*l.* a year to each officer, on an average.

The return (Table No. 1, p. 111) distinguishes the number of officers several departments liable to the two assessments; and shows that, of 13,540 officers, receiving 2,030,465*l.*, or not quite 150*l.* each, had all been under the Act, 8,704 would pay 2½ per cent. on 751,659*l.*, while

4,836 would pay 5 per cent. on 1,278,806*l.* The aggregate assessment on the 2,030,465*l.* is, therefore, 82,731*l.*, which is 4·0745 per cent., or very nearly 4 per cent. on the whole amount of salaries. At this rate, the assessment on 2,304,339*l.* will be 93,890*l.* a year. As only those officers appointed since 1829 contribute, the actual assessment paid in the year 1846 was 36,826*l.*

The Treasury has 92 officers, at salaries of 32,470*l.*

Of the 16,353 officers, 13,244 are employed in the Revenue Departments; the Customs, 4,900; Coast Guard, 2,500; Excise, 5,237; Stamps and Taxes, 607. The salaries of these departments are 1,550,628*l.* The Post Office has 694 officers, at salaries of 99,190*l.*

The Finance Offices; the National Debt, the Comptroller-General of Exchequer, the Paymaster of Exchequer Bills, the Paymaster-General, the Paymaster of Civil Service, the Audit Offices, have 264 officers, at salaries of 80,313*l.*

The offices that have charge of the War Departments; namely,

TABLE III.—*Summary of Ages of Officers, of Wives, and Children.*

	Total.	Ages.													
		15.	20.	25.	30.	35.	40.	45.	50.	55.	60.	65.	70.	75	80.	?
Total Officers	7962	149	689	1455	1629	1316	664	540	485	474	314	167	54	7	....	19
Number of Married Officers	5367	....	126	708	1196	1079	562	467	402	392	257	129	41	2	....	6
Number of Widowers (once Married)	303	....	2	16	31	41	27	28	38	36	41	27	11	5	....	....
Number of Widowers who have lost more than one Wife.....	27	....	....	....	2	2	4	1	3	8	2	4	1	....	....	....
Number of Bachelors	2265	149	561	731	400	194	71	44	42	38	14	7	1	....	....	13

	Total.	Ages.													
		15.	20.	25.	30.	35.	40.	45.	50.	55.	60.	65.	70.	75.	80.	?
Total Married Officers and Wives	10734	30	552	1683	2314	1944	1160	912	766	694	403	194	56	9	1	16
Number and Ages of all Married Officers	5367	....	126	708	1196	1079	562	467	402	392	257	129	41	2	....	6
Number and Ages of Officers' Wives	5367	30	426	975	1118	865	598	445	364	302	146	65	15	7	1	10

	Total.	Ages of Officers' Children.													
		0.	5.	10.	15.	20.	25.	30.	35.	40.	45.	50.	55.	60.	?
Total Children	16331	4605	3439	2462	1848	1441	1087	703	334	104	31	5	....	....	272
Number and Ages of Married Officers' Children	15296	4521	3310	2311	1697	1307	944	611	266	81	21	2	....	....	225
Number and Ages of Widowers' Children	1035	84	129	151	151	134	143	92	68	23	10	3	....	....	47

the Admiralty, the Ordnance, the War, have 1,713 officers, at salaries of 429,183*l.*; namely, the Admiralty, 635 officers, at salaries of 161,970*l.*; the Ordnance, 779 officers, at salaries of 195,000*l.*; the War Office, 299 officers, at salaries of 72,213*l.*

RETURN *showing the Numbers and Ages of Civil Servants who made Returns, whether Married, Single, or Widowers—and the Numbers and Ages of the Wives of Married Officers.*

TABLE IV.—*Officers and their Wives having Children.*

Ages of Officers.	Total Officers.	Ages of Wives.														
		15.	20.	25.	30.	35.	40.	45.	50.	55.	60.	65.	70.	75.	80.	?
Total Wives	4,290	13	281	756	913	729	482	368	294	250	123	55	12	6	1	7
15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	77	1	46	26	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
25	511	6	139	274	80	11	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
30	946	4	74	289	428	126	21	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
35	880	1	19	120	280	361	84	12	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
40	474	1	3	27	76	130	182	44	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
45	387	....	....	14	25	59	114	143	25	6	1	....	....	....	....	....
50	327	....	....	....	14	25	51	86	105	41	3	1	....	....	....	1
55	332	....	....	2	3	11	21	55	100	104	31	3	....	....	....	2
60	209	....	....	....	3	5	7	12	38	74	56	12	2	....	....	....
65	108	....	....	1	....	1	1	10	13	23	27	27	5	....	....	....
70	34	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	1	5	11	5	6	....	1
75	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....
80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Not stated	3	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

NOTE.—Table 4 may be read thus: 511 officers, of the age of 25 and under 30, are married to 6 wives under the age of 20; 139 aged 20 and under 25; 274 aged 25 and under 30, &c., &c.

TABLE V.—*Officers and their Wives not having Children.*

Ages of Officers.	Total Officers.	Ages of Wives.														
		15.	20.	25.	30.	35.	40.	45.	50.	55.	60.	65.	70.	75.	80.	?
Total Wives	1,077	17	145	219	205	136	116	77	70	52	23	10	3	1	....	3
15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	49	3	33	11	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
25	197	11	65	87	29	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
30	250	2	33	83	84	29	14	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
35	199	1	12	31	58	59	26	7	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
40	88	....	1	4	22	17	30	10	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
45	80	....	....	1	6	13	27	19	8	4	1	....	....	....	....	1
50	75	....	....	1	2	9	11	16	20	10	3	1	....	....	....	2
55	60	....	1	1	2	2	5	11	19	16	3	....	....	....	....	....
60	48	....	....	....	....	1	1	8	10	12	12	4	....	....	....	....
65	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	4	4	5	3	....	....	....
70	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	1	....	....
75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Not stated	3	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

The offices which are engaged in the civil affairs of the country have 346 officers, at salaries of 112,555*l.* These are the Home, Colonial, Foreign Offices; the Record, State Paper, Stationery Offices; the Public Works Loan, the Board of Trade, Privy Council, and Railway Board; the General Register Office, and 27 Magistrates.

No statement has been received of the salaries of Consuls; and the

TABLE VI.—*Officers and their Wives.*

Ages of Officers.	Total Officers.	Ages of Wives.														
		15.	20.	25.	30.	35.	40.	45.	50.	55.	60.	65.	70.	75.	80.	?
Total Wives	5,367	30	426	975	1118	865	598	445	364	302	146	65	15	7	1	10
15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	126	4	79	37	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
25	708	17	204	361	109	16	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
30	1,196	6	107	372	512	155	35	7	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
35	1,079	2	31	151	338	420	110	19	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	2
40	562	1	4	31	98	147	212	54	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
45	467	....	....	15	31	72	141	162	33	10	2	....	....	....	....	1
50	402	....	....	1	16	34	62	102	125	51	6	2	....	....	....	3
55	392	....	1	3	5	13	26	66	119	120	34	3	....	....	....	2
60	257	....	....	...	3	6	8	20	48	86	68	16	2	....	....	....
65	129	....	....	1	....	1	1	12	16	27	31	32	8	....	....	....
70	41	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	5	4	5	11	5	7	....	1
75	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....
80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Not stated	6	....	....	3	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE VII.—*Ages of Widowers (having Children) and of their Wives at Death.*

Ages of Officers.	Total.	Ages of Wives.														
		15.	20.	25.	30.	35.	40.	45.	50.	55.	60.	65.	70.	75.	80.	?
Total Wives	256	....	12	30	35	39	27	19	25	11	12	5	6	1	....	34
15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
25	12	....	4	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
30	20	....	1	7	8	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
35	34	....	3	4	13	11	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
40	24	....	1	8	3	8	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
45	27	....	....	1	2	6	9	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
50	31	....	1	5	4	5	4	6	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
55	29	....	1	1	2	4	2	4	7	....	1	....	....	....	....	7
60	38	....	....	....	....	4	6	4	10	6	4	....	....	1	....	3
65	24	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	5	6	3	1	....	....	3
70	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	7
75	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	1
80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Not stated	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Mint and Office of Woods and Forests would furnish no information. Judges and the Crown Lawyers are specially exempt from the assessment; although their term of service is comparatively short, and the salaries on which they are superannuated are high. Ambassadors do not pay; and several offices, such as the Poor Law Commission Office, are not yet under the Act; they do not contribute, and are not entitled to superannuation.

From 14 offices, to which 13,500 officers are attached, more

TABLE VIII.—*Ages of Widowers (not having Children) and of their Wives at Death.*

Ages of Officers.	Total Widwrs.	Ages of Wives-														
		15.	20.	25.	30.	35.	40.	45.	50.	55.	60.	65.	70.	75.	80.	?
Total Wives	47	....	9	7	2	4	3	4	1	1	2	3	....	....	....	11
15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
25	4	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
30	11	....	5	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
35	7	....	2	2	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
40	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
45	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
50	7	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1
55	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	3
60	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
65	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1
70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
80	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Not stated	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE IX.—*Ages of Widowers and of their Wives at Death.*

Ages of Officers.	Total Widwrs.	Ages of Wives.														
		15.	20.	25.	30.	35.	40.	45.	50.	55.	60.	65.	70.	75.	80.	?
Total Wives	303	....	21	37	37	43	30	23	26	12	14	8	6	1	....	45
15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
25	16	....	5	6	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
30	31	....	6	10	9	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
35	41	....	5	6	14	12	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
40	27	....	1	8	3	8	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
45	28	....	....	1	2	6	9	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
50	38	....	1	5	4	7	6	6	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	4
55	36	....	1	1	2	4	2	6	7	....	2	1	....	....	....	10
60	41	....	....	....	....	5	6	4	10	6	4	....	....	1	....	5
65	27	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	5	6	5	1	....	....	4
70	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	7
75	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	1
80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Not stated	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE X.—*Widowers who have lost more than One Wife.*

Ages of Officers,	Total.	Ages of First Wife at time of Decease.									
		20.	25.	30.	35.	40.	45.	50.	55.	60.	65.
Total Wives	27	4	8	10	3	1	....	1	....	....	....
30	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
35	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
40	4	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
45	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
50	3	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
55	8	1	2	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
60	2	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
65	4	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
70	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Ages of Officers.	Total.	Ages of Second Wife at time of Decease.									
		20.	25.	30.	35.	40.	45.	50.	55.	60.	65.
Total Wives	27	2	4	1	4	7	2	3	2	....	2
30	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
35	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
40	4	....	2	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
45	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
50	3	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
55	8	....	....	....	2	3	1	1	1	....	....
60	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
65	4	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	1
70	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

RETURN *showing the Numbers and Ages of the Children of Married or Widowed Civil Servants, including the Children of their Wives.*

TABLE XI.—*Male Children of Married Officers.*

Ages of Officers.	Male Children.	Ages of Male Children.													
		0.	5.	10.	15.	20.	25.	30.	35.	40.	45.	50.	55.	60.	?
Total Children	7694	2289	1680	1149	882	658	466	285	137	36	9	2	....	....	101
15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	50	49	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
25	454	373	69	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
30	1270	749	421	91	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
35	1555	626	549	287	75	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17
40	969	238	274	239	175	32	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
45	894	145	185	213	193	110	31	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17
50	780	61	88	140	178	166	106	24	2	....	....	....	....	....	15
55	865	32	61	109	160	182	171	111	25	....	....	....	....	....	14
60	529	8	18	43	74	123	104	89	58	6	1	....	....	....	5
65	256	7	12	19	21	39	47	49	38	20	4	....	....	....	....
70	59	....	1	4	1	5	5	9	13	10	4	....	....	....	7
75	4	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Not stated	9	1	2	2	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....

detailed returns were obtained. About 7,964 officers returned their ages, years of service, salaries, the ages of wives, ages of children, and other particulars. A considerable number of the seniors, although not immediately interested, made returns. The older officers and higher salaries, in the detailed returns, are, however, in less than the due proportion. The average salary, in these detailed returns, is about 106*l.*, while the average salary deduced from the returns of the whole service is about 141*l.* The difference of 33 per cent. is such as might be expected, and shows that many of the senior officers, with the higher salaries, made no returns. From the detailed returns, it appears

TABLE XII.—*Female Children of Married Officers.*

Ages of Officers.	Female Children.	Ages of Female Children.													
		0.	5.	10.	15.	20.	25.	30.	35.	40.	45.	50.	55.	60.	?
Total Children	7602	2233	1630	1162	815	648	478	326	129	45	12	....	....	....	124
15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	54	51	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
25	442	366	71	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
30	1250	739	429	77	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
35	1503	589	530	321	53	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
40	930	254	243	242	150	31	1	. ..	1	....	....	....	....	....	8
45	840	130	185	204	182	104	15	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	19
50	792	52	91	142	166	166	109	28	1	....	....	....	....	....	37
55	895	31	54	129	166	197	176	102	25	....	....	....	....	....	15
60	539	11	13	31	73	100	117	128	50	8	1	....	....	....	7
65	274	7	6	13	20	40	52	58	38	23	6	....	....	....	11
70	67	....	....	1	1	5	5	9	14	13	5	....	....	....	14
75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Not stated	16	3	5	1	1	2	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE XIII.—*Children of Married Officers.*

Ages of Officers.	Total Children.	Ages of Male and Female Children.													
		0.	5.	10.	15.	20.	25.	30.	35.	40.	45.	50.	55.	60.	?
Total Children	15296	4522	3310	2311	1697	1306	944	611	266	81	21	2	....	....	225
15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	104	100	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
25	896	739	140	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
30	2520	1488	850	168	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
35	3058	1215	1079	608	128	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24
40	1899	492	517	481	325	63	1	....	1	....	. ..	....	....	....	19
45	1734	275	370	417	375	214	46	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	36
50	1572	113	179	282	344	332	215	52	3	....	....	....	....	....	52
55	1760	63	115	238	326	379	347	213	50	....	....	....	....	....	29
60	1068	19	31	74	147	223	221	217	108	14	2	....	....	....	12
65	530	14	18	32	41	79	99	107	76	43	10	....	....	....	11
70	126	....	1	5	2	10	10	18	27	23	9	....	....	....	21
75	4	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Not stated	25	4	7	3	1	2	3	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....

that 5,533 of 7,964 officers, or 69 per cent., had salaries not exceeding 100*l.* a year; while 2,431 officers, or 31 per cent., had 101*l.* and upwards. From the more extended returns, the number of officers having salaries not exceeding, and of those having salaries exceeding 100*l.* a year, are 8,704 and 4,836, or 64 and 36 per cent.

Of the 7,964 officers who made returns, 4,196 were connected with the Customs. And there was some difficulty about the salaries, as many of the officers are on day pay, or on small salaries and day pay. This difficulty is, however, not insuperable, as it is found, from the other returns, that the salaries not exceeding 100*l.* give an average of

TABLE XIV.—*Male Children of Widowers.*

Ages of Officers.	Male Children.	Ages of Male Children.													
		0.	5.	10.	15.	20.	25.	30.	35.	40.	45.	50.	55.	60.	?
Total Children	481	52	60	62	62	61	75	36	37	7	4	3	....	....	22
15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
25	13	8	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
30	24	13	10	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
35	45	14	17	10	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
40	27	1	9	10	6	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
45	54	7	9	14	14	9	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
50	64	4	5	13	15	10	10	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
55	90	4	5	9	9	17	27	9	6	....	....	....	....	....	4
60	68	1	1	3	10	17	21	8	5	....	....	....	....	....	2
65	59	....	....	1	4	5	13	10	13	5	....	....	....	....	8
70	28	....	....	....	....	2	2	5	10	2	3	2	....	....	2
75	9	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	3	....	1	1	....	....	....
80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Not stated	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE XV.—*Female Children of Widowers.*

Ages of Officers.	Female Children.	Ages of Female Children.													
		0.	5.	10.	15.	20.	25.	30.	35.	40.	45.	50.	55.	60.	?
Total Children	554	32	69	89	89	73	68	56	31	16	6	....	....	....	25
15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
25	6	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
30	26	8	14	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
35	64	10	25	26	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
40	37	5	6	12	13	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
45	57	4	8	15	18	9	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
50	67	1	5	16	16	19	6	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
55	98	1	3	8	20	17	25	12	1	....	....	....	....	....	11
60	93	....	2	9	14	16	16	21	10	4	1	....	....	....	....
65	73	....	1	1	2	10	11	14	16	7	3	....	....	....	8
70	27	1	....	1	3	1	6	8	3	3	1	....	....	....	....
75	5	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....
80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Not stated	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

86*l.* (or, more exactly, $\frac{751,659}{8,704} = 86{\cdot}358l.$); while the salaries above 100*l.* a year are, on an average, 264*l.* (or, more exactly, $\frac{1,278,806}{4,836} = 264{\cdot}434l.$).

The results deduced from the returns of 7,964 officers out of 13,500 in 14 departments are therefore imperfect, but afford an illustration of the results that could be derived from complete returns, if the Treasury

TABLE XVI.—*Children of Widowers.*

Ages of Officers.	Total Children.	Ages of Male and Female Children.													
		0.	5.	10.	15.	20.	25.	30.	35.	40.	45.	50.	55.	60.	?
otal Children	1035	84	129	151	151	134	143	92	68	23	10	3	....	....	47
15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
25	19	9	9	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
30	50	21	24	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
35	109	24	42	36	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
40	64	6	15	22	19	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
45	111	11	17	29	32	18	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
50	131	5	10	29	31	29	16	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
55	188	5	8	17	29	34	52	21	7	....	....	....	....	....	15
60	161	1	3	12	24	33	37	29	15	4	1	....	....	....	2
65	132	....	1	2	6	15	24	24	29	12	3	....	....	....	16
70	55	1	....	1	3	3	8	13	13	5	4	2	....	....	2
75	14	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	4	2	2	1	....	....	....
80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Not stated	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

RETURN *showing the Numbers and Ages of the Parents and Sisters of Civil Servants.*

TABLE XVII.—*Officers having Fathers Living.*

Ages of Officers.	Total.	Ages of Fathers.												
		30.	35.	40.	45.	50.	55.	60.	65.	70.	75.	80.	85.	?
athers	3245	....	1	22	128	411	588	705	550	430	267	97	43	3
15	115	....	1	13	21	29	23	26	....	2	....	....	....	....
20	500	....	....	7	75	130	127	81	43	25	9	2	....	1
25	924	....	....	1	32	211	233	219	125	61	40	2	....	....
30	868	....	....	....	....	40	174	239	191	126	76	17	5	....
35	521	....	....	....	....	....	29	126	135	123	72	28	8	....
40	153	....	....	1	....	....	....	12	46	47	25	17	3	2
45	102	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	9	39	30	14	9	....
50	39	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	6	14	9	9	....
55	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	6	7	....
60	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	2	....
65	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Not stated	4	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....

should be pleased to procure them through the heads of the respective departments.

Of 7,962 officers, 5,367 are married, 330 are returned as widowers, 2,265 as bachelors; or, 5,367 are married, 2,595 single men. Of the 5,367 married officers, 1,077 have no children, while 4,290 have 15,296 children living. Of 303 widowers (once), 47 had no children living, 256 had children living, 330 widowers had 1,035 children living. The families of 4,290 officers, who have wives and children living, consist of 23,876 persons; there is, in each family, the officer, his wife, and three or four (exactly 3·565) children on an average;

TABLE XVIII.—*Officers having Mothers Living.*

Ages of Officers.	Total.	Ages of Mothers.												
		30.	35.	40.	45.	50.	55.	60.	65.	70.	75.	80.	85.	?
Mothers	3879	....	14	89	347	620	728	747	559	433	228	77	28	9
15	134	....	6	33	44	29	11	9	2	....	....	....	....	....
20	534	....	4	43	144	152	97	68	21	3	1	....	....	1
25	1041	....	3	13	148	287	271	180	92	38	5	1	....	3
30	982	....	....	....	9	137	261	258	171	111	33	1	1	....
35	653	....	....	....	2	14	84	199	153	126	57	16	1	1
40	272	....	1	....	....	1	3	29	75	93	49	17	3	1
45	153	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	36	41	51	12	7	2
50	65	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	16	24	14	4	1
55	28	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	8	11	5	....
60	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	5	4	....
65	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	....
70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Not stated	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....

TABLE XIX.—*Officers' Fathers and Mothers.*

Ages of Officers.	Total.	Ages of Fathers and Mothers.												
		30.	35.	40.	45.	50.	55.	60.	65.	70.	75.	80.	85.	?
Parents	7124	....	15	111	475	1031	1316	1452	1109	863	495	174	71	12
15	249	....	7	46	65	58	34	35	2	2	....	....	....	....
20	1034	....	4	50	219	282	224	149	64	28	10	2	....	2
25	1965	....	3	14	180	498	504	399	217	99	45	3	....	3
30	1850	....	....	....	9	177	435	497	362	237	109	18	6	....
35	1174	....	....	....	2	14	113	325	288	249	129	44	9	1
40	425	....	1	1	....	1	3	41	121	140	74	34	6	3
45	255	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	45	80	81	26	16	2
50	104	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	6	22	38	23	13	1
55	42	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	9	17	12	....
60	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	7	6	....
65	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	....
70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Not stated	7	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	....

the children, however, varying in number from 1 to perhaps 20. It is principally to provide for these families, and for the widows without children—generally dependent for a livelihood on the exertions of the officer, whose salary, on an average, is 141*l.*, that a "Civil Service Fund" is required. To 100 officers, there are 67 wives and 205 children; 100 families, consist, therefore, of 372 persons.

The series of Tables (II. to X.) shows the ages of officers—single, married, or widowers—and of their wives, distinguishing those that have, and those that have not children living.

TABLE XX.—*Officers' Married Sisters.*

Ages of Officers.	Total.	Ages of Married Sisters.													
		15.	20.	25.	30.	35.	40.	45.	50.	55.	60.	65.	70.	75.	?
sters, Total....	6697	29	352	963	1219	1186	947	660	486	254	184	66	29	8	314
15	33	2	8	10	7	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3
20	334	8	46	121	83	29	12	3	2	....	1	....	....	....	29
25	1080	8	131	266	340	188	81	22	4	....	....	1	....	....	39
30	1506	9	101	331	317	371	199	84	29	4	....	....	....	....	61
35	1386	2	52	174	301	276	282	158	73	13	2	....	1	....	52
40	658	....	9	46	106	166	114	112	64	18	10	....	....	....	13
45	564	....	3	10	46	104	122	95	86	38	19	5	1	2	33
50	429	....	....	1	18	38	74	88	75	61	32	8	3	1	30
55	410	....	....	3	1	10	42	74	104	60	58	25	5	2	26
60	207	....	....	....	....	2	16	22	38	44	30	18	11	....	26
65	67	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	7	14	26	7	6	2	2
70	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	6	2	2	1	....
75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
ot stated	7	....	2	1	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE XXI.—*Officers' Single and Widowed Sisters.*

Ages of Officers.	Total.	Ages of Widowed and Single Sisters.															
		0.	5.	10.	15.	20.	25.	30.	35.	40.	45.	50.	55.	60.	65.	70.	75.	?
isters, Total	8201	48	212	604	1214	1538	1282	901	609	470	302	246	180	117	86	34	8	350
15	279	19	24	71	67	61	22	4	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	9
20	1249	17	93	199	329	230	223	71	17	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	66
25	2151	4	77	245	472	618	314	232	84	27	8	4	....	....	....	....	....	66
30	1787	6	17	75	249	401	408	241	200	84	33	10	3	....	....	....	....	60
35	1197	....	1	12	80	176	242	233	134	152	69	21	4	....	....	....	....	73
40	465	1	....	2	13	43	49	72	99	77	48	32	12	3	....	....	....	14
45	317	1	....	....	1	3	14	29	51	66	45	53	19	11	5	....	....	19
50	267	....	....	....	1	1	6	7	14	31	49	51	57	20	7	6	....	17
55	232	....	....	....	....	2	1	8	7	21	31	46	38	38	24	5	1	10
60	149	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	1	7	14	18	33	26	26	8	1	10
65	78	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	4	12	17	18	11	6	6
70	23	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	5	2	2	6	4	....	....
75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
t stated	7	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....

The series of Tables (XI. to XVI.) shows the ages of the children, male and female, of married officers and widowers.

It will be observed, that of 16,059 children, whose ages are given, 4,605 are under 5 years of age; 3,439 are 5, and under 10; 2,462 are 10, and under 15; in all, there are 10,506 children under 15 years of age. The boys of all ages, stated and unstated, are 8,175, the girls 8,156 in number.

The deductions from salaries, when all pay, will little exceed 93,890*l.* They amounted, in 1834, to 7,266*l.*; in 1835, to 8,472*l.*, &c., &c.; till, in 1846, the amount was 36,826*l.* Few claims of contributors will begin to fall in for from 30 to 50 years; and it will be still many years after that, before the maximum number of annuitants will be attained. These sums, therefore, if placed (as they are *not*) in a sinking fund, would accumulate rapidly at compound interest, and constitute a large capital sum, the interest of which, with the annual deduction of 93,890*l.*, if none were placed on the fund who had not contributed, would provide the annuities to superannuated public servants.

The return annually made to Parliament should be divided into additional columns; col. 7, in the table of annual amount of "Allowances granted in the several years," should distinguish the sums granted *to contributors under the Act, from sums granted to other persons;* and the amount of the previous deductions at interest, minus the sums paid to contributors, should be given in another column. The account, as it now stands, produces an erroneous impression. In an Insurance Society, the premiums at first exceed the payments on policies; but ultimately the payments on policies exceed the premiums, the difference being made up by the interest on the capital previously accumulated.

The sums contributed in 13 years (1834 to 1846) by officers under the Act, would amount, at only 3 per cent. interest, to 280,994*l.*, the revenue from which would be 8,430*l.* a year.

TABLE XXII.—*Officers' Sisters.*

Ages of Officers.	Total Sisters.	Ages of Married, Widowed, and Single Sisters.																
		0.	5.	10.	15.	20.	25.	30.	35.	40.	45.	50.	55.	60.	65.	70.	75.	?
Sisters, Total	14898	48	212	604	1243	1890	2245	2120	1795	1417	962	732	434	301	152	63	16	66
15	312	19	24	71	69	69	32	11	2	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1
20	1583	17	93	199	337	276	344	154	46	15	4	2	....	1	....	....	....	9
25	3231	4	77	245	480	749	580	572	272	108	30	8	....	....	1	....	....	10
30	3293	6	17	75	258	502	739	558	571	283	117	39	7	....	....	....	....	12
35	2583	....	1	12	82	228	416	534	410	434	227	94	17	2	....	1	....	12
40	1123	1	....	2	13	52	95	178	265	191	160	96	30	13	....	....	....	2
45	881	1	....	....	1	6	24	75	155	188	140	139	57	30	10	1	2	5
50	696	....	....	....	1	1	7	25	52	105	137	126	118	52	15	9	1	4
55	642	....	....	....	....	2	4	9	17	63	105	150	98	96	49	10	3	3
60	356	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	3	23	36	56	77	56	44	19	1	3
65	145	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	5	11	26	43	25	17	8	
70	39	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	8	4	8	8	6	1	.
75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.
80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.
Not stated	14	....	....	....	....	3	3	1	2	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.

BLE XXIII.—SUMMARY *of the Returns from the following Departments, viz.:—Treasury, Customs, Excise, Post Office, Ordnance Office, Stamps and Taxes, War Office, Colonial Office, Public Record Office, Paymaster General's Office, National Debt Office, Admiralty, General Register Office, and Stationery Office.*

Officers' Salaries. £	Ages of Officers. Total	15.	20.	25.	30.	35.	40.	45.	50.	55.	60.	70 and upwards.	Not specified.
Total	7964	149	686	1455	1629	1315	665	539	485	479	483	58	21
y Pay & under 50	1681	....	108	294	393	328	152	103	87	85	115	14	2
y Pay & 50	1273	54	154	261	299	214	81	45	41	40	75	7	2
80	520	47	128	118	66	67	27	20	15	11	17	4	....
90	391	42	89	90	45	36	30	16	7	16	13	3	4
100	1668	6	102	390	467	338	118	111	61	34	31	7	3
101	62	....	2	1	4	1	2	5	11	26	10	....	....
110	151	....	22	28	26	27	18	5	5	4	16	....	....
120	199	....	25	51	27	26	20	15	10	12	10	2	1
130	102	....	6	22	23	14	3	7	13	7	6	1	....
140	94	....	7	22	15	17	11	7	8	3	4	....	....
150	514	....	35	107	119	75	36	49	34	36	20	2	1
175	110	....	1	16	15	13	8	13	10	16	17	....	1
200	430	....	2	36	71	71	67	51	54	43	29	5	1
225	46	....	4	3	5	5	11	1	3	8	6	....	....
250	222	....	....	9	29	35	27	22	29	29	36	5	1
300	181	....	1	4	11	26	18	24	26	38	27	4	2
350	80	....	....	2	9	7	12	14	14	16	5	....	1
400	89	....	....	....	4	8	11	15	19	16	15	....	1
450	33	....	....	....	....	1	2	4	13	9	4	....	....
500	54	....	....	....	....	5	4	5	12	13	12	3	....
600	22	....	....	....	1	....	4	1	8	5	3	....	....
700 & upds	30	....	....	....	....	1	1	4	3	11	10	....	....
ot specified	12	....	....	1	....	....	2	2	2	1	2	1	1

This table may be read thus:—Out of 7,964 officers who made returns, 514 are receiving 150*l.*, under 175*l.* per annum; 35 of the number are 20 and under 25 years of age, 49 are 45 and er 50 years of age.

It will be recollected, as explained in the remarks, that only 7,964 out of 11,500 officers in the pective departments made returns; and that the senior officers and higher salaries are not in due portion. A complete table may, however, be formed on this plan by simply requiring, through heads of departments, a return of the ages and salaries of the several officers.

On Funds to provide for the Fatherless Children and Widows of Civil Officers—or of others—from a Deduction out of their Salaries.

Children, women, and men advanced in years, can rarely earn enough to supply themselves with subsistence. Men who enter a profession have, therefore, during their years of active life, not only to supply the current wants of their families, but to make a provision for the infirmities of sickness or age, and in consequence of the mortality of their nature, for their widows and children. The annexed table shows that in six states of Europe there are to every *four* wives *one* widow—and an unknown number of fatherless children, which the returns leave undetermined. The children of the possessors

Female Population of Eight Nations, distinguishing Wives, Widows, and Spinsters, aged 15 Years and upwards.

	Total Female Population.	Female Population aged 15 Years and upwards.	Wives.	Widows.	Spinsters aged 15 Years and upwards.	Proportion per Cent. to Female Population aged 15 years and upwards, of			Proportion per Cent. to Female Population. All Ages.		Proportion per Cent. of Females, aged 15 Years and upwards, to Female Population, all ages.
						Wives.	Widows.	Spinsters aged 15 Years and upwards.	Wives.	Widows.	
1. Sweden (1835)	1,563,862	1,032,377	513,087	145,460	373,830	49·700	14·090	36·211	32·809	9·301	66·015
2. Norway (1835)	609,446	401,672	193,058	42,660	165,954	48·064	10·621	41·316	31·678	7·000	65·908
3. Hanover (1842)	882,248	586,035	279,876	74,325	231,834	47·758	12·683	39·560	31·723	8·425	66·424
4. Saxony (1840)	876,621	583,916	299,191	69,440	215,285	51·239	11·892	36·869	34·130	7·921	66·610
5. Holland (1840)	1,362,410	905,149	415,374	113,401	376,374	45·890	12·528	41·581	30·488	8·324	66·437
6. Ireland (1841)	*4,152,071	2,526,183	1,181,095	312,420	1,032,668	46·754	12·367	40·879	28·446	7·524	60·842
7. Prussia (1840)	7,479,919	4,764,377	2,474,177	2,290,200		51·931	48·069		33·078	....	63·696
8. France (1841)	17,321,504	....	6,461,521	1,608,645	....	....	....	....	37·303	9·287	....
Sum of Nos. 1—8	34,248,081	....	11,817,379	....	....	....	....	....	34·505	....	....
,, ,, 1—7	16,926,577	10,799,709	5,355,858	....	....	49·593	....	....	31·642	....	63·803
,, ,, 1—6	9,446,658	6,035,332	2,881,681	757,706	2,395,945	47·747	12·555	39·699	30·505	8·021	63·889
,, ,, 1—6, 8, viz., Prussia excluded	26,768,162	....	9,343,202	2,366,351	....	....	....	....	34·904	8·840	....

* 3,477 females, whose ages were not specified, are excluded from this Return.

of property are naturally provided for under our laws; and the children of the man whose income is derived from his industry generally enjoy the same privilege; but the source of income depending on his life, they are liable at any time to be thrown on the community for support, which is in a high degree precarious. In the middle and higher classes they are practically thrown upon the hands of their relatives—of the charitable—and, in some rare instances, of the parish. Life insurance meets the risk of mortality; but it unfortunately happens in all professions—and in the civil service among others—that life insurance, to an adequate extent, is not effected by the great majority of husbands—and more particularly by those whose lives are most liable to be cut short, and whose large families are likely to prove the severest pressure of want—the heaviest burthen on the community. Society has, therefore, a right, and whenever an opportunity offers, perhaps a duty to see, that such a deduction is made from the adequate income in active life as will lighten the sufferings of the fatherless children and widows of its members. If the Government set the example in the public service, it may be copied by other classes; and would ultimately prove a great boon and economy to the nation.

The following Table (p. 128) shows the constitution of the families of civil servants. A few enter the service under the age of 20. It will be seen that 100 officers of that age (15—20) had 77 fathers, 90 mothers, and 209 sisters living. At the age (25—30) of 100 many are married; 64 have fathers, 72 mothers, 49 wives, of whom 35 have children, 14 no children, and the children living are 63; 222 sisters of the 100 officers are living. Advancing to the age (50—55) the constitution of the family has undergone great changes: 100 officers have only 8 fathers, 13 mothers, 144 sisters living; and 83 wives, of whom 67 have children, 16 no children; the children are 351, of whom 131 are under, 220 are above, 15 years of age. Following the man in his procession through life, the *number* of the family grouped around him is greatest (9) at the ages 30—50; but it differs little all along from the age of 25 to 65; as the fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers, on whom he rested silently disappear, the children take their place, and rest upon him. After threescore years and ten his children decrease, and he would appear lonely, if the grand-children, which our table omits, did not take their place, and shed verdure and youth round his decay. The Table, which is, perhaps, one of the most curious that has been framed, presents many points of practical interest. It will be observed that, besides wives and children, officers may have fathers, mothers, sisters, and other relatives dependent on them for support.

Proportion of Fathers, Mothers, Sisters, Wives, and Children to each Civil Officer, at Thirteen Periods of Life.

Ages.	Fathers of Officers.	Mothers of Officers.	Sisters of Officers.	Officers.	Wives			Children				Total Number of Members of Family.	Officers who made Returns.
					Total.	having Children.	not having Children.	Total.	under 15 years of age.	above 15 years of age.	to Officers having wives and children.		
15	·772	·899	2·093	1·000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6·857	149
20	·726	·775	2·298	1·000	·183	·112	·071	·152	·152	....	1·364	7·432	689
25	·635	·715	2·220	1·000	·487	·351	·135	·629	·629	....	1·791	7·906	1,455
30*.....	·533	·603	2·021	1·000	·734	·581	·153	1·578	1·572	·006	2·717	8·490	1,629
35	·396	·496	1·963	1·000	·820	·669	·151	2·406	2·300	·106	3·599	9·047	1,316
40	·230	·410	1·691	1·000	·846	·714	·133	2·956	2·331	·625	4·141	8·824	664
45	·189	·283	1·631	1·000	·865	·717	·148	3·417	2·113	1·304	4·767	9·016	540
50	·080	·134	1·436	1·000	·829	·674	·155	3·511	1·311	2·200	5·208	8·427	485
55	·030	·059	1·354	1·000	·827	·700	·127	4·110	·960	3·150	5·867	8·734	474
60	·016	·032	1·134	1·000	·818	·666	·153	3·914	·449	3·465	5·880	8·048	314
65	....	·024	·868	1·000	·772	·647	·126	3·964	·419	3·545	6·130	7·496	167
70	....	....	·722	1·000	·759	·630	·130	3·352	·167	3·185	5·324	6·555	54
75	....	....	....	1·000	·286	·286	....	2·571	....	2·571	9·000	3·857	7

This Table may be read thus, without reference to the decimal points:—Of 1,000 Officers, at the age of 50 and under 55, 829 have wives living; 674 of whom have children living; the children are 3,511, or 5·208 (nearly $5\frac{2}{10}$) to each wife. And so of other ages.

* It will be observed that in the original return there is an undue proportion of persons between the ages of 30 and 40. In constructing the 13th column it is assumed that the number of brothers is equal to the number of sisters.

The primary object of the Civil Service Fund is to secure ultimately a certain provision for the widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of the lowest, as well as the highest, officers in all branches of the civil service; and that exclusively from the tax of $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 per cent. deducted from their salaries under 4th and 5th Will. IV, cap. 24. I do not enter at all into the machinery or the plan proposed for the management of this Fund; on which the very able Report of the Committee contains ample information.

The scales of offices differ; but in general the salary rises with length of service; and as promotion often goes by merit, salaries under the present imperfect scales bear some proportion to efficiency and length of service. The contribution is in a fixed proportion to the salary; therefore, in proposing that the benefits shall be equivalent to the contributions, we make the provision for the widows and orphans depend to a great extent on the conduct and services of the officer.

First Case.—For an illustration we will take the case of an officer B, who enters a public office at the age of 17. His salary in the *sixth* year of service is 120*l.*; his contribution 6*l.* a-year; his claim on the fund at death is 390*l.*; he rises by seniority alone, and his salary in the *twentieth* year of service is 260*l.*; his contribution in the same year is 13*l.*; his claim on the fund at death is 727*l.*

That is the sum for which his several contributions would insure his life. If he were married the widow's claim would vary, at the two periods, in certain proportions to 390*l.* and to 727*l.*

Second Case.—C enters the same office at the same age. In the *sixth year* of service his salary is 120*l.*; his annual contribution 6*l.*; his claim on the fund at death, whenever that may take place, provided the contribution be continued, is 390*l.*; in the *twentieth year* of service his salary, through a more rapid promotion than B has obtained, is 600*l.*; his annual contribution is 30*l.*; his claim on the fund is 1,538*l.*

That is the average sum to which the *contributions* of men of his age, put out at 3 per cent. interest, would amount if the duration of their lives were equal to that of the general population of the country.

Here the claims on the fund of both B and C rise with length of service. If B should complain, it will be with the salary and not with the principle, which makes his claim on the fund equivalent to the value of his contributions.

The funds which for ten or twenty years' service grant the same survivorship annuity on the life of an old or young widow of an old or young officer, giving for services presumed to be of the same value, very different rewards, are unjust; and they are liable to this serious objection, that it is impossible to foresee the extent to which the claims will go; or to value at any time the assets and liabilities of the fund.

The practice is to be deprecated, for the same reason, of funds which levy a per centage on the salaries and allowances of single men, and of men who marry at advanced ages, for the almost exclusive advantage of married men, and more particularly of officers who marry young.

There is no justice in this practice; and the funds are always insecure, as it is impossible to calculate beforehand how many members will or will not marry, at what ages they will marry, and how many claimants will fall within any given time.

The existing institutions, of which a valuable analysis has been made by Mr. Willis, of the Admiralty, afford us many useful suggestions. The chief errors to avoid in them appear to be:—1. The confusion of benevolent but purely arbitrary arrangements with transactions depending on the duration of life, and admitting of strict calculation; 2, complicated regulations, arising out of the vain attempt to define every case that may arise; and, 3rdly, the inequitable distribution of the benefits without a strict regard to the just claims of the contributors. All these errors will be avoided by adhering to the principle of equitable insurance, and keeping the accounts of the benevolent fund entirely apart from those of the provident fund. The capital of the provident fund will be the contributor's property, of which the directors will be the trustees, for the benefit of his widow and children if the officer be married; the operations of the benevolent fund will be free, and at the disposal of the directors, to mitigate the severity of affliction or poverty in the families of poor officers—to foster their fatherless children till they are ready to engage in the business of the world.

The following remarks apply exclusively to the "provident" fund; and I shall lay down these principles for our guidance. 1. The benefits to each contributor are to be as nearly as possible equivalent to his contributions. 2. The contributor is to enjoy the advantages of life-insurance; so that should his decease take place on the day after he has been enrolled on the list among the claimants on the fund, and has paid 10*l.*, he will leave the same sum to purchase annuities for his widow and children as a man of the same age who lives to contribute 10*l.* a-year for thirty years. It being assumed that contributors of the same age have the same *chances* of living any number of years; and that, therefore, their wives and children have a right to the same sum; or, which is the same thing, to annuities of the same value. 3. That as it is the duty of every married man to provide for his wife and children, in the event of death, the claims of the widow and orphans are to supersede all others. 4. But that, these being provided for, no more control is to be exercised over the distribution of the contributor's property invested in this fund, than is clearly for the good of his family. It will become, under these arrangements, the interest of many officers of long standing, not subject to the tax, to contribute to the fund; as, for the same deposits, they will nowhere else be able to obtain the same advantages for their families. 5. If Her Majesty's Government should be pleased to sanction the establishment of the fund, the Treasury should have ready means of ascertaining its liabilities at any time. The elementary principles of Life Insurance are so generally understood in the civil service, that it is unnecessary to discuss them. It will only be necessary to advert to the many important particulars in which the *operations* of the "Civil Service Fund" will differ from the ordinary transactions of insurance. If a young man at the age of 20 wishes to insure his life, he first fixes on the sum to be insured. Say it is 1000*l.* On going to a Life Office he finds the uniform annual premium required by the common tables to be 21·790*l.** By paying 21*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*

* By the English Life Table the premium is 15.967*l.* But this includes no charge for expenses or profits.

a-year as long as he lives he is insured for 1000*l.* The *premium* varies with *the age* at which the policy *is granted**. Under the Superannuation Act—which it is proposed to disturb as little as is possible—the deductions, whatever may be the officer's age, are $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. where the salary does not exceed 100*l.*, and 5 per cent. from all higher salaries. Our tables must, therefore, show the sum which the payment of 1*l.* a-year, commenced at any age, and continued through life, will insure (p. 146). From this the sum which any other annual premium will insure is immediately deduced. Thus, *A*, aged 20, has a salary of 80*l.*; his contribution is 2*l.*; and as 1*l.* will insure 62·631*l.*, 2*l.* will evidently insure 125·262*l.* That is the sum which 2*l.* a-year, contributed by a large body of men, and put out at 3 per cent. compound interest, convertible annually, would pay on an average at their deaths. Salaries, however, generally rise; and *A*'s contribution to the fund in some offices would be say 2·25*l.*; 2·50*l.*; 5·5*l.*; 6*l.*, &c., &c., in successive years. This would be equivalent to effecting new insurances with the *annual premiums* of five shillings at the age, for instance, of 21, five shillings at 22, 3*l.* at 23, ten shillings at 24, &c., &c. Again, it is proposed that *A* shall not participate in the benefits of the fund until he has contributed five years. This will exclude bad lives, that may be otherwise thrown on the fund, and will prevent engagements to men who remain but temporarily in the service. After *A* has contributed some time he may marry; the fund is to provide an annuity for his widow. His wife may die before him; the fund places a sum at his disposal for his parents or sisters. He may have one, two, or ten children; the fund is to provide annuities for each of them. The child, or children, may die; the boys may live over the age of 18, the girls over 21; the widow is then to enjoy all the advantages. An officer, through infirmity, or sickness, may be incapacitated for active service, and be superannuated at any age; in which case his salary and contribution cease simultaneously. The premium being discontinued, the prospective annuity to the widow and children has to be proportionably reduced. Again, we have to deal with three classes of officers: those who in future enter the service, those now contributing, and officers in the service before 1830, who may voluntarily place themselves on the fund.

Notwithstanding all these complications in the circumstances of the several cases, the accounts of the fund may, I think, be kept clear by adopting some such plan as the following. A register is to be kept of all cases at the office, specifying the required particulars in the annexed form (A)†. When an officer has been appointed, a corresponding schedule, properly filled up, must be transmitted at the end of the quarter, with the contribution of the quarter, to the office of the fund. The contribution of the next quarter will be transmitted

* Sums of money are throughout expressed in pounds and decimals of a pound. 21·790*l.* may be read in short thus, 21*l.*, 7 decs., 9 cents. The decima, or tenth part of a pound, is = 2*s.*, and 5 cents make a shilling, the unit figure in the third decimal place is a little less than a farthing; 25 are = 6*d.* It may be called a millesima, or, in short, a *mil*. The premium by the English table is 15*l.*, 9 decs., 6 cents, 7 mils. In all tables of annuity the pound is taken for the unit.

† Copies of the Schedules are deposited in the library of the Statistical Society. It was not thought necessary to print them all as the tables are already numerous.

in the same way. The accounts of these contributions, as well as of the investments and of the payments, will *be kept in the usual way.* On the 1*st of January*, or as soon as possible after that date, the officer's name, age, salary, and contribution, will be entered in the *Insurance Account* under his department and number*. If he enter the service on July 1, 1848, for example, on a salary of 90*l.* a year, and his age, at the previous birthday, be 17, his contribution for the half-year will be 1·125*l.* (1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*); which will be entered in the proper column as 1·125*l.*, against January 1, 1849. His age will then be assumed to *be eighteen.* Let the scale of the office be such that the salary in 1849 is 90*l.*, the contribution will be 2·250*l.*, and in January, 1850, this will be entered to his account; and so on up to January, 1853, when his fifth annual contribution has been made. The sum of the five contributions, say 13·625*l.* (13*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*), will then be taken, and entered in the column for "premiums." The capital sum this *single premium* will insure is, at his age (22), 37·300*l.*, which will now be entered in the proper column. In the next year he will contribute 6*l.*: that contribution, it may be assumed for the moment, will be *continued through life;* it may be called, for the sake of convenience, *a premium*, and if paid annually will insure 349·290*l;* this, with the 37·300*l.*, will make 386·590*l.*, the aggregate amount of his claim on the fund. His contribution next year is 6·500*l.*; *ten shillings* more are therefore disposable, and will be paid yearly; this is a *second* annual life premium, commenced at 24, and will entitle him to 28·393*l.* at death. His claim on the fund in that event is 414·983*l.* On referring to the example (p. 148), this will be plain in the tabular form.

If the fund had been in existence, the officer there referred to, who entered in 1814, at the age of 17, would, in 1838, have had a claim of 798·359*l.*, and as his salary remained 300*l.*, his contribution 15*l.*, his claim would have been the same in January, 1847. At the age of 24 this officer married a lady of the age of 35, in the year following he had a child, and ultimately 4 children surviving in 1847, when he was 50. How should the fund deal with this and similar cases?

Probably in one of the three following ways:—

First Plan.—The simplest way, and that which would be intelligible to every one, would be to lay down the rule that: (1.) "The sum for which an officer who marries has a claim at death on the fund, shall, in that event taking place, when he has no children entitled to benefit, be converted into an annuity on the life of his widow†." This officer, in the service 6½ years, has a claim on the fund of 414·983*l.*, it will purchase an annuity of 21·615*l.* for his widow (11 years older than himself), should he die in the *next year;* the first payment being made at the *end of the year* in which his death happens. If he should die at the age of 52, when his 35th payment has been made, the sum of 798·359*l.*, for which he has then a claim, will entitle his wife to an annuity of 79·118*l.*, first payable at the end of the year in which her husband dies. The wife, in this case, is much older than the husband, and the annuity is higher than when the ages are equal. On the other hand the annuity of a young wife is lower, as she is likely to live longer.

* See Schedule B and Table, p. 148.

† See Table D. See also Table, p. 150.

And secondly, "that if there be children, only half, or some other proportion, of the sum claimed should go to provide the annuity for the widow, the other half being distributed among the orphans, in equal annuities, till the boys attained the age of 18, the girls the age of 21." In the case now before us, if the officer had died after his 19th payment, when his claim was 703·9161*l.*, the one-half would purchase an annuity of 22·071*l.* for the wife (age 48), the other half an annuity of 10·049*l.* for each of the four children. As the mother would be the natural guardian of the children she would receive 62·267*l.* a year for herself and children; 10·049*l.* would drop at the death or majority age (18 or 21) of each child. If she died, the children's annuities alone would remain; if she married again, her annuity would be converted into an annuity on the children.

This arrangement would allow of the cases of bachelors, married men without children, married men with children, widowers with children, widowers without children, widowers remarrying, being kept in the books of the society, on a system intelligible to everybody. If the wife should die before the officer, no part whatever of his contributions would be forfeited; the money would remain to be divided, at his decease, in annuities to the surviving children, or to his widow, if he married again. The annuity to the widow would increase for every year of service. See table, p. 150, col. 7.

The objections that may be urged against this plan are, that the annuity *to the widow* is too small, and that particularly if the officer die young.

Second Plan.—By another arrangement a certain sum may remain insured, and on the officer's marrying, say *half of his future contributions* may be devoted to provide an annuity for the widow. An equivalent sum would be written off from his claim on the fund. A portion of the past contributions may be applied to the same purpose. The annuity to the widow varies with (1,) the *claim;* with (2,) *her age;* and (3,) the *age of the officer at the time the arrangement* is made*. The premiums are only paid during the life of both husband and wife; the forfeiture *of those already paid*, if the wife die before the husband, makes the annuity higher than it is on the first plan. The premium for the Survivorship Annuity ceases, however, to be demanded at the same time; which makes the annuity lower than on the third plan, where the premium is taken after the wife's death, to the end of the husband's life.

(*See Examples of Annuities on this Plan*, pp. 149-50.)

One table, (p. 148,) shows how the account may be kept on the second

* Let $\frac{S}{2}$ = half the sum for which officer age x, had a claim the year previous to his marriage, then if he married a wife age y, the survivorship annuity which $\frac{S}{2}$ would purchase would be $= \frac{S}{2} \times \frac{M x}{N x} \times \frac{1 + A x, y}{A y - A x, y}$.

See Reg. Gen. Sixth Annual Report, Appendix. All the data of the calculations, given merely as illustrations, are from the English Life Table, the construction of which is there explained. In the same Report the symbols of the several formula are explained.—See also Appendix to this paper, p. 142.

plan, which in relinquishing the premium at the death of the wife, follows the practice of offices that grant survivorship annuities. It is obvious that offices would have a difficulty to get the premiums after the death of the wife; which is not, however, the only reason why this course is adopted.

Another table (p. 150) presents a comparative view of the three plans.

Third Plan.—An officer at his marriage may devote the whole, or a part of his past and his future contributions (exclusive, however, of those *additional* contributions from rise of salary,) to provide an annuity for his widow.

Under such an arrangement the whole of such contributions, past and future, would be forfeited on the death of the present wife, whether it happened during the officer's life or after his death. The annuity of the widow would be augmented in proportion. Thus, under this arrangement, a man at 24, contributing 6·500*l.* a year, appropriated exclusively to the annuity, may leave his wife, of the *same age as himself*, an annuity of 39*l.* She would be entitled to this annuity if *he died*, the week after the arrangement; but if *she died*, the contribution of 6·500*l.* a year for his life would be required to pay the annuities of the widows of deceased officers who insured on the same terms as himself. Without running this risk of forfeiture the annuity of the widow would be only 20*l.* If half the contributions went to the survivorship annuities on wives of the *same ages* as their husbands, in the two cases their annuities would be respectively 19·6*l.* and 10*l.*, the rest would be for them and their children.

At 41 an officer has a claim for 798·359*l.*, his contribution is 15*l.* a year; half the past and future contributions would secure his wife, of the same age as himself, 40·433*l.* a year, so long as she survived him.

At *his* death the annuity would commence, at her death it would cease. If she died *before him* his claim to the equivalent of 399·179*l.* would lapse. The residue of the claim, in the case here supposed, 399·179*l.*, would remain to be distributed among the children at his death.

On either plan, in the event of the officer dying *after his wife*, small annuities will be provided for the young children*.

The second or intermediate plan will probably be the most desirable *on the whole*, but there are cases in which I consider the others more advantageous to the parties concerned.

It is easy to say what sum certain contributions will insure, but it is not easy to lay down any strict rule, which will distribute the fund among the wives and children of officers in the manner most advantageous. Many officers, with a full knowledge of their own circumstances, and the circumstances of their families, find it no easy matter to make a will satisfactory to themselves and equitable, and often find it necessary to alter their intentions; how then can we hope, by any invariable rule, to dispose satisfactorily of the contributions among the families of officers?

In the event of superannuation, a man will cease to contribute: and as the claim in the books is calculated on the assumption that the "premiums" will be paid at the beginning of *every year*, including that of the officer's decease, the claim in these cases must be diminished

* For specimens of the three plans see Tables C, D, E, and p. 150.

in proportion to the contributions withheld. Thus, an officer, age 41, has a claim of 798*l.* if he contribute 15*l.* a year to the end of his life; but he is superannuated at 65, and 15*l.* a year at 65 insures 191*l.*, at death; this sum subtracted leaves his claim 607*l.* A corresponding reduction must be made in the widow's annuity.

An officer superannuated should always have the option of continuing his contribution, which might be deducted from his superannuation allowance. If he were labouring under any fatal disease it would be the interest of his family to continue the contribution*.

I have shown how civil servants, appointed after the establishment of the fund, may be dealt with. Those now in the service, and contributing, may be placed on the fund at once, by some such arrangement as the following. The names, ages, contributions, &c., of every man would be returned from the several offices, and entered in the register. In the insurance account every man's claim, having been computed, would be entered as in the examples. A few of the claims, and the families, are given in the Form (F).

If the Government will transmit the contributions of 1849 to the receiver-general, this will do more than pay all the claims lapsing in 1850, supposing the lives were all insured on January 1st, 1850; and will leave a large surplus, as the fund, in the majority of cases of decease, will have only granted *annuities* to the widows and children.

The officers not contributing will have the option of joining. If, like those *contributing*, they all joined in a body, no proof of health would be required; for it may be assumed that they are all in average health. As entry will be entirely voluntary, the usual proofs of health will be required, to prevent the admission of an undue proportion of bad lives.

The annuities to the widows of officers who enter the service will not be considerable; they will not exceed an eighth or a ninth part—or if the value of the whole contribution went to the widow—a fourth or fifth part of the salary. The widows of officers *now in the service, entering on the fund later in life, will obtain still smaller annuities;* unless Her Majesty's Government should consent to allow officers the advantage of their past contributions. If the mere sum of the past contribution, without reckoning interest, were appropriated to increase the survivorship annuities of widows, it would be a great boon to many families, and but a slight, distant drain on the Treasury.

The fund, established in 1744, by Act of Parliament, among the ministers and professors in Scotland, for making provision for their widows and orphans, was one of the first of the kind, and served as the model for several others, of which Dr. Price has given an account†. It was of this nature: "For an annual payment, which began immediately, of 5 *guineas*, from 1011 contributors, 667 of whom are married persons, besides a tax on weddings, producing about 142*l.* per annum; it entitles every widow to an annuity of 20*l.* during

* An example will be found further on (p. 145,) of the effects of discontinuing the contribution. From this example it will be observed that the cessation of the contribution reduces the annuity to a greater extent than it does the sum insured.

† Works by Morgan, 7th ed., vol. i., pp. 72—137.

widowhood, and also every *family of children that shall be left by such members as die without leaving widows*, to 200*l*."

The London Annuity Society, established in 1765, for 5 guineas a year, granted a title to an annuity of 20*l*. to every widow during widowhood, *if the husband lived one year after admission;* of 30*l*., if the husband lived 7 *years;* and of 40*l*. if he lived 15 *years*. The fine on admission was 5 guineas under the age of 45, and 5 guineas a year, "extraordinary," for every year over 45 up to 55.

The *Laudable Society* differed little from the London; and both of them were on the brink of ruin when Dr. Price wrote*. The Scottish Fund prospered.

It will be observed in the "Tabular Abstracts of the Regulations of existing Societies," that the Fund of the East India Company's home establishment partakes most of the nature of our *third* plan. 2 per cent., for the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, is deducted from the salaries and retiring allowances of *married* men, *not only* during the *wife's* life but after her *death*, and from the salaries of *single* men. The Company also grants the fund 4,600*l*. a year. The Trinity House Fund proceeds on the same principle; and takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. indiscriminately from the salaries of bachelors, widowers, and married men, to provide annuities for the widows and orphans.

Under the plans previously proposed the widow and children of an officer who marries late will enjoy all the benefits of his previous contributions; which cannot therefore go, as in other funds, to augment the allowances to the widows of officers who marry and die young. The widow's annuity, it has been already remarked, will be small; not more than *a fifth part of the officer's salary*, if the children's portion *be added to hers*. The position of a woman left with children to live on an annuity which will barely pay the rent of the house in which she is dwelling, must be painful; yet it is to be feared that, on the present scales of salary, the allowance from the fund will, in many cases, be all that is left for the family. Should this be the case, it may no doubt be thought right, by some, to pay only a half, or two-thirds of the claim of a single officer to his sisters or parents, leaving the other part to go to a residue fund, the surplus of which may be appropriated in augmentation of the annuities; and such a proposition would be defended, on the ground that, at entry in early life, all officers have nearly an equal chance of leaving claimants on the fund. It will, therefore, be proper to show, from the returns in preparation, some approximation to the income that may be derived from this source.

In all insurance offices and in all provident "funds," conducted with prudence, an excess of premium is charged to cover expenses of management, to provide for the interest and repayment of the capital sunk in establishing them, and to guard against the possible fluctuations in the *interest of money* and *the rate of mortality*.

Our examples and tables, however, show only what benefits would be provided according to the rate of mortality prevailing among the population of England generally.

* See Dr. Price's paper, and his observations on The Best Schemes for Providing Annuities for Widows, none of which are, however, applicable to the Civil Service Fund.

The calculations are from the first English life table, as it stands in the Registrar-General's sixth report, reckoning interest of money at 3 per cent. With a proper machinery the expenses of management cannot be considerable; and Her Majesty's Government would probably take these upon itself. The capital sunk would be nothing, and the risk, therefore, of its loss nothing. The principle of *uniform premiums* through life adopted in the calculations would, with the great numbers insured, be an adequate provision against mere *fluctuations* in the mortality. The interest of money, fixed so low as 3 per cent., will make the fund secure on this side; for money, properly invested in Government securities only, is likely to yield a higher interest than 3 per cent. The annual rate of interest on consols was 3·783*l.** in the 94 years, 1731-1824, and only fluctuated from 6*l.* to 2·975*l.* per cent. The nature of the fund would prevent losses from the forced purchase or sale of stock, as the payments into and out of it would, financially considered, be life annuities, and be distributed, therefore, over a great number of years. There only remains the *great question of the rate of mortality;* if the rate of mortality among officers and their wives differ essentially from that adopted in the tables, the fund will either become ultimately insolvent, and a burden on the Government, or be withholding a portion of the annuities due to the present generation, for the generations following. Upon this point we are bound to furnish the Government with the fullest information; which will be accomplished when the returns, some of which are in the course of analysis, are completed.

The importance of obtaining all the information we can respecting the mortality of officers, their wives, and children, will appear from the fact, that the question is whether a *fifth* part, a *twentieth* part, or *nothing* is to be struck from the claims of officers, as set forth in the accompanying tables.

The officers of Excise, I see, have an arrangement with the *Atlas Office*, under which the wives of officers can be insured; the premiums, from the age of 25 to 45, appear to be about 25 per cent. higher than are required under the rates of the English Table. This addition is of course made for the purposes already enumerated, and to secure adequate profits to the proprietors of the Atlas Office. For 10*l.* a-year premium the sum insured would be:—

At Age.	By Atlas Office to Excise Officers.	By a Fund using the English Life Table.
	£	£
25.....	433·28	553·84
30.....	390·17	486·86
35.....	348·31	424·59
45.....	267·52	311·03

The rate of mortality by the English Table is higher than that actually experienced among insured lives†; and 3 per cent. interest of

* Griffith Davies on Life Insurance; an unpublished work. A copy, presented by the author, is in the General Register Office.

† See Registar General's Fifth Annual Report, 8vo., pp. 338–341.

money is lower than that actually realized by life offices*, so that the profits of the Atlas can scarcely be less than a fifth part of the premiums, under their arrangement with the Excise fund.

If a similar arrangement were made with the proposed Civil Service Fund, and the annual contribution remaining only 40,000*l.*, were paid to the Atlas, 8,000*l.* a-year would be profit; for 32,000*l.* a-year would probably meet all the policies they granted to officers. It is right to state that the Directors of the Atlas, after taking about 20 per cent. of the premiums as profits, make a "*gift* of *a half per cent.*" on the amount of premiums paid each year for Excise insurances, on donations, and on bequests of bonuses. It is not necessary to inquire here into the value of the *bonuses*, the way "profits" are shared, the manner of dealing with lapsed policies, or other matters†; the case is only mentioned as illustrative of the extent to which claims on the Civil Service Fund would be cut down, according to the practice of a respectable insurance office, of which Mr. Ansell is the judicious actuary‡.

Under any arrangement a GUARANTEE FUND must be formed, from which the deficiencies, if any are discovered at the periodical investigations, must be supplied; or out of which, if there be a surplus, safely available, additions may be granted in the shape of increased allowances to widows and orphans.

The sources from which the guarantee fund may be formed are:—

1. The contributions lapsing in the first five years of service, before an officer has any claim on the provident fund.

2. The contributions paid quarterly, and which would in the calculation only be assumed to be carried to the insurance account annually. At the close of every life *none*, *one*, *two*, or *three* quarterly payments, not required by the insurance fund, would go to the guarantee fund.

3. The interest of the contributions of all officers in the first five years, and interest arising from the quarterly payments. Thus, if a man contributed 20*l.* a-year, in quarterly payments, the payment of January 1st, say, would, with the three previous payments, make the annual premium then payable; the 5*l.* paid in April, the 5*l.* in July the 5*l.* in October would at simple interest give 7*s.* 6*d.* a-year for the guarantee fund, over and above the 20*l.* premium required.

4. Forfeited claims of officers dismissed the service.

* The Scottish Widows' Fund Life Assurance Society, which had 1,701,633*l.* invested in 1846, made more than 4 per cent. interest, without sustaining any loss. See Report, 1846, and other publications.

† At the time of writing I have only before me the account of this arrangement in the Tabular Statement.

‡ Analytical Table of Funds in connection with Public Departments, by Mr. Willis. The annual premium to insure 100*l.* at the age of 25 is 1·806*l.* by English Table, interest 3 per cent., and 1·619*l.* taking interest at 4 per cent.; it is 2·308*l.* by Excise Table. At the age of 30 the premiums are 2·054*l.*, and 1·855*l.* by English Table, 2·563*l.* by Atlas Table for Excise. At 30, reckoning interest at 3 per cent., the *Atlas* has nearly 20*l.* in every 100*l.* of the premiums for profit. The Atlas Table appears to be framed from the Old Northampton Table, interest about 3½ per cent., without additions; but it is shown in the Appendix to the Registrar General's Eighth Report that the Old Northampton Table is entirely erroneous.

5. A portion (say *a third*) of the existing claims of officers, who *resign* from other causes than ill health or infirmity (?)

6. A portion (say *a third*) of officers' claims who leave no widow or children (?)

7. Officers' claims who leave no near dependent relatives.

When the guarantee fund was placed on a secure basis, the residue might go to a benevolent fund.

It remains to determine, when all the information is obtained, whether, in addition to these sources of income, the guarantee fund should take 5 per cent. from the claims. With the best life tables that could be framed it would be scarcely necessary to take more.

It will be time enough to consider what life table should be used; and if any and what deduction should be made from the claims, for security to the fund and the Government when all the data required are arranged. In the mean time those interested will find in the accompanying tables materials for forming their own opinion on some of the most important questions connected with the constitution of the fund.

Appendix to the Paper on Funds for Widows and Orphans.

Illustrations of the different Changes which may take place in an Officer's Family, in connexion with the Fund.

It will be useful to consider some of the changes which may take place in an officer's family, and alter his relations to the fund.

This will show the various cases for which provision has to be made.

In the first place, each member of the family may be *alive* or *dead* at the end of a given time,—say a year.

For convenience of representation let there be a husband, wife, son, and daughter, and no other near relatives.

Let H denote that the officer is alive, *H* that he is dead.
Let W denote that his wife is alive, *W* that she is dead.
Let S denote that his son is alive, *S* that he is dead.
Let D denote that his daughter is alive, *D* that she is dead.

Officer Married.

1. H W S D....The family all alive.
2. H W *S* D....Officer, wife, daughter, living; son dead.
3. H W S *D*....Officer, wife, son, living; daughter dead.
4. H W *S D*....Officer, wife, living; son, daughter, dead. He is childless.

Officer a Widower.

5. H *W* S D....Officer, son, daughter, living; wife dead. He is a widower with two children.
6. H *W S* D....Officer, daughter, living; wife, son, dead. He is a widower with an only daughter.
7. H *W* S *D*....Officer, son, living; wife, daughter, dead. He is a widower with an only son.
8. H *W S D*....Officer living; wife, son, daughter, dead. He is a widower childless.

WIFE LEFT A WIDOW.

9. *H* W S D....Officer dead; wife, son, daughter, living. He leaves a widow and two children.
10. *H* W *S* D....Officer, son, dead; wife, daughter, living. He leaves a widow and one daughter.
11. *H* W S *D*....Officer, daughter, dead; wife, son, living. He leaves a widow and one son.
12. *H* W *S D*....Officer, son, daughter, dead; wife, living. He leaves a widow alone.

CHILDREN ORPHANS.

13. *H W* S D....Officer, wife, dead; son, daughter, living. Two children orphans.
14. *H W S* D....Officer, wife, son, dead; daughter living. An orphan daughter.
15. *H W* S *D*....Officer, wife, daughter, dead; son living. An orphan son.

16. *H W S D*....Officer, wife, son, daughter, dead. The family extinct.

In the first eight cases the salary and contribution to the fund would go on; but the shares of the provision for the wife and children would be subject to seven changes, or, including the first, eight.

In the last eight cases at the officer's death the contributions would cease; in four the widow would fall on the fund, three times with children, once without; in three cases children alone would fall on the fund. In seven cases charges would be left on the fund, in one case the contribution and charge would fail together.

Viewing the two facts—of life and decease only—it may be demonstrated, that, whatever the number of the family may be, 2^n will represent the number of possible changes; n being the number in the family.

$\frac{2^n}{2} - 1 = 2^{n-1} - 1$ will represent the number of ways in which the family may be left chargeable on the fund. In the previous case $2^4 = 16$, is the number of changes. $2^3 - 1 = 8 - 1 = 7$, is the number of ways in which the family may be left chargeable. Suppose the family to consist of three persons, officer, wife, son; then $2^3 = 8$ changes may take place; and in three ($n^2 - 1 = 3$) the family would be left chargeable.

H W S	*H* W S
H *W* S	*H W* S
H W *S*	*H* W *S*
H *W S*	*H W S*

If the family consist of officer and wife, the changes are $2^2 = 4$; the ways in which the family may be left chargeable $2^1 - 1 = 1$.

H W	*H* W
H *W*	*H W*

If the officer stand alone the changes are 2; and he can leave no charge on the fund. Changes $2^1 = 2$; $2^0 - 1 = 1 - 1 = 0$ ways in which a family may be chargeable.

H	*H*

All these changes may be obtained by the multiplication of the factors H + *H*, &c.; thus taking the family of 4:—

Number of Combinations.....	1.	4.	6.	4.	1.
(H+*H*) (W+*W*) (S+*S*) (D+*D*) =	H W S D +	H W S *D* + H W *S* D H *W* S D *H* W S D	H W *S D* + H *W S* D *H W* S D *H* W S *D* H *W* S *D* *H* W S *D*	H *W S D* + *H* W S D *H W* S *D* *H W* S D	*H W S D*
	All may be alive in one way.	Some *one* dead, *three* living in four ways.	Some *two* dead, and *two* living in six ways.	Some *three* dead, and *one* living in four ways.	*All* dead in *one* way.

The number of ways in which 1, 2, 3, 4 . . . n, may be left alive, or dead in a family of n persons, will be given by $(1 + 1)^n$, or by the binomial coefficients.

In a family of three we have $(1 + 1)^3 = 1 + 3 + 3 + 1$.

Number of Combinations	1.	3.	3.	1.
And (H+*H*) (W+*W*) (S+*S*) =	H W S +	H W *S* + H *W* S *H* W S	H *W S* + *H* W S *H W* S	*H W S*

The chances of *any one* of these changes happening are very various: thus, let 1 in 21 officers, 1 in 31 wives, 1 in 41 children die in a year,

Then it is 20 to 1 that the officer will be alive.
30 to 1 that the wife will be alive.
40 to 1 that the child will be alive.

Put therefore $\mathrm{H} + H = 20 + 1$.
$\mathrm{W} + W = 30 + 1$.
$\mathrm{S} + S = 40 + 1$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Now, } (20 + 1)(30 + 1)(40 + 1) &= 20 \times 30 \times 40 + 20 \times 30 \times 1 \\ &\quad + 20 \times 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 \times 1 \\ &\quad + 20 \times 1 \times 40 + 1 \times 30 \times 1 \\ &\quad 1 \times 30 \times 40 + 1 \times 1 \times 40 \\ &= 24{,}000 + 600 + 20 + 1 = 21 \times 31 \times 41 \\ &\quad\ 800 \quad\ 30 \\ &\quad 1{,}200 \quad 40\end{aligned}$$

$$= 24{,}000 + 2{,}600 + 90 + 1 = 26{,}691.$$

Rule.—To obtain these products insert 20 for H, 30 for W, 40 for S, and 1 for H, 1 for W, 1 for S, in the above formula.

$\frac{24,000}{26,691}$ =(24,000 to 2,691), the chance that officer, wife, and child will be alive.

$\frac{600}{26,991}$ =(600 to 26,391,) the chance that only officer and wife will be alive; child dead.

$\frac{800}{26,991}$ =(800 to 26,191), the chance that only officer and child will be alive; wife dead.

$\frac{1,200}{26,991}$ =(1,200 to 25,791), the chance that only officer will be dead; wife and child alive.

$\frac{20}{26,991}$ =(20 to 26,971), the chance that officer only will be alive; wife and child dead.

$\frac{30}{26,991}$ =(30 to 26,961), the chance that wife only will be alive; officer and child dead.

$\frac{40}{26,991}$ =(40 to 26,951), the chance that child only will be alive; officer and wife dead.

$\frac{1}{26,991}$ =(1 to 26,990), the chance that all will be dead at the end of a year.

$\frac{2,600}{26,991}$ = the chance that some *two only* will be alive.

$\frac{90}{26,991}$ = the chance that some *one only* will be alive.

$\frac{26,990}{26,991}$ = the chance that some *three*, *two*, or *one* will be alive.

It is 26,990 to 1 that some one of the three will live a year.

We have hitherto taken only two conditions: we may now suppose each person of the family liable to three changes of condition.

Thus the officer may be (1) alive, (2) superannuated, (3) dead.
,, wife may be (1) alive, (2) divorced, (3) dead.
,, son may be (1) alive, (2) above the age of 18, (3) dead.
,, daughter may be (1) alive, (2) above the age of 21, (3) dead.

Then, in its relations to the fund, the family may, in a given time, undergo 3^4 changes, = 81 changes; into which each condition of each person would enter $3^3 = 27$ times.

In all cases let a = represent the number of changes.
,, n = the number of persons in a family.
,, a^n will represent the number of possible changes.
,, a^{n-1} will represent the number of times each condition of each person enters into the a^n changes.

Example.—In a family of six, each of which is subject to the above three changes of condition; $a^n = 3^6 = 2,187$ changes may occur. In 729 of these changes officer would be dead. In 729 of these changes officer would be superannuated, &c. &c. &c. Without going into mathematical details, these instances show some of the many contingencies that may arise in families connected with the fund.

The principal Formulæ referred to in the paper on the Civil Service Fund.

1. $\frac{D_x}{M_x} = S$ = the sum which 1*l.* in a single premium, at age x, will insure.

2. $\frac{N_x}{M_x} = \frac{N_x}{D_x - d N_x} = S$ = the sum which an annual premium of 1*l.* will insure at age x.

3. $\pi_x = \frac{M_x}{N_x}$ = the annual premium—commenced at age x—which will insure 1*l.*

4. $\frac{N_x}{D_x} = 1 + A_x$ = the present value of an annuity of 1*l.* a year on the life of a person of the age x; the first payment to be made at the age x.

5. $\frac{N_{x+1}}{D_x} = A_x$, the present value of an annuity of 1*l.*; the first payment to be made at the age $x + 1$. This is what is commonly known as the present value of a life annuity, or the year's purchase of an annuity.

6. $\frac{N_{x+n}}{D_x}$ = the present value of an annuity; first payment at the end of n years.

7. $\frac{N_x - N_{18}}{D_x}$ = the present value of an annuity of 1*l.*, on the life of a boy aged x; for the next $18 - x$ years. The first payment to be made at age x, and the last at 17.

8. $\frac{N_y - N_{21}}{D_y}$ = value of a similar annuity on a female life; last payment at the age of 20.

9. $\frac{N_{x,y}}{D_{x,y}} = 1 + A_{x,y}$ = the present value of an annuity of 1*l.*, on the joint life of a male, age x, and of a female, age y, payable at the beginning of every year that both live.

10. $\frac{N_y}{D_y} - \frac{N_{x,y}}{D_{x,y}} = A_y - A_{x,y}$ = the present value of an annuity of 1*l.*; the first payment to the wife, age y, to be made at the end of the year in which the husband, now of the age x, shall die.

11. $\frac{1 + A_{x,y}}{A_y - A_{x,y}}$ = the survivorship annuity which 1*l.* a year premium, paid during the joint lives of a male, age x, and a female, age y, will provide for the female after the death of the male.

12. $S \times \pi_x = S \times \frac{M_x}{N_x}$ = the annual premium which, commenced at age x, will insure S*l.*

13. $S \times \frac{M_x}{N_x} \times \frac{1 + A_{x,y}}{A_y - A_{x,y}}$ = the survivorship annuity which S*l.*, insured at the death of the husband, now age x, will provide for the widow. If she die first, the annual premium $S \times \frac{M_x}{N_x}$ is set free.

It is evident that if the annual premium $= \frac{M_x}{N_x} \times 1l.$ will insure $1l.$ $S \times \pi_x = S \times \frac{M_x}{N_x}$ is the premium which will insure $Sl.$; or, in other words, the annual premium, of $Sl. \times \frac{M_x}{N_x}$, is equal in value to the sum $Sl.$ paid at death; but $1l.$ a year, commenced at age x, and paid *during the joint lives will provide a survivorship annuity of* $\frac{1 + A_{x,y}}{A_y - A_{x,y}} \times 1l.$, and therefore the annual premium, $S \times \pi_x$, commenced at age x, will provide the survivorship annuity of $S \times \pi_x \times \frac{1 + A_{x,y}}{A_y - A_{x,y}} \times 1l.$

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14. $$S \times \pi_x \times \frac{1 + A_x}{A_y - A_{x,y}} = S \times \frac{M_x}{N_x} \times \frac{\frac{N_x}{D_x}}{A_y - A_{x,y}} = S \times \frac{M_x}{D_x} \times \frac{1}{A_y - A_{x,y}}.$$

This result is, in itself, sufficiently evident; $S \times \frac{M_x}{D_x}$ is the *present value* of $Sl.$ insured at death by the annual premiums $\pi_x \times S$; and as $A_y - A_{x,y}$ will insure a survivorship annuity of $1l.$

$$(A_y - A_{x,y}) : 1 :: S \times \frac{M_x}{D_x} : S \times \frac{M_x}{D_x} \times \frac{1}{A_y - A_{x,y}}$$

= the survivorship annuity which $Sl.$ insured will secure. The annual premiums, by which it is provided, commenced at age x, must be continued to the end of officer's life.

15. Let C = annual contribution at age x, to be continued to end of life : then if an officer discontinue his contribution, from superannuation or other cause:

$S - C \frac{N_x}{M_x}$ = the amount of his claim after the *discontinuance of his annual contribution*, due at the age x, and at every future year of his life.

As $\frac{N_x}{M_x}$ is the mean amount at death of $1l.$ a year, laid up at interest during the life of persons first contributing at age x;

$\frac{N_x}{M_x}$ C, is the amount to which a person contributing C pounds has an equitable claim. The contribution ceasing at x, then $\frac{N_x}{M_x}$ C must be deducted from his *previous claim.*

16. Let ${}_{a_x}{}^{a_y}$ = an annuity to a female, age y, after the death of a

male, age x, provided by a premium $= \frac{1}{2}$ C, during joint lives; then contribution ceasing, the survivorship annuity is diminished: thus it becomes $= {}_{a_x}{}^{a_y} - \frac{1}{2} C_x \times \frac{1 + A_{x,y}}{A_y - A_{x,y}}$.

Investigation of the effect of discontinuance of contribution on survivorship annuity.

The husband was only bound to continue the contribution during the joint lives, to entitle his widow to the annuity ${}_{a_x}{}^{a_y}$; if he discontinue his contribution (C) at the age x, it is evident that ${}_{a_x}{}^{a_y}$ will be reduced by $\frac{1}{2}$ C $\frac{(1 + A_{(x,y)})}{A_y - A_{(x,y)}}$. The annuity to which she will be entitled after the discontinuance of the contribution $\frac{1}{2}$ C will therefore be $= {}_{a_x}{}^{a_y} - \frac{1}{2} C \frac{(1 + A_{(x,y)})}{A_y - A_{(x,y)}}$.

Example.—Contributor discontinuing, who has a claim for an insurance of 399·179*l.*, and an annuity, besides, of 33·225*l.* to his widow; his contribution being 15*l.* a year, half of which is required for the survivorship annuity, half for insurance.

Discontinuing at Age	The Insurance Account falls to	His Widow's Survivorship Annuity falls to
	£ £ £	£ £ £
50	399·179 − 193·650 = 205·529	33·225 − 23·949 = 9·276
65	399·179 − 95·535 = 303·644	33.225 − 16·292 = 16·933
		The discontinuance of the contribution at the advanced age of 65 strikes off 16·292*l.* from the survivorship annuity.

The Uniform Annuity to Children.

Let A_v, A_w, A_u, A_y, A_z, represent the *present value* of an annuity of 1*l.* on the lives of persons of the respective ages v, w, u, y, z, Then $\frac{S}{A_v + A_w + A_u + A_y + A_z} = x =$ the uniform annuity to each which S*l.* will provide; for $A_v + A_w + A_u + A_y + A_z : S :: 1 : x$ Assume that the sum of the uniform annuities is $= xA_v + xA_w + xA_u + xA_y + xA_z = S$ from the conditions of the question. And

$$x(A_v + A_w + A_u + A_y + A_z) = S \therefore x = \frac{S}{A_v + A_w + A_u + A_y + A_z}$$

If the annuities are *temporary* or *deferred* by substituting the present values of the same for the values of annuities for life, these modifications of the question will be solved. If the annuity is to be paid at the beginning, instead of the end of the year, the same principle will evidently hold.

The Capital Sums and the Survivorship Annuities to be insured by the Annual payment of 1l. ·50l. and ·25l. to the "Civil Service Provident Fund."

Age.	Sums insured by the Annual Life Premiums.			Survivorship Annuity to Widow, insured by Annual Premiums payable during Life of Husband and of Wife —of equal Ages.		
	PREMIUMS.					
	£1	·500	·250	£1	·500	·250
	Sums Insured.			Survivorship Annuities.		
15....	70·511	35·255	17·628	4·9491	2·4745	1·2373
16....	68·880	34·440	17·220	4·8866	2·4433	1·2216
17....	67·275	33·638	16·819	4·8255	2·4127	1·2063
18....	65·700	32·850	16·425	4·7657	2·3829	1·1914
19....	64·154	32·077	16·039	4·7071	2·3536	1·1768
20....	62·631	31·315	15·658	4·6498	2·3249	1·1625
21....	61·135	30·568	15·284	4·5937	2·2968	1·1484
22....	59·660	29·830	14·915	4·5388	2·2694	1·1347
23....	58·215	29·107	14·554	4·4850	2·2425	1·1212
24....	56·785	28·393	14·196	4·4323	2·2162	1·1081
25....	55·384	27·692	13·846	4·3808	2·1904	1·0952
26....	54·006	27·003	13·502	4·3301	2·1650	1·0825
27....	52·645	26·322	13·161	4·2806	2·1403	1·0702
28....	51·306	25·653	12·826	4·2319	2·1160	1·0580
29....	49·988	24·994	12·497	4·1838	2·0919	1·0459
30....	48·686	24·343	12·172	4·1372	2·0686	1·0343
31....	47·408	23·704	11·852	4·0910	2·0455	1·0228
32....	46·144	23·072	11·536	4·0456	2·0228	1·0114
33....	44·899	22·450	11·225	4·0008	2·0004	1·0002
34....	43·672	21·836	10·918	3·9566	1·9783	·9891
35....	42·459	21·229	10·615	3·9128	1·9564	·9782
36....	41·265	20·633	10·316	3·8693	1·9346	·9673
37....	40·084	20·042	10·021	3·8261	1·9131	·9565
38....	38·916	19·458	9·729	3·7830	1·8915	·9458
39....	37·763	18·881	9·441	3·7399	1·8699	·9350
40....	36·624	18·312	9·156	3·6965	1·8483	9241
41....	35·497	17 749	8·874	3·6527	1·8263	·9132
42....	34·383	17·191	8·596	3·6083	1·8042	·9021
43....	33·280	16·640	8·320	3·5631	1·7815	·8908
44....	32·186	16·093	8·047	3·5167	1·7584	·8792
45....	31 103	15·552	7·776	3·4686	1·7343	·8672
46....	30·029	15·014	7·507	3·4190	1·7095	·8548
47....	28·964	14·482	7·241	3·3671	1·6835	·8418
48....	27·908	13·954	6·977	3·3124	1·6562	·8281
49....	26·860	13·430	6·715	3·2546	1·6273	·8136
50....	25·819	12·910	6·455	3·1931	1·5966	·7983
51....	24·782	12·391	6·195	3·1272	1·5636	·7818
52....	23·752	11·876	5·938	3·0561	1·5280	·7640
53....	22·728	11·364	5·682	2·9794	1·4897	·7449
54....	21·707	10·853	5·427	2·8960	1·4480	·7240
55....	20·691	10·346	5·173	2·8052	1·4026	·7013
56....	19·735	9·867	4·933	2·7246	1·3623	·6811
57....	18·832	9·416	4·708	2·6528	1·3264	·6632
58....	17·961	8·981	4·490	2·5832	1·2916	·6458
59....	17·122	8·561	4·280	2·5163	1·2582	·6291
60....	16·315	8·157	4·079	2·4521	1·2260	·6130
61....	15·540	7·770	3·885	2·3907	1·1954	·5977
62....	14·795	7·398	3·699	2·3320	1 1660	·5830
63....	14·081	7·040	3·520	2·2761	1·1380	·5690
64....	13·396	6·698	3·349	2·2229	1·1115	·5557
65....	12·738	6·369	3·184	2·1723	1·0861	·5431
66....	12·108	6·054	3·027	2·1245	1·0623	·5311
67....	11·504	5·752	2·876	2·0791	1·0396	·5198
68....	10·927	5·464	2·732	2·0362	1·0181	·5091
69....	10·374	5·187	2·594	1·9958	·9979	·4989
70....	9·846	4·923	2·461	1·9578	·9789	·4895

The preceding Table shows, in pounds and decimals of a pound, the Sums which 1*l.*, 10*s.*, and 5*s.* a year, commenced at any age, from 15 to 70, will insure, according to the rates of the English Life Table. It also shows the Survivorship Annuities which the same premium will provide for a wife of the same age as her husband: if she be younger, the annuities will be less; if older, they will be greater than those in the table.

Table for computing the Sums required to provide "Orphans' Annuities" from the "Civil Service Provident Fund."

Present value of Annuities of 1*l.* payable at the BEGINNING of each year of age until the Male is 18, and the Female 21 years of age.

	Males.	Females.
0	10·475	11·975
1	11·610	13·032
2	11·663	13·190
3	11·368	12·994
4	10·947	12·650
5	10·432	12·214
6	9·857	11·711
7	9·231	11·156
8	8·560	10·558
9	7·847	9·924
10	7·097	9·256
11	6·311	8·556
12	5·498	7·824
13	4·657	7·064
14	3·790	6·282
15	2·893	5·476
16	1·964	4·646
17	1·000	3·784
18	....	2·890
19	....	1·963
20	....	1·000
21		

Example of the Widows' Annuity, and of the Capital Sum for the support of Orphans, to be insured by the contribution to the "Civil Service Provident Fund" of the Assessments at present levied on Public Incomes, under Act 4 & 5 Will. IV., cap. 4.

Age.	Years of Service.	Salary.	Annual Contribution.	Total Amount Contributed.	Aggregate Sum insured by Contributions continued to last year of life.	Insurance Account. Sum to provide for Children.	Annuity Account. Annuity for Widow.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
17½	0					Officer has no claim until 5th Payment has been made: the 37·300*l.* is the sum insured by the single premium 13·625*l.*	
18.....	1	45	1·125	1·125	..		
19.....	2	90	2·250	3·375	..		
20.....	3	90	2·250	5·625	..		
21.....	4	100	2·500	8·125	..		
22.....	5	110	5·500	13·625	37·300	37·300	..
23.....	6	120	6·000	19·625	386·590	386·590	..
						Officer married to wife of his own age.	
24.....	7	130	6·500	26·125	414·983	207·492	16·196
25.....	8	140	7·000	33·125	442·675	221·338	17·291
26.....	9	150	7·500	40·625	469·678	234·839	18·374
27.....	10	160	8·000	48·625	496·001	248·001	19·444
28.....	11	170	8·500	57·125	521·654	260·827	20·502
29.....	12	180	9·000	66·125	546·648	273·324	21·548
30.....	13	190	9·500	75·625	570·991	285·496	22·582
31.....	14	200	10·000	85·625	594·695	297·348	23·605
32.....	15	210	10·500	96·125	617·767	308·884	24·616
33.....	16	220	11·000	107·125	640·217	320·109	25·616
34.....	17	230	11·500	118·625	662·053	331·027	26·605
35.....	18	240	12·000	130 625	683·283	341·642	27·583
36.....	19	250	12·500	143·125	703·916	351·958	28·550
37.....	20	260	13·000	156·125	723·958	361·979	29·507
38.....	21	270	13·500	169·625	743·416	371·708	30·453
39.....	22	280	14·000	183·625	762·298	381·149	31·388
40.....	23	290	14·500	198·125	780·610	390·305	32·312
41.....	24	300	15·000	213·125	798·359	399·179	33·225
42.....	25	300	15·000	228·125	798·359	399·179	33·225
43.....	26	300	15·000	243·125	798·359	670·942	WIFE DECEASED.
44.....	27	300	15·000	258·125	798·359		
45.....	28	300	15·000	273·125	798·359		
46.....	29	300	15·000	288·125	798·359		
47.....	30	300	15·000	303·125	798·359		
48.....	31	300	15·000	318·125	798·359		
49.....	32	300	15·000	333·125	798·359		
50.....	33	300	15·000	348·125	798·359		
51.....	34	300	15·000	363·125	798·359		
52.....	35	300	15·000	378·125	798·359		
53.....	36	300	15·000	393·125	798·359		
54.....	37	300	15·000	408·125	798·359		
55.....	38	300	15·000	423·125	798·359		
56.....	39	300	15·000	438·125	798·359		
57.....	40	300	15·000	453·125	798·359		
58.....	41	300	15·000	468·125	798·359		
59.....	42	300	15·000	483·125	798·359		
60.....	43	300	15·000	498·125	798·359		
61.....	44	300	15·000	513·125	798·359		
62.....	45	300	15·000	528·125	798·359		
63.....	46	300	15·000	543·125	798·359		
64.....	47	300	15·000	558·125	798·359		
65.....	48	300	15·000	573·125	798·359		
65.....	If Officer should be Superannuated and discontinue Contribution at 65, the Sums insured would be reduced			..	607·289	479·873	16·933
70.....	53	300	15·000	648·125	798·359		
75.....	58	300	15·000	723·125	798·359		
80.....	63	300	15·000	798·125	798·359		
85.....	68	300	15·000	873·125	798·359		
90.....	73	300	15·000	948·125	798·359		

The Insurance Account remains £670·942.

If Wife survive and Officer is superannuated, his Contribution ceasing after age 64, and before age 65, his widow will be entitled to the annuity below.

NOTE.—The Officer entering in any year at the age of 17, and under 18, is assumed to be 18 on January 1st of the year following: the contributions up to that date are carried to his account, and considered as his first payment to the fund.

Examples of the Annuities which may be Provided on the Second Plan for Widows and Orphans by the Conversion into a "Provident Fund" of the Assessments levied under the Act 4 & 5 William IV., cap. 24.

In each case the Officer is assumed to marry at the Age of 25 a Wife of his own age.

No. of Officers.	Age and rate of Salary on entering the Service.		First Officer dies at 28.								Second Officer dies at 45.								Third Officer dies at 57.							
			Salary at Death.	Total Amount of Insurance.	Widows.		Number and Ages of Children left.		Annuity to each Child until the		Salary at Death.	Total Amount of Insurance.	Widows.		Number and Ages of Children left.		Annuity to each Child until the				Widows.		Number and Ages of Children left.		Annuity to each Child until the	
	Age.	Salary.			Survivorship Annuity Insured by half the Contributions.	Total Increased Annuity if no Children are living under Age.	Boys	Girls	Boys are 18 years	Girls are 21 years			Survivorship Annuity Insured by half the Contributions.	Total Increased Annuity if no Children are living under Age.	Boys.	Girls	Boys are 18 years	Girls are 21 years			Survivorship Annuity Insured by half the Contributions.	Total Increased Annuity if no Children are living under Age.	Boys	Girls	Boys are 18 years	Girls are 21 years
	Yrs.	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d	£ s. d	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
3 in Customs..	16	80	200	616	24 7 0	39 5 0	..	One of 2 years	..	23 7 0	700	1,614	72 2 0	120 16 0	One of 10 years	One of 8 years / One of 17 years	41	10 0	700	1614	72 2 0	137 12 0	Children have passed the Ages of 21 and 18 in cases proposed.			
3 in Customs..	19	90	140	423	16 16 0	27 0 0	..	One of 2 years	..	16 0 0	180	513	20 16 0	36 6 0	One of 10 years	One of 8 years / One of 17 years	13	4 0	180	513	20 16 0	41 13 0				
3 in Ordnance..	16	90	250	786	31 3 0	50 2 0	..	One of 2 years	..	29 15 0	450	1,204	50 12 0	86 18 0	One of 10 years	One of 8 years / One of 17 years	30	19 0	450	1204	50 12 0	99 8 0				
3 in Ordnance..	16	90	90	169	6 13 0	10 15 0	..	One of 2 years	..	6 8 0	220	542	23 16 0	40 3 0	One of 10 years	One of 8 years / One of 17 years	13	18 0	220	542	31 12 0	58 15 0				

This Table may be read thus:—One of the Officers entering the Customs at 16 years of age, on a salary of 80*l.* per annum, marries at the age of 25 a wife of his own age—he dies at the age 45, enjoying at the time of death a salary of 700*l.* per annum. The aggregate sum insured, and due at the end of the year in which he dies, is 1,614*l.*; but, half the sum of his contributions has been sunk to provide a Survivorship Annuity to his Widow, of 72*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.*; thus, leaving 807*l.* to provide annuities for his children. If, however, no children are living *under age*, the annuity to his widow will be increased to 120*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.* He has, say, three children, namely, 2 boys, 10 and 8 years of age, a girl 17; each of them will enjoy an annuity of 41*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*, until the boys attain the age of 18—the girl 21.

Example of Three Plans upon which Annuities to Widows may be granted.

Year.	Precise Age.	Salary.	Contribution.	Aggregate Sum Insured by Contributions continued until year of death.	Half Aggregate Sum Insured: (for Wife, if no Annuity be granted until Officer's death.)	Half Sum Insured: (to provide Annuities) for Children.	Annuity to Widow if *Officer's decease* take place *previous to that of his Wife*, and at the Ages stated in 1st Column.		
							Annuity that half the *Sum Insured* will provide on Widow's Life.	Widow's Survivorship Annuity at decease of Husband.	First Widow's Survivorship Annuity, the Premiums if Wife die first not going to Insurance, but required to the end of Husband's life.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jan.		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1st.	17½								
1850	18	45·000	1·125	Officer has no claim until 5th Payment has been made. He is then entitled to the Sums above the black line.			If the *Wife die first* the Sums in *black type* are carried to the Insurance Account, column 6, at the beginning of the next year.		
1851	19	90·000	2·250						
1852	20	90·000	2·250						
1853	21	100·000	2·50						
1854	22	110·000	5·5	37·300	18·650	18·650			
1855	23	120·000	6·0	386·590	193·295	193·295	(1st Plan.)	(2nd Plan.)	(3rd Plan.)
1856	24	130·000	6·5	414·983	207·492	207·492	10·036	16·196	19·595
1857	25	140·000	7·0	442·675	221·338	221·338	10·803	17·291	20·922
1858	26	150·000	7·5	469·678	234·840	234·840	**221·338**	**210·84**	**Nil.**
1859	27	160·000	8·0	496·001	248·001	248·001	12·333	19·444	23·535
1860	28	170·000	8·5	521·654	260·827	260·827	**248·00**	**225·95**	**Nil.**
1861	29	180·000	9·0	546·648	273·324	273·324	13·865	21·548	26·095
1862	30	190·000	19·5	570·991	285·496	285·496	14·633	22·582	27·356
1863	31	200·000	10·0	594·695	297·348	297·348	15·404	23·605	28·604
1864	32	210·000	10·5	617·767	308·884	308·884	16·179	24·616	29·840
1865	33	220·000	11·0	640·217	320·109	320·109	16·959	25·616	31·064
1866	34	230·000	11·5	662·053	331·027	331·027	17·745	26·605	32·276
1867	35	240·000	12·0	683·283	341·642	341·642	18·538	27·583	33·476
1868	36	250·000	12·5	703·916	351·958	351·958	19·339	28·550	34·664
1869	37	260·000	13·0	723·958	361·979	361·979	20·150	29·507	35·841
1870	38	270·000	13·5	743·416	371·708	371·708	20·973	30·453	37·008
1871	39	280·000	14·0	762·298	381·149	381·149	21·810	31·388	38·161
1872	40	290·000	14·5	780·610	390·305	390·305	22·661	32·312	39·303
1873	41	300·000	15·0	798·359	399·179	399·179	23·530	33·225	40·433
1874	42	300·000	15·0	798·359	399·179	399·179	**399·18**	**271·76**	**Nil.**
1875	43	300·000	15·0	798·359	399·179	399·179	24·301	33·225	40·433
1876	44	300·000	15·0	798·359	399·179	399·179	24·721	33·225	40·433
1877	45	300·000	15·0	798·359	399·179	399·179	25·169	33·225	40·433
1878	46	300·000	15·0	798·359	399·179	399·179	25·647	33·225	40·433
1879	47	300·000	15·0	798·359	399·179	399·179	26·158	33·225	40·433
1880	48	300·000	15·0	798·359	399·179	399·179	26·706	33·235	40·433
1881	49	300·000	15·0	793·359	399·179	399·179	**399·18**	**212·32**	**Nil.**
1882	50	300·000	15·0	798·359	399 179	399·179	**399·18**	**204·07**	**Nil.**
1883	51	300·000	15·0	798·359	399·179	399·179	28·616	33·225	40·433
1884	52	300·000	15·0	798·359	399·179	399·179	29·362	33·225	40·433
1885	53	300·000	15·0	798·359	399·179	399·179	30·174	33·225	40·433
1886	54	300·000	15·0	798·359	399·179	399·179	31·063	33·225	40·433
1887	55					399·179	32·037	33·225	40·433
1888	56	If the Salary be the same all the other elements remain unchanged.				399·179	33·045	33·225	40·433
1889	57					399·179	34·119	33·225	40·433
1890	58					399·179	35·263	33·225	40·433
1891	59					399 179	36·482	33·225	40·433
1892	60					399·179	**399·18**	**128·96**	**Nil.**
1893	61					399·179	39·166	33·225	40·433
1894	62					399·179	40·644	33·225	40·433
1895	63					399·179	42·223	33·225	40·433
1896	64					399·179	43·910	33·225	40·433
1897	65					399·179	**399·18**	**100·68**	**Nil.**
1902	70					399·179	56·902	33·225	40·433
1907	75					399·179	73·033	33·225	40·433
1912	80					399·179	96·763	33·225	40·433

Moral and Educational Statistics of England and Wales. By Joseph Fletcher, Esq., *Barrister-at-Law, Hon. Sec.*

[Read before the Statistical Society of London, present H.R.H. Prince Albert, 19th March, 1849.]

Having made the progress of education among those committed for criminal offences the subject of former investigation, I would now beg permission to put on record the accompanying summary of that progress, as tested by the average proportion in each district, showing each degree of instruction in 1842-3-4, compared with that showing the same degree of instruction in 1845-6-7. It will be found to present some peculiar features, which appear, at the first glance, to be quite anomalous; but a closer inspection will show that they support the conclusions that have been drawn from the more detailed evidence*.

Thus it appears a fatal blow to the reputation of good influences from education to find that, in the total decline of 13·2 per cent. in the criminal commitments there has been a decline of 19·7 per cent. in the least instructed, and only 2·1 per cent. in the most instructed districts. But this will be explained by observing further that the greatest decline in the total number of commitments is also coincident (one district alone excepted) with the greatest apparent *progress* in education, and the least decline with the least apparent progress in instruction during the period under observation. Whence it is obvious that this disturbance of the figures from their arrangement in the tables representing the preceding period of five years†, is but the result of the universal breeze of real or fancied prosperity which accompanied cheaper food and the development of the railway system, and found ample employment for the poorer and more ignorant classes generally. The decline of commitments from these classes in the districts of mere labour, thus throws the more instructed districts, which contain the metropolis and the towns of the south, into a comparatively invidious relief; while the metropolis itself appears positively to exhibit an increase in every feature of depravity.

It would give me sincere pleasure to add that the same fluctuations of industry will account for the whole of the excess already pointed out in the relative amount of the *ill* educated (not *un*educated) criminals in the more ignorant districts; but this is a feature which triumphs through all fluctuations, together with the more rapid decline of total ignorance within than without the gaol, with which it is associated‡; for while the total increase in the commitments from 1837-8-9 to 1842-3-4 was 23 per cent., the increase in the wholly ignorant was only 11·6 per cent.; and while the decrease in the total commitments from 1842-3-4 to 1845-6-7 has been only 13·2 per cent., the decrease in the wholly ignorant has been 15·6 per cent.

* Journal of the Statistical Society of London, vol. xi., p. 348.

† Ibid., vol. xi., p. 354.

‡ This decline is 3 per cent. in five years in gaol (vol. xi., p. 358), and only 1·2 per cent. in 4½ years in the country at large (vol. x., p. 205), being only the same as in gaol during the next period of three years (vol. xi., p. 364), during a time when there were less than the usual amount of committals from the lower classes.

The more compendious abstracts hereafter given, which show the ignorance among criminals in comparison with the number of commitments for each principal class of offences, everywhere betray a like general coincidence between that ignorance and the extent to which there is a want of instruction in the several districts, modified by the general law already detected, that the proportion of the *wholly uneducated* among criminals is greater than the proportion in the population at large in the *most* instructed districts, and less in the least instructed districts; a result which might be supposed to arise merely from migration, if the relative excess were observed in connexion only with the metropolis and the great centres of industry. But as it occurs equally in the most remote regions, while the converse is repeatedly observed in the most crowded, it appears to justify the inference already drawn, that the education which prevails in these regions differs yet more in quality than in quantity; and that the relative excess of the wholly uninstructed in the more educated remote districts is immediately associated with the positive smallness of the *total number* of commitments, and arises from the smaller number of persons very imperfectly instructed who there appear before the tribunals of justice. In a very few of the most ignorant counties, such as Somersetshire, Herefordshire, and Shropshire, the proportion of the wholly ignorant among those committed for criminal offences exceeds, however, the general average of the district as though to warn us not to put our trust in brutal ignorance any more than in the most imperfect forms of education. The general law above stated is seen likewise to produce an apparent anomaly in the final summary, in which there appears in the least instructed counties of the most instructed districts an excess of total ignorance among persons committed, to the extent of 9·9 per cent. over the proportion found among those committed in the most instructed counties of the least instructed districts, although, among the population at large, the converse is found to the extent of 13·1. It will be observed also, that the balance of persons of independent means is 9·4 per cent. in favour of the more instructed counties, though that of the real property in proportion to the population is 2·1 against them; and that the aspect of these figures admits only of the interpretation already suggested: viz., the coincidence of a superior quality as well as amount of instruction, with a superior proportion of persons of independent means compared with the whole population, whatever may be the proportion of real property. The relative excess of ignorance among the criminals of such districts must be accounted for in this manner, or by some law of moral assimilation which has yet to be surmised.

SUMMARY TABLE, *comparing the different Districts of England and Wales in respect to the Proportion of Persons committed for Trial in each, who show the several Degrees of Instruction described underneath, and to the changes in those Proportions effected in the course of Three Years, as tested by the Averages of* 1842, 1843, *and* 1844, *compared with those of* 1845, 1846, *and* 1847.

DISTRICTS.	Neither Read nor Write.			Read or Write Imperfectly.			Read and Write Well.			Superior Education.			Actual Number of Committals of Males on the average of the three years.		Proportion per Cent. above and below the average of all England and Wales of those who could neither Read nor Write, on the average of the Three years.		Per Centage of Increase or Decrease in the Number of Committals from 1842–1844, to 1845–1847.
	Proportion per Cent. of Males.		Excess or Deficiency per Cent.	Proportion per Cent. of Males.		Excess or Deficiency per Cent.	Proportion per Cent. of Males.		Excess or Deficiency per Cent.	Proportion per Cent. of Males.		Excess or Deficiency per Cent.					
	1842 to 1844	1845 to 1847		1842 to 1844	1845 to 1847		1842 to 1844	1845 to 1847		1842 to 1844	1845 to 1847		1842 to 1844	1845 to 1847	1842 to 1844	1845 to 1847	
LEAST INSTRUCTED.																	
II. The South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties, exclusive of the Metropolitan	34·3	34·2	— ·1	58·7	58·9	+ ·2	6·6	6·5	— ·1	·4	·4	..	3021·34	2620·00	+ 9·4	+13·2	— 13·2
V. The South Midland Agricultural and Manufacturing Counties	38·6	36·5	— 2·1	54·8	53·9	— ·9	6·4	9·4	+ 3·0	·2	·2	..	1610·33	1297·00	+23·3	+20·7	— 19·4
VI. The Western (Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties	33·1	31·5	— 1·6	59·3	60·4	+ 1·1	7·2	7·5	+ ·3	·4	·6	+ ·2	1050·00	934·66	+ 6·0	+ 4·2	— 10·9
VIII. The Northern and Midland Manufacturing and Mining Counties	32·6	30·4	— 2·2	59·9	60·8	+ ·9	6·9	8·2	+ 1·3	·6	·6	..	9325·34	7190·00	+ 4·4	+ ·9	— 22·9
Total of the Least Instructed Districts ..	33·6	32·0	— 1·6	59·1	59·6	+ ·5	6·8	7·9	+ 1·1	·5	·5	..	15007·01	12041·66	+ 7·5	+ 5·9	— 19·7
MOST INSTRUCTED.																	
I. The Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	30·4	32·5	+ 2·1	61·9	59·7	— 2·2	7·3	7·3	..	·4	·5	+ ·1	2518·33	2417·99	— 2·9	+ 7·7	— 3·9
III. The two Metropolitan Counties ..	22·8	23·6	+ ·8	59·1	60·5	+ 1·4	17·8	15·7	— 2·1	·3	·2	— ·1	3894·00	4448·00	—27·0	—21·6	+ 14·2
IV. The North Midland and North-Eastern Agricultural Counties	33·7	35·0	+ 1·3	61·2	61·0	— ·2	4·8	3·8	— 1·0	·3	·2	— ·1	1347·67	975·00	+ 7·7	+15·9	— 27·6
VII. The Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	27·9	26·5	— 1·4	65·8	67·2	+ 1·4	5·8	6·0	+ ·2	·5	·3	— ·2	1079·66	815·35	—10·6	—12·0	— 24·5
Total of the Most Instructed Districts ..	27·3	27·7	+ ·4	61·1	61·0	— ·1	11·3	11·0	— ·3	·3	·3	..	8839·66	8656·34	—12·8	— 8·3	— 2·1
Grand Total of England and Wales	31·3	30·2	— 1·1	59·8	60·2	+ ·4	8·5	9·2	+ ·7	·4	·4	..	23846·67	20698·00	..	..	— 13·2

The general result to be derived from all the tables showing the relative progress of education among criminals and among the population at large, is still the same that we have elsewhere found* to bear irrefragable testimony to the powerful influence of Christian education, as a detergent from criminal courses. For, although it is obvious that a large proportion of the instruction conveyed in the districts least educated, least educating, and least disposed to educate, is of a kind to produce no commensurately good effect, we have, on one side of them, the counties in which even the like imperfect instruction is making no progress, with the concomitant of a positive moral deterioration in the midst of general improvement; while, on the other, the counties of the most instruction present in every respect a more encouraging aspect. To emulate their example, not only in regard to the extent but the *quality* of the instruction to be imparted, is a common duty; and a caution like the present as to the quality of the instruction to be promoted, is no less valuable a contribution on the part of our science than its unvarying encouragement to the extension of education generally. Not that these figures convey any evidence to positive evil produced by the imperfect education which has been conveyed, but only to a considerable amount of self-deception as to the amount of good which was supposed to be associated with it; and they certainly constitute a feature of our educational statistics in which I hope that we shall see no further progress.

M. Guerry has long maintained that in France, the moral features of different districts present no general coincidence with the varying amount of technical instruction prevailing in them. But how he can have arrived at the same conclusion in regard to England, as it is said he has, except through very rude and imperfect processes, I cannot conceive. The results which I am now submitting are derived from an analysis of every recent evidence on the subject, pursued in the most legitimate methods, with every available correction; and since they differ from those of M. Guerry, I am led to doubt whether those put forth in his original work on the Moral Statistics of France would not be considerably altered by a correction in the distribution of crime for the differences in the ages of the population in the different departments. If this be not the case, it is the more important for both countries to understand what are the influences which unite an element of moral improvement with all vigorous instruction in England but are wanting to that which prevails in France; for that they may be wanting I can very well conceive; and statistical evidence to their absence under a highly elaborate system of public instruction is of an importance too grave to be received with vague incredulity, or met by any denial which does not satisfactorily subvert such formal testimony. If it be well founded, it is a warning to our neighbours to seek for the rising generation in their own country the character of instruction, and the beneficial influences generally associated with it, which are observed in extensive operation among the people of England; and to ourselves, that we should carefully foster this character and these influences, and immediately abandon the self-deception in which it is obvious that we are also spreading a kind of instruction which is less

* Journal of the Statistical Society of London, vol. x., p. 210.
* pp. 12—15, 19—25.

feeble only than absolute ignorance, in those rural districts, for instance, in which the ill-supported day-school is giving only the weakest verbal instruction, and those remotest of the manufacturing localities in which very feeble Sunday-schools take upon them to do the whole work of secular as well as religious instruction.

An appropriate sequel to the foregoing tables will be found in the accompanying summary, which shows in a yet narrower compass the changes in the degree of instruction evinced among those committed for trial at Assizes and Sessions during the whole eight years ending with 1847.

ABSTRACT *of the Progress of Popular Education in* Eight *Years among the Male Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Sessions, derived from a comparison of the Average Numbers in* 1837-8-9 *and* 1845-6-7, *who exhibited the undernamed degrees of Scholarship; and expressed in per Centages of the Increase or Decrease of each Class, in each County and District of England and Wales, during that period.*

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	Neither Read nor Write.	Read or Write Imperfectly.	Read and Write Well.	Superior Education.
I. *Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties.*				
I. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—				
Sussex	− 8·7	+19.9	−10·7	− ·5
Hants	− 3·6	+ 6·9	− 3·8	+ ·5
Dorset	+ 2·0	− 3·5	+ ·5	+1·0
Total—Least Instruction	− 4·3	+ 9·6	− 5·6	+ ·3
I. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—				
Kent	− 2·4	+ 2·1	+ ·3	....
Devonshire	+10·0	− 8·6	− 1·7	+ ·3
Total—Most Instruction	+ 1·7	− 2·0	+ ·2	+ ·1
Total—Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	− 1·1	+ 3·5	− 2·5	+ ·1
II. *South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties.*				
II. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the Eastern Counties:—				
Suffolk	− 6·8	+11·9	− 5·2	+ ·1
Cambridge	− 3·2	+13·0	− 9·6	− ·2
Norfolk	+ 1·3	+ 3·1	− 3·9	− ·5
Essex	− 1·9	− ·6	+ ·9	+ ·4
Huntingdon	−20·0	+25·5	− 3·9	−1·6
Total—Least Instruction	− 2·9	− 6·3	− 3·3	− ·1
II. B. Counties of Most Instruction, being the South Midland Counties:—				
Wiltshire	− 6·9	+ 7·3	− ·7	+ ·3
Oxford	− 9·6	+12·9	− 3·5	+ ·2
Berkshire	− 6·2	+ 9·4	− 3·5	+ ·3
Total—Most Instruction	− 7·3	+ 9·4	− 2·3	+ ·2
Total—South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties	− 4·4	+ 7·4	− 3·0	....

ABSTRACT *of the Progress of Popular Education in* Eight *Years among the Male Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Sessions.*—Continued.

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	Neither Read nor Write.	Read or Write Imperfectly.	Read and Write Well.	Superior Education.
III. *Metropolitan Counties; both in the highest scale of Instruction.*				
Middlesex	— ·4	+ 6·8	— 6·2	— ·2
Surrey	— 8·4	+11·4	— 2·6	— ·4
Total—Most Instruction	— 2·2	+ 7·7	— 5·3	— ·2
IV. *North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties.*				
IV. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the North Midland Counties:—				
Hereford	— ·6	+ 9·0	— 7·8	— ·6
Shropshire	— 8·5	+14·2	— 5·4	— ·3
Total—Least Instruction	— 5·1	+11·9	— 6·4	— ·4
IV. B. Counties of Most Instruction, being the North Eastern Counties:—				
Lincoln	— 1·6	+ 5·3	— 4·0	+ ·3
Northampton	— 4·1	+ 5·4	— 1·4	+ ·1
Rutland	+ 3·0	+ 9·6	—42·6	....
Total—Most Instruction	— 2·4	+ 6·2	— 3·9	+ ·1
Total—North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties	— 3·8	+ 8·8	— 4·9	— ·1
V. *South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures.*				
V. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—				
Bedfordshire	— 3·1	+ 6·0	— 2·9	....
Buckinghamshire	— 2·9	+ 1·6	+ 1·1	+ ·2
Hertfordshire	—18·7	+15·1	+ 3·4	+ ·2
Total—Least Instruction	—10·5	+10·1	+ ·3	+ ·2
V. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—				
Somersetshire	— 3·5	+ 2·8	+ ·7	....
Total—Most Instruction	— 3·5	+ 2·8	+ ·7	....
Total—South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures	— 6·6	+ 6·4	+ ·1	— ·1
VI. *Western (and chiefly Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties.*				
VI. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—				
South Wales	+ ·2	+ 4·3	— 3·7	— ·8
North Wales	— 7·1	+ 5·3	+ 3·0	—1·2
Monmouthshire	— 9·3	+10·9	— 1·8	+ ·2
Total—Least Instruction	— 4·5	+ 6·2	— 1·2	— ·5
VI. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—				
Cornwall	+ 4·5	— 5·9	+ ·6	+ ·8
Total—Most Instruction	+ 4·5	— 5·9	+ ·6	— ·8
Total—West^{n} Agricultural & Mining Counties	— 1·8	+ 2·4	— ·5	— ·1

ABSTRACT *of the Progress of Popular Education in* Eight *Years among the Male Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Sessions.*—Continued.

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	Neither Read nor Write.	Read or Write Imperfectly.	Read and Write Well.	Superior Education.
VII. *Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties.*				
VII. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—				
Westmoreland	+ 5·9	— ·1	— 4·6	—1·2
North Riding	— 8·6	+ 9·6	— ·1	— ·9
Durham	— 1·4	+ 1·5	— ·1	....
Total—Least Instruction	— 3·9	+ 5·1	— ·6	— ·6
VII. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—				
Cumberland	— 4·7	+14·7	—10·0	....
East Riding, with City and Ainsty	— 8·7	+ 9·6	— ·1	— ·8
Northumberland	— 6·6	+15·7	— 9·5	+ ·4
Total—Most Instruction	— 7·0	+13·0	— 5·8	— ·2
Total—Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	— 5·5	+ 9·3	— 3·5	— ·3
VIII. *Northern and Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties.*				
VIII. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—				
Cheshire	....	+ ·7	+ ·2	— 9·
Lancashire	— 6·9	+ 8·5	— 1·7	— 9·
West Riding	— 8·7	+ 9·7	— ·2	— 8·
Staffordshire	+ 4·8	— ·9	— 4·4	+ 5·
Worcestershire	— 1·3	+ 2·6	— 1·3	....
Total—Least Instruction	— 4·1	+ 6·1	— 1·9	— ·1
VIII. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—				
Derbyshire	— 5·8	+ 4·5	+ 1·4	— ·1
Gloucestershire	— 9·9	+ ·7	+ 8·7	+ ·5
Warwickshire	— 5·6	+ 3·8	+ 1·1	+ ·7
Leicestershire	— 4·2	+ 6·0	— 1·8	....
Nottingham	— 3·5	+ 5·7	— 2·1	— ·1
Total—Most Instruction	— 6·5	+ 3·2	+ 2·9	+ ·4
Total—North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	— 4·9	+ 5·1	— ·3	+ ·1
Total—England and Wales	— 4·2	+ 6·1	— 1·9	....

We may now proceed to examine, in so far as our data will permit, the relative quality of that smaller relative amount of delinquency

which appears to exist in the more instructed parts of the country, and ascertain whether we can hence derive a still greater encouragement to regard a people's Christian education as an efficient and available detergent from crime; or whether it can possibly prove that, in the more instructed districts, its lesser amount is counterbalanced by its more heinous quality.

The classification of crime adopted in the Criminal Returns of the Home Office is avowedly imperfect; and it is by no means easy to make one which shall be simple, and yet serve the purposes at once of administrative justice and abstract science; the latter imperfect, and the former encumbered with arbitrary classifications and designations of crime inherited from every age of our legislation and legal practice. It is our present duty, however, to make the best of the classification already in use, rather than suggest a better; and we are under great obligation, as Statists, to our fellow labourer, Samuel Redgrove, Esq., of the Home Office, for the superiority of that which he has employed ever since the year 1834, when the Criminal Returns first came under his superintendence, as compared with the rude and imperfect catalogue for the kingdom at large, and for the metropolis alone in detail, which they previously presented; whole classes of the minor offences, such as assaults, riots, &c., being arbitrarily omitted by the compiler. This classification was the subject of much debate in our Society soon after its first publication; and in a paper by Mr. Symons, which was abstracted in our proceedings, many desiderata were suggested. But the officers of our Courts necessarily refuse to make any distinctions which the Courts themselves do not; and those who compile from their data cannot change their integral character. Changes are, however, constantly taking place in these returns, not to meet the views of the man of science, but as a necessary result of even minor changes in our criminal law, which occasion a mutability in the classification of offences under the heads now employed, though these be not themselves changed, which would invalidate any work, however elaborate, if it assumed that the figures found under each head always described exhaustively the same thing, and attempted by their means its separate exhibition during a long course of years. It is only the great groups that can safely be employed for comparison between one time or place and another; and as these groups supply a sufficient basis of observations without wandering over any lengthened period, it is the averages of the two several periods of three years each, last put on record, that I have employed for the purpose of the present comparisons between one county or district and another. It is only in the case of the county of Rutland that the data are so few as to produce the occasional exaggeration of the per centages without any consistency which immediately betrays a basis of observation too limited to shadow forth a law; but this is altogether an anomalous case too unimportant to demand special provision, unless it had been by including Rutland with one of the contiguous counties, which I should have been tempted to do, but for the technical incompleteness which would thus appear through my whole work. With the present caution, I shall refrain from pointing out every case in which the figures relating to this mere wapentake, dignified with the rank of a county, are obviously untrustworthy. The like difficulty would have been experienced in the case of some

of the Welsh counties, owing to the paucity of their population, if I had not throughout the inquiry treated the whole of North Wales and South Wales respectively as single counties, because, in property and population, equal only to the average of English counties. The total number of integral divisions in the quality of counties is therefore only 42, when the Ridings of Yorkshire are not distinguished, or 44 when they are, instead of 52, as it would be if the counties of Wales were considered severally.

The following table of the total commitments during the last six years, from 1842 to 1847 inclusive, exhibits the classification now in use, and gives the data upon which the present calculations are based, with the addition of the commitments of females, in the proportion of 1 to 4, which are omitted from the succeeding analyses, for the sake of making the proper allowance for the varying ages of the population.

COMPARATIVE TABLE, *showing the Number of Persons Committed for Trial or Bailed in England and Wales, in each of the Six Years* 1842-47, *and the Offences with which the Persons stood Charged.*

OFFENCES.	1847.	1846.	1845.	1844.	1843.	1842.	Total in Six Years, 1842-47.
No. 1. *Offences against the Person.*							
Murder	72	68	65	75	85	67	432
Attempts to murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	13	21	21	17	12	4	88
Attempts to murder, unattended with bodily injuries	10	15	9	19	23	26	102
Shooting at, stabbing, wounding, &c., with intent to maim, disfigure, &c.	221	190	136	221	219	166	1,153
Manslaughter	234	190	173	209	258	191	1,255
Attempts to procure the miscarriage of women	3	4	1	6	13	5	32
Concealing the births of infants	65	78	53	87	66	49	398
Sodomy	42	68	50	69	67	38	334
Assaults, with intent to commit sodomy and other unnatural misdemeanors	55	64	51	97	77	53	397
Rape, and carnally abusing girls under the age of ten years	97	139	86	127	127	118	694
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	131	164	123	167	158	141	884
Carnally abusing girls between the age of ten and twelve years	5	5	6	8	7	2	33
Abduction	2	1	....	4	....	7	14
Bigamy	84	82	62	69	107	65	469
Child stealing	3	2	4	5	6	1	21
Assaults	672	786	797	788	742	727	4,512
Assaults on peace-officers in the execution of their duty	314	372	329	338	464	467	2,284
Total of No. 1	2,023	2,249	1,966	2,306	2,431	2,127	13,102

COMPARATIVE TABLE, *showing the Number of Persons Committed for Trial or Bailed in England and Wales, in each of the Six Years* 1842-47, *and the Offences with which the Persons stood charged.*—Continued.

OFFENCES.	1847.	1846.	1845.	1844.	1843.	1842.	Total in Six Years, 1842-47.
No. 2. *Offences against Property, committed with Violence.*							
Sacrilege	7	....	3	10	27	17	64
Burglary	444	372	412	476	812	560	3,076
Burglary, attended with violence to persons	6	6	11	5	27	20	75
Housebreaking	611	483	483	546	669	679	3,471
Breaking within the curtilage of dwelling-houses, and stealing	60	40	64	54	100	95	413
Breaking into shops, warehouses, and counting-houses, and stealing	200	165	155	200	276	251	1,247
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above offences	32	19	16	29	39	37	172
Robbery	77	116	74	78	146	106	597
Robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c.	247	252	208	291	322	330	1,650
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	15	11	9	22	37	10	104
Obtaining property by threats to accuse of unnatural crimes	3	3	1	6	1	4	18
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property with menaces	14	39	22	31	57	50	213
Stealing in dwelling-houses, persons therein being put in fear	....	....	1	3	11	2	17
Sending menacing letters to extort money	5	1	5	6	6	2	25
Piracy	11	....	7	2	....	15	35
Total of No. 2.	1,732	1,507	1,471	1,759	2,530	2,178	11,177
No. 3. *Offences against Property, committed without Violence.*							
Cattle-stealing	38	31	32	44	59	54	258
Horse-stealing	152	120	110	163	182	172	899
Sheep-stealing	283	211	215	286	403	428	1,826
Larceny, to the value of 5*l.* in dwelling-houses	218	192	179	188	204	229	1,210
Larceny, from the person	2,066	1,841	1,796	1,626	1,676	1,694	10,699
Larceny, by servants	1,856	1,573	1,501	1,329	1,434	1,550	9,243
Larceny, simple	16,524	14,143	13,794	14,777	15,977	17,220	92,435
Stealing from vessels in port, on a river, &c.	158	151	113	94	146	151	813
Stealing goods in process of manufacture	1	....	1	3	3	5	13
Stealing fixtures, trees, and shrubs growing, &c.	357	226	262	278	389	442	1,954
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	42	45	27	25	18	24	181
Embezzlement	415	381	351	354	367	408	2,276
Stealing and receiving letters stolen from the Post-Office by servants	20	15	12	11	25	22	105
Receiving stolen goods	764	592	617	657	827	907	4,364
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	677	514	496	590	588	689	3,554
Total of No. 3.	23,571	20,035	19,506	20,425	22,298	23,995	129,830

COMPARATIVE TABLE, *showing the Number of Persons Committed for Trial or Bailed in England and Wales, in each of the Six Years* 1842-47, *and the Offences with which the Persons stood charged.*—Continued.

OFFENCES.	1847.	1846.	1845.	1844.	1843.	1842.	Total in Six Years, 1842-47.
No. 4. *Malicious Offences against Property.*							
Setting fire to a dwelling-house, or shop, persons being therein	1	13	3	8	8	12	45
Setting fire to a house, warehouse, corn-stack, &c.	99	107	78	217	90	45	636
Setting fire to crops, plantations, heath, &c.	16	7	12	15	4	3	57
Attempts to commit arson, set fire to crops, &c.	9	5	9	5	3	2	33
Riot, and feloniously demolishing buildings, machinery, &c.	13	5	....	2	60	71	151
Destroying silk, woollen, linen, or cotton goods, in process of manufacture	2	2	2	1	1	3	11
Destroying hop-binds, trees, and shrubs growing &c.	3	5	2	11	18	8	47
Killing and maiming cattle	25	40	28	43	34	37	207
Sending letters threatening to burn houses, &c.	7	4	6	14	15	6	52
Other malicious offences	11	21	9	31	46	14	132
Total of No. 4.	186	209	149	347	279	201	1,371
No. 5. *Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*							
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England notes	2	1	2	2	8	12	27
Forging and uttering other forged instruments	162	125	109	151	182	139	868
Having in possession, &c., forged Bank of England notes	1	....	....	....	1	....	2
Counterfeiting the current gold and silver coin	8	15	7	9	28	26	93
Having in possession, &c., implements for coining	17	14	12	21	40	50	154
Buying and putting off counterfeit gold and silver coin	3	....	....	3	2	1	9
Uttering and having in possession ditto	332	251	308	362	407	406	2,066
Total of No. 5.	525	406	438	548	668	634	3,219

COMPARATIVE TABLE, *showing the Number of Persons Committed for Trial or Bailed in England and Wales, in each of the Six Years* 1842-47, *and the Offences with which the Persons stood charged.*—Continued.

OFFENCES.	1847.	1846.	1845.	1844.	1843.	1842.	Total in Six Years, 1842-47.
No. 6. *Other Offences not included in the above Classes.*							
High treason	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Assembling armed, &c., to aid smugglers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Assaulting and obstructing officers employed to prevent smuggling	....	2	....	1	16	6	25
Deer-stealing, and feloniously resisting deer-keepers	3	6	6	17	4	10	46
Being out armed, &c., to take game by night, taking game by night, and assaulting game-keepers	75	128	95	111	236	101	746
Taking and destroying fish in enclosed water	8	6	5	6	2	9	36
Being at large under sentence of transportation	4	5	1	3	6	2	21
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of felons	30	9	16	24	24	27	130
Perjury and subornation of perjury	33	34	27	50	65	79	288
Riot, sedition, &c.	....	....	....	2	60	962	1,024
Riot, breach of the peace, and pound-breach	373	302	363	567	543	595	2,743
Rescue, and refusing to aid peace-officers	2	11	14	13	18	12	70
Keeping disorderly houses	99	84	86	187	145	186	787
Indecently exposing the person	5	14	5	9	6	5	44
Felonies, not included in above Denominations	13	7	8	9	24	8	69
Misdemeanors, ditto	151	93	147	158	236	171	956
Total of No. 6.	796	701	773	1,157	1,385	2,174	6,986
Grand Total	28,833	25,107	24,303	26,542	29,591	31,309	165,685

Some conception of the degree of gravity attaching to the offences for which the gross number of 28,833 persons were committed in 1847 may be derived from the results of the proceedings. Fifty-one persons were sentenced to death; 46 to transportation for life, 30 for more than 15 years, 230 for 10 to 15 years, 769 from 7 to 10 years, and 1,731 for 7 years; 4 to imprisonment from 2 to 3 years, 455 from 1 to 2 years, 2,355 from 6 months to 1 year, and 15,498 not exceeding 6 months; 369 were whipped, fined, and discharged on sureties; and 4 were pardoned; making the total number of the convicted only 21,542, of whom 15,499 were imprisoned for less than 6 months, and 11,800 of these for petty larcenies. Fifteen were found insane on arraignment, and 25 acquitted as being insane. Five thousand two hundred were found not guilty on trial, 1,859 had no bill found, and 192 were not prosecuted; making a total of 7,251 acquitted. The

capital conviction was carried into effect in 8 cases; and in a ninth it was avoided only by suicide.

The preceding classification admits of a slight modification which will greatly increase its value to our present purpose. By following arbitrarily the distinction between offences against the person and offences against property, the totals under the former head are made to embrace a cloud of common assaults, which entirely obscure the numerical data relating to more serious forms of offence; while, on the other hand, the malicious offences against property, entered in the midst of those whose object is purely the desire of gain, cause the total of offences against property to involve very discordant elements. I have, therefore, although the change still leaves various minor discrepancies, brought into one group the offences which are principally the result of uncontrolled or disordered lust and revenge, by placing side by side all the offences against the person, with the exception of assaults, and all the malicious offences against property, and bringing them to common totals. This leaves in perfectly distinct relief the three great classes of crime which result from a desire of dishonest gain, in so far as they become the subject of criminal proceedings; viz., first, offences against property committed with violence; second, offences against property committed without violence; and third, forgery and offences against the currency, which might well have been included among the latter. We have then remaining the assaults, which will, in the main, arise from the ebullitions of ungoverned temper, even those upon police officers in the execution of their duty; and the class of "other offences." These, except the offences against the State, might have been grouped with one or other of the preceding classes; but they are all offences common to the people at large, and not to any special localities, except those of smuggling and poaching. The former of these offences, in the form which brings it before the higher criminal tribunals, is now of such limited extent that, after making an abstract of the few cases which occur wholly in the counties on the southern and eastern coast, I find them to be so few as to supply no data for the calculation of proportions between one place or time and another; while, of the offences against the game-laws the greater number are disposed of by summary conviction, leaving for the higher tribunals a number which, in any divisions less than the eight principal districts which I have adopted, is too small to give any trustworthy results. I have entered them, however, in like manner as I have noticed the subject of smuggling, to meet the objections which might be made to comparing the criminality of districts, in some of which whole classes of offences could not be found, though they might be common in others; for it will hence be seen within what narrow compass such objections lie; and, indeed, when it is considered how easy it is for vagrant propensities to find an object, although it may be different in one locality from that which presents itself in another, I doubt whether even the elemination of offenders of this latter class was in any degree necessary to a comparison of the criminality of different districts, though it is preserved in the accompanying tables.

Neither, in this country, is high treason a heading of any statistical value, for there has not been one commitment on such a charge during the last five years; and the only other element in this table worthy of

peculiar comment is that of the committals for riot, sedition, &c., which were of considerable number in 1839-40 and in 1841-2, but had entirely ceased for three years, until the recent commotions of continental Europe gave a temporary movement to the elements of disorder which exist in every community, and the reduction of which, by every form of Christian effort, is the great and ever pressing problem of social existence. All the remaining Miscellaneous heads of offence are of a nature to be grouped without much violence with that of assaults, as regards their moral quality; and the three cardinal groups to which we are thus brought are:—

1. Serious offences against persons and offences against property, chiefly from lust and revenge. Table VI.

2. Offences against property, with and without violence, from the desire of dishonest gain. Table VII.

3. Miscellaneous offences, as assault, riot, misdemeanor, &c., in great part from ebullitions of temper. Table VIII.

For the sake of this grouping, I have not, however, in the following tables deviated from the existing classification of the Home Office Returns, beyond making in them the distinctions requisite to it. The whole of the matter derived from them will therefore be found in the order to which the eye of the English statist has become somewhat familiar; but express tables are added for the purpose of making the new combinations which I am desirous to bring under notice. Table IX.

The mode in which I have arrived at the *calculated* average number of committals of each kind for each county; *i. e.*, the number which should be found in any population of the like ages on the average of all England and Wales, has been, first, by applying to each county, for the period of three years now under consideration, the law for its calculation in gross, shadowed forth by our former coadjutor, Mr. Rawson*, and other statists, and reduced to a mathematical expression by Mr. Neison†; and then by distributing this gross calculated crime for each county among the various classes of crime, in the proportions that the gross commitments for all England and Wales are distributed. There is a slight rudeness in this method which is the necessary result of the absence of any statement in the recent English criminal returns as to the ages of the persons committed for *each class* of crime; but I do not believe that its removal would affect the results in any mentionable degree. It is the calculated average of commitments of males during the three years 1845-6-7, which is thus brought into comparison with the average actual commitments in the same three years; and the attached per centages, *plus* or *minus*, show the difference, in every variety of combination.

The propriety of taking records of *commitments* instead of convictions as the foundation of statistical calculations in criminal matters has often been discussed, and as often decided in favour of the former, as being a better index to the number of crimes actually committed than the latter; at the same time that its character, merely as an index, being clearly recognised, it will always be borne in mind that it is the proportionate excess or deficiency of crime which we are using it to indicate, and not its positive amount which we are supposing it ex-

* Journal of the Statistical Society, vol. ii., p. 327.

† Ibid., vol. ix., p. 226.

haustively to describe. It is true that statists themselves are not always free from a sort of idolatry of arithmetic which enables them, as with an eye of faith, to see substantial facts where there are only feeble indications even in the very observations which first supplied the data; but an unskilled mind is yet more liable to such delusion, without preserving that method in its madness which makes correction possible. There is, however, a testimony to the truthfulness of the observations and to the direct connexion of these observations with some general law, which nothing can contravene, when the results are found to exhibit a sensitive consistency with each other, at various intervals of time, and under the varying but calculable influences of locality; and such testimony is conspicuous in those which are now being submitted. Not that they are exempt from trifling anomalies; but these are commonly so connected with ascertained influences as to corroborate the general result. It is always difficult, however, to determine the allowance to be made for the differing manners, habits, and police of the more polished and populous places, as compared with the more rude and remote, in which, unheeded by any public tribunal, occur petty disorders, which, in a well-policed town, would be the subject of criminal proceedings. Neither, it may be argued, is it possible, from existing data, to know how many of the persons committed in one district may be immigrants from another. But when it is considered that the great body of those whose cases are sent to assizes and sessions, instead of being summarily treated, are not mere wanderers, they must be regarded as forming essentially a part of the community in which they are found.

To meet these difficulties in some degree, a supplementary table is supplied, in which the general body of commitments is disembarrassed from the more numerous but less grave offences classed under the heads of larceny, larceny by servants, assaults, assaults on police officers in the execution of their duty, riot, and breach of the peace. Under these heads are comprised nearly two-thirds of the total number of male commitments on the average of 1845-6-7 (12,912 out of 20,698); and after their elimination, as comprising the classes of observed offences most liable to influence by differences of police, and of exposure to the tide of vagrancy, the remaining 7,786 (representing thrice the number of observations, because an average of three years) will afford, perhaps, a safer basis for estimating the relative criminality of different districts than any that has yet been offered.

To this I have added a few columns, showing the relative progress of population and crime in each county and district for the thirty years preceding the date of the earliest of the materials which I am now using. The publication of the Eighth Annual Report of the Registrar-General, too, since I commenced this paper, supplying, as it does, returns of both bastardy and improvident marriages for 1845, has permitted me, in corroboration, rather than in supersedence of my former facts, to make separate and combined abstracts of them in the same table; which, with the columns showing the proportions of ignorance, on the one hand, and of persons of independent means, on the other, in each locality, thus presents a more valuable body of evidence to the relative moral condition of different parts of the kingdom than has yet been brought within the same compass. (Table X.)

Prefixed to these several statements will be found a set of Tables (III., IV., and V.), containing abstracts of the results of the detailed tables, as well those formerly adduced as those now submitted. These results are given for each of the eight districts into which the kingdom has been divided for our present purpose; and, separately, for the more as compared with the less instructed districts and the more as compared with the less instructed groups of counties in each. These abstracts, again, are prefaced by a summary table (II.), giving the whole numbers, calculated and actual, and the per centages above and below the average of the kingdom, in every element of investigation, for each of the four great groups into which the counties of England and Wales may be arranged by taking the most and the least instructed counties of the most and least instructed districts respectively; while the results of this, again, merely in per centages above and below the average, are abstracted in Table I., in which they are thrown into every possible combination, for purposes of comparison with the per centage of difference which they exhibit in favour of, or against, the counties of more and less instruction.

A set of shaded maps accompanies these tables, to illustrate the most important branches of the investigation, and I have endeavoured to supply the deficiency which H. R. H. Prince Albert was pleased to point out, of the want of more illustrations of this kind for the subjects regarded as indices to moral *causes* or *influences*, by adding the three first of the series. It had scarcely been realized to my mind, indeed, that it was as important and as easy to represent the negative evidence against influences popularly supposed to be all-powerful, as to picture forth the positive coincidences which I was anxious to demonstrate. In regard to any statistical investigation of such influences, it has to be observed with regret that existing statistical evidence to the moral and industrial organization of society is both limited and imperfect. That which is here pictured forth is all that appeared to be of value in the most recent records; and the predominant force of the influences connected with the education test, as compared with those revealed by the others, has caused me to give to that test a constant regard throughout the investigation, in contact with the classification by the nature and organization of the industry of each district which I have been enabled rudely to effect. Although the prominence thus given to the subject of education is due to it as the most promising material of hypotheses to be newly tried by every possible combination of facts, yet a watchful regard to the influences connected with the other indices which have been rendered available, will be found to supply many instructive suggestions.

It was obvious that the double analysis of the criminal returns by the class and locality of the commitments, would be greatly enhanced in value by introducing the element of *time* also. And to this end I have made the like but a separate classification and distribution, side by side, of the commitment of males in 1842-3-4 and of those in 1845-6-7; deducing from a comparison of the numbers a per centage of increase or diminution in each class and locality during an interval of three years. Whether these were *good* or *bad* "times" is the first question which suggests itself to every man of business; and our Vice-President, Mr. Tooke, has taught us how important a part of a nation's

history is a history of prices. A reference to his pages shows at once that it was not until after the harvest of 1842 that we began to feel the first great and permanent decline in the prices of corn since the close of the years of remarkable abundance which terminated with 1837; nor was it until after the potato harvest of 1846 that the prices of grain again attained to any remarkable elevation. The price of wheat then gradually doubled, but experienced a sudden fall towards Midsummer, under excessive imports of sunshine, which elude all legislative vigilance, and are induced by no human bounty. Since this period, they have never attained any distressing elevation. The interval under observation, therefore, was one of increasing prosperity, or, at all events, of increasing employment, and it is very gatifying to observe the general result in a decline of 13·2 per cent. in the total number of commitments; rising to 22·9 per cent. in the great central and northern manufacturing and mining districts; 24·4 and 27·6 in the districts of England immediately contiguous to it; and 19·4 per cent. even in the South Midland Agricultural Districts, with domestic manufactures, which seldom have a good feature to exhibit. The decline was much less in every district less influenced by manufactures or their contiguity; while in the Metropolis, and in the Metropolis only, there was, during the same interval, a positive increase of 14·2 per cent., with the effect of elevating its relative position in the bad scale of crime no less than 38·4 per cent., as compared with its position three years earlier. The relative position of every other district not similarly influenced by augmented employment in the manufacturing regions, is also raised, in the latter period, in like manner; the Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties to the extent of 10·3 per cent.; the Western Agricultural and Mining Counties 3·7 per cent.; and the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties 1·9 per cent. In no case, however, does this arise from a positive increase in the number of committals, except in the Metropolitan district; and various indications induce me to believe that the metropolis is the last to feel a time of depression in the national industry, and the last to recover from it.

The detection of these systematic fluctuations in the amount and distribution of commitments within so limited a period, necessarily suggested a rapid glance at the past, contained in the following table, which represents the progress of the criminal commitments for the preceding thirty years as well as the last six, distinguishing from the general body those classes of commitments which may be supposed most liable to influence by changes in the police, and by fluctuations of employment, and comparing the results with the contemporary prices of wheat. The later columns of this table show an immediate connexion, throughout the period from 1810 to 1847, between the price of food and the amount of commitments, every access to the former being followed by an excess in the latter, but unhappily without concomitant reduction when the price of grain declines Not that the reduction which actually does occur can escape observation, but it is for a shorter period and within narrower limits; insomuch, that, although the average price of grain in 1847 was only the same as in 1815, the total amount of commitments was nearly quadruple the number in that year.

TABLE *showing the Progress of Criminal Commitments from* 1810 *to* 1847 *inclusive, distinguishing the Commitments for the more numerous though Minor Offences of Larceny and Assault, and comparing the whole with the Progress of the Prices of Wheat during the same period.*

Years.	Commitments for all Offences except Simple Larceny, Assaults, Riot, &c.	Commitments for Simple Larceny and Larceny by Servants.	Proportion per Cent. of Commitments for Larceny to the general body of Commitments.	Commitments for Assaults, Assaults on Police Officers, Riot, and Breach of the Peace*.	Proportion per Cent. of the Commitments for Assault, &c., to the general body of Commitments.	Total Commitments recorded in the Criminal Returns.	Increase or Decrease per Cent. of Commitments in each year on the former.	Average Price of Wheat per Quarter†.	Increase or Decrease per Cent. in Price of Wheat in each year on the former.	Contemporary Events.
								s. *d.*		
1810	1,616	3,530	218·4	....	....	5,146	....	106 2	+11·3	
1811	1,648	3,689	223·8	....	....	5,337	+ 3·7	94 6	−11·1	
1812	2,213	4,363	197·1	....	....	6,576	+23 2	125 5	+32·8	
1813	2,541	4,623	181·9	....	....	7,164	+ 8·9	108 9	−13·4	
1814	2,131	4,259	199·8	....	....	6,390	−10·8	74 0	−31·7	
1815	2,409	5,409	224·5	....	....	7,818	+22·3	64 4	−13·3	Return home o
1816	2,968	6,123	206·3	....	....	9,091	+16·3	75 10	+17·5	Troops.
1817	4,536	9,396	207·1	....	....	13,932	+53·2	94 9	+25·1	
1818	4,264	9,303	218·2	....	....	13,567	− 2·6	84 1	−10·9	
1819	4,601	9,653	209·8	....	....	14,254	+ 5·1	73 0	−13·1	Manchester Riots
1820	4,550	9,160	201·3	....	....	13,710	− 3·8	67 11	− 7·6	
1821	4,390	8,725	198·7	....	....	13,115	− 4·3	56 2	−16·8	
1822	3,796	8,445	222·5	....	....	12,241	− 6·7	44 7	−21·0	
1823	3,786	8,477	223·9	....	....	12,263	+ ·2	53 5	+20·1	
1824	4,144	9,554	230·8	....	....	13,698	+11·7	64 0	+20·3	
1825	4,350	10,087	231·9	....	....	14,437	+ 5·4	68 7	+ 6·7	Commercial Panic
1826	5,042	11,122	220·6	....	....	16,164	+11·9	58 9	−14·5	
1827	5,907	12,014	203·4	....	....	17,921	+10·9	56 9	− 3·4	
1828	5,575	10,989	197·1	....	....	16,564	− 7·6	60 5	+ 6·8	
1829	6,047	12,628	208·8	....	....	18,675	+12·7	66 3	+ 9·8	
1830	6,076	12,031	198·0	....	....	18,107	− 3·0	64 3	− 3·0	
1831	7,529	12,118	161·0	....	....	19,647	+ 8·5	66 4	+ 3·2	
1832	7,364	13,465	182·8	....	....	20,829	+ 6·0	58 8	−11·8	Reform Act.
1833	7,158	12,914	180·4	....	....	20,072	− 3·6	52 11	−10·1	
1834	7,397	12,717	171·9	2,337	31·6	22,451	+11·8	46 2	−12·1	
1835	6,750	11,905	176·4	2,076	30·8	20,731	− 7·6	39 4	−15·0	
1836	6,699	12,584	187·8	1,701	25·4	20,984	+ 1·2	48 9	+23·5	
1837	7,335	14,770	201·4	1,507	20·5	23,612	+12·5	55 10	+14·5	
1838	7,320	14,317	195·6	1,457	19·9	23,094	− 2·2	64 4	+15·8	
1839	7,529	15,166	201·4	1,748	23·2	24,443	+ 5·8	70 6	+ 9·5	
1840	8,662	17,018	196·5	1,507	17·4	27,187	+11·2	66 4	− 5·8	
1841	8,652	17,346	200·5	1,762	20·4	27,760	+ 2·1	64 4	− 3·0	
1842	10,750	18,770	174·6	1,789	16·6	31,309	+12·8	57 3	−10·9	General turn-ou
1843	10,431	17,411	166·9	1,749	16·8	29,591	− 5·5	50 1	−12·4	of Manufactu
1844	8,743	16,106	184·2	1,693	19·3	26,542	−10·3	51 3	+ 2·1	ing Labourers.
1845	7,519	15,295	203·4	1,489	19·8	24,303	− 8·4	50 10	− 1·4	
1846	7,931	15,716	198·1	1,460	18·4	25,107	+ 3·3	54 8	+ 7·7	
1847	9,094	18,380	202·1	1,359	14·9	28,833	+15·0	69 9	+27·7	Irish Seditions.

* This class of offences was never brought to account in the Criminal Returns published by th Home Office previous to 1834, when it is seen to produce an anomalous increase of crime, the onl one, besides that on the return of the army, which is unaccompanied or unpreceded by an increas in the prices of food.

† The prices of wheat are per Winchester bushel, down to 1819, and per Imperial bushel fro that period forward.

Nor is any relief from this painful fact to be obtained by turning to the first column, from which the most numerous of the minor forms of offence are eliminated. The proportionate excess at the later period is here seen to be precisely the same. Nor does the proportion of the minor offences against persons and property to the general body of commitments (averaging about 200 per cent.) vary so consistently with the variations in the total amount of commitments as might have been anticipated; whence it would appear that fluctuations in the supply of food, and with it, sooner or later, of employment and profit, act upon the social constitution generally, and deprave or embitter its moral tone throughout, to an extent from which it has not the elasticity to recover before the attack, in the course of nature, is renewed. It is worthy of remark, too, that there is an obvious tendency, in the aggravated uneasiness of the periods of depression to find some general cause in the constitution of society for the various forms of unhappiness by which it is assailed; sometimes, perhaps, to the destruction of an arrangement already condemned by sound judgment, but always with a blindness of passion which it must sometimes prove difficult either to guide, to humour, or to resist. *Steadiness* in the price of food, in credit, and in employment, is obviously, therefore, one of the first desiderata for the moral welfare of modern society, more, perhaps, than the positive range of any of them; for the only cases in which there appears to be an augmentation in the amount of crime unpreceded or unaccompanied by a rise in the price of food, is in 1815, on the return of the army and the disbanding of the troops, and in 1834, when it arose fictitiously from the "assaults," &c., which had theretofore been arbitrarily omitted, being now for the first time included in the returns.

The columns in which this latter class of offences is separately entered, do, at least, afford some satisfaction, in the testimony which they bear to its steady decline, under the operation of improved police and softened manners; insomuch that the positive number of commitments under it in 1847 was little more than half what it was in 1834, and its proportion to the general body of commitments less than half what it then was. It is the positive decline of this class of commitments, therefore, which has contributed largely to the relative decline in the total commitments in 1843, 1844, and 1845, observed to take place with a constancy and to a degree which was before unknown in our criminal records. But this very insight into its nature will warn us that it is only temporary. In the two main streams of commitments the ebb is only of the partial and temporary kind which we have described, and the flow, perceptible in 1846, has since rushed onward with its accustomed force. From the following tables will be gathered the *character* of much of the *excess* of commitments in bad times, from which it will appear that they result rather from idle habits, acquired in an atmosphere of rude discontent, than from the pressure of actual want, which is so largely relieved by our institutions of public and private charity.

Recognising, then, the disastrous moral effects of this reeling in the edifice of industry, what are we to conclude from the augmented leaven of crime and burthen of criminals which it entails upon society at every assault of the seasons? Is it that the social fabric is yielding, or merely,

that, by our maladministration, we convert the weak, who become bad at such periods, into a class of permanent and professional delinquents, from whom we are not freed by their vices, by the hulks, by transportation, or by the gallows, before we undertake the education of a new accession of recruits for the same wretched disservice? These questions will be answered with vehement readiness, though not with exact accord, by those who imagine that they see intuitively through the labyrinth of social influences; but our presumptions do not extend beyond legitimate hypotheses, to be answered "yea" or "nay," by further observation and analysis; and these I would now push into a comparison of the several counties and districts, in reference to the relative progress of population and commitments in each, during thirty years, from 1811 to 1841, or rather from 1810-11-12 to 1840-1-2; for three years are taken to give a securer basis to the results. This comparison will be found in detail in the concluding columns of Table X., a glance at which will show an universal increase in the number of commitments over that of the population in this period, in the proportion of 376·0 to 56·5, so that, after making allowance for the increase of the population, the annual commitments have increased no less than 319 per cent., or, in other words, have trebled, while the population has scarcely more than half doubled; being an increase in crime six times faster than in population. In the following comparisons it will be most convenient to use simply the figures which betoken this increase, after reckoning for the increase of the population.

It would scarcely have been anticipated that the increase of commitments in Middlesex in these thirty years would prove to be little more than one-sixth as great as the general increase, or 63·4 per cent., instead of 319·5; and so far as the influence of the metropolis extends, the proportionate increase is obviously lowered by it; the increase in Surrey being only 189·5, Kent, 253·9, Herts, 261·5, and Essex, 309·0, while the increase in the next adjoining county of Sussex has been 489·1, Buckingham 534·1, and Bedford 669·0. In the metropolis and its neighbourhood, therefore, influences antagonistic to active delinquency have been in more vigorous operation than in any other part of the kingdom; and the most obvious are improved *education* and improved *police*. These influences have been so powerful that there would probably have been no increase in the proportion of commitments in the metropolis, but for the six-fold deterioration observed in the country generally, which must supply an augmented number of trained delinquents for their final career in the metropolis. I am inclined, indeed, to attribute a high degree of influence to improved police, the effect of which is relatively visible elsewhere. Next to the two metropolitan counties, in which jointly the increase has been 79·6 per cent., the progress of commitments has been least excessive in the Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties (299·1 per cent., with much higher figures for Sussex and Dorset) and in the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties (373·1 per cent.), with great excess in the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Oxford, and Wilts, all of which are, in great part, counties in a low condition industrially, except Huntingdon, which is also much under the average in the *positive* amount of its crime. Next to these, in the descending scale, come the North Midland Agricultural Counties

(397·1 per cent., with a peculiar excess in Salop, Northampton, and Rutland); then, the Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties (428·2 per cent., with peculiar excess in Westmoreland, and the North and East Riding of York); and next the Great Northern and Midland Manufacturing and Mining Counties, with their 5½ millions of inhabitants (459·4 per cent), with peculiar excess in Cheshire, the West Riding of York, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, and Leicestershire. In the midst of all this, it is remarkable that Lancashire, which doubled its population in these thirty years, while the whole central manufacturing region shows an increase of only 74 per cent., nevertheless exhibits an increase of crime in the proportion of only one half of that presented by its neighbours of the West Riding, Cheshire, and Staffordshire, or 352·5, compared with 630·4, 680 7, and 657·0; a result which I can attribute only to the comparatively better police of its towns, and to that which has already been pointed out as gradually looming into a recognised fact, viz., that the population engaged in all the various departments of a factory system are, as a whole, less disorderly than those scattered about the country in a sort of industrial gipseydom, practically dissociated from their employers and from every person of a better class. Nottinghamshire is still more under the average of increase than Lancashire (251·0), and Warwickshire is likewise under it (394·4).

A manufacturing district which shows a yet higher rate of increase is that, however, in which the manufactures are carried on amidst agricultural operations in the habitations of the poor, viz., the South Midland Agricultural District with Domestic Manufactures, in which it is 481·9, with peculiar excess in Bedfordshire (669·0), Buckinghamshire (534·1), and Somersetshire (550·1). But the highest rate of all is that exhibited by the Western Celtic Mining and Agricultural Districts (718·9), and, above all, in Monmouthshire (1,365·6), and South Wales (714·7); while North Wales (567·9) and Cornwall (576·7) are also high.

We thus see that the greatest excess of increase is not amidst the most concentrated masses of the population, whether in the north or the south of England, but greatest in the remotest, most ignorant, and most depressed of the agricultural, as in the remotest and most neglected of the manufacturing and mining populations, furthest removed from every civilizing influence, and even from the check of improved police. These terms, however, scarcely apply to the East and North Riding and to Westmoreland, which, in this respect, as in bastardy returns, exhibit an excess which ill accords with their relative superiority of instruction.

In the case of the whole kingdom, however, and especially of the districts above pointed out, it would appear that a rapid progress in material civilization, without a proportionate moral advancement, has thrown new and more frequent incentives to disorder among the people at large, which produce their worst effects on the recoil of each wave of industrial prosperity, amidst those classes whose moral ties to the existing framework of society are feeblest and least felt or understood, and to many of whom socialism or any other destructive theory would appear as consistent with their well-being, as the most cherished axioms of political science, or even the words of Christian truth itself.

It is to such populations that we must especially turn our regards, whether they be found stagnating in some Buckinghamshire village, or congregated amidst the cinder-heaps of South Staffordshire, or dispersed among the moors of Yorkshire, or breathing fever on the banks of the Medlock, or following Frost to the siege of Newport. It is not a question of letting "well" alone in their case, for it is "evil" that is marching upon us from among them with gigantic strides. Improved or invigorated institutions of education, police, providence, and sanatory administration, are essential to incorporate them into a healthy social fabric; and these, it is true, require, for their erection and useful maintenance, the local exertions of Christian men, under the favourable regard of a devoted ministry, without which each effort of the State may prove but a lever without a fulcrum, but once in being, their united operation would prove in itself to be a work of education, supplemental to that sounder course of Christian training which it now appears to be the steady aim of the Government to provide for the population at large.

Still, I am inclined to hope that some portion of the growing evil arises from maladministration, because, grievous as such a thought may be, it gives promise of a remedy for some portion of it within yet easier reach than we have heretofore supposed. Whatever may be the defects of our existing prison discipline, and the incertitude of the views combined with magnitude of expense which obstruct its improvement, it is worthy of grave consideration whether some of the 20,000 persons annually sent to assizes and sessions for the pettiest forms of offence might not, with great profit to the community, be withheld, by an alteration in our tribunals, from the schooling to deeper crime which they obtain while confined before trial. If there be a wholesome prejudice against extending the power of the individual magistrate, still, as I have before stated, there can be no valid reason why the jury in a modified form should not be introduced into the police-court and the petty-sessions, so as to dispose of *one-half* of the present criminal business summarily*. Under the superintendence of the Home Office, to which proper returns ought to be made at very brief intervals, such a summary mode of procedure would be far more conducive to the ends of justice than the existing system, under which the difficulties in the way of bringing all the parties and all the evidence to a second trial is merely a large premium of chances for escape, which weighs very largely with the cunning improvidence of the poor creatures who see it before them. It is a system resembling that of the small debt courts which I would recommend, in which a small jury or a few assessors to the magistrate, serving for the day, might enable him to dispose of at least half the cases which are now sent to the quarter sessions. And in this manner the police courts and courts of petty sessions, whose daily influence upon the thoughts, feelings, and manners of the population is incalculable, would at once gain the support of a higher public opinion, which they amply merit, and the assistance of men of middle-class intelligence, well qualified to judge of such cases as it is suggested to leave to them.

(*To be concluded in the next Number.*)

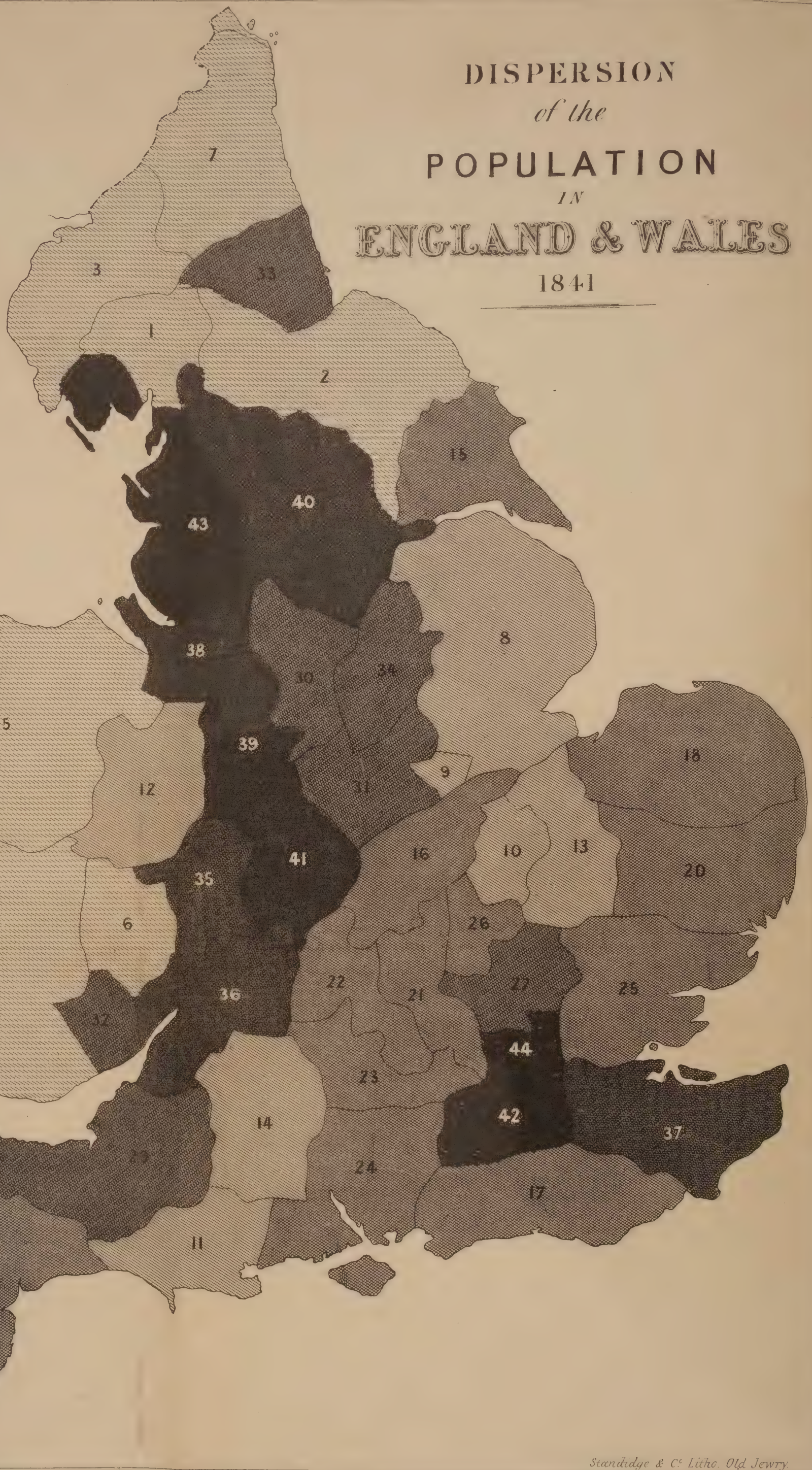
* Journal of the Statistical Society, vol. ix., p. 309.

DISPERSION *of the* POPULATION *IN* ENGLAND & WALES 1841

Scale of Tints.

Shewing the proportion of inhabitants to 100 acres, below (—) and above (+) the average of all England & Wales

- *— 50 Per Cent & more*
- *— 30 to 50*
- *— 10 to 30*
- *— and + less than 10*
- *+ 10 to 30*
- *+ 30 to 70*
- *+ 179 & more*



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I.

DISPERSION OF THE POPULATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES: 1841.

*** In all the Maps it will be observed that the *darker* tints and the *lower* numbers are appropriated to the *unfavourable* end of the scale, whether of influences or results.

Counties in their Alphabetical Order.	Number of Inhabitants to 100 Statute Acres.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.	Counties in the order of their per Centages above and below the Average.	Number of Inhabitants to 100 Statute Acres.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.
19. Bedford	36·4	− 15·3	1. Westmoreland	11·6	− 73·0
22. Berks	33·5	− 22·1	2. York, North Riding	15·5	− 63·9
24. Bucks	33·0	− 23·2	3. Cumberland	18·3	− 57·4
32. Cambridge	28·1	− 34·6	4. South Wales	19·0	− 55·8
7. Chester	58·8	+ 36·7	5. North Wales	19·4	− 54·9
17. Cornwall	39·8	− 7·4	6. Hereford	20·6	− 52·1
42. Cumberland	18·3	− 57·4	7. Northumberland	20·9	− 51·4
15. Derby	41·4	− 3·7	8. Lincoln	21·7	− 49·5
26. Devon	32·2	− 25·1	9. Rutland	22·3	− 48·1
34. Dorset	27·2	− 36·7	10. Huntingdon	24·6	− 42·8
12. Durham	46·2	+ 7·4	11. Dorset	27·2	− 36·7
20. Essex	35·2	− 18·1	12. Salop	27·8	− 35·3
9. Gloucester	53·6	+ 24·6	13. Cambridge	28·1	− 34·6
39. Hereford	20·6	− 52·1	14. Wilts	29·6	− 31·1
18. Herts	39·0	− 9·3	15. York, East Riding	30·5	− 29·1
35. Hunts	24·6	− 42·8	16. Northampton	30·6	− 28·8
8. Kent	55·0	+ 27·9	17. Sussex	31·9	− 25·8
2. Lancaster	147·5	+ 243·0	18. Norfolk	31·9	− 25·8
14. Leicester	41·9	− 2·6	19. Devon	32·2	− 25·1
37. Lincoln	21·7	− 49·5	20. Suffolk	32·5	− 24·4
1. Middlesex	873·6	+ 1931·6	21. Buckingham	33·0	− 23·2
13. Monmouth	42·3	− 1·6	22. Oxford	33·4	− 22·3
27. Norfolk	31·9	− 25·8	23. Berks	33·5	− 22·1
29. Northampton	30·6	− 28·8	24. Southampton	34·1	− 20·7
38. Northumberland	20·9	− 51·4	25. Essex	35·2	− 18·1
11. Nottingham	46·7	+ 8·6	26. Bedford	36·4	− 15·3
23. Oxford	33·4	− 22·3	27. Herts	39·0	− 9·3
36. Rutland	22·3	− 48·1	28. Cornwall	39·8	− 7·4
33. Salop	27·8	− 35·3	29. Somerset	41·4	− 3·7
16. Somerset	41·4	− 3·7	30. Derby	41·4	− 3·7
21. Southampton	34·1	− 20·7	31. Leicester	41·9	− 2·6
6. Stafford	67·4	+ 56·7	32. Monmouth	42·3	− 1·6
25. Suffolk	32·5	− 24·4	33. Durham	46·2	+ 7·6
3. Surrey	120·0	+ 179·0	34. Nottingham	46·7	+ 8·6
28. Sussex	31·9	− 25·8	35. Worcester	50·4	+ 17·2
4. Warwick	70·0	+ 62·8	36. Gloucester	53·6	+ 24·6
44. Westmoreland	11·6	− 73·0	37. Kent	55·0	+ 27·9
31. Wilts	29 6	− 31·1	38. Chester	58·8	+ 36·7
10. Worcester	50·4	+ 17·2	39. Stafford	67·4	+ 56·7
30. York, East Riding	30·5	− 29·1	40. York, West Riding	70·0	+ 62·8
43. ,, North Riding	15·5	− 63·9	41. Warwick	70·0	+ 62·8
5. ,, West Riding	70·0	+ 62·8	42. Surrey	120·0	+ 179·0
40. North Wales	19·4	− 54·9	43. Lancaster	147·5	+ 243·0
41. South Wales	19·0	− 55·8	44. Middlesex	873·6	+ 1931·6

II.

REAL PROPERTY, 1842, IN PROPORTION TO THE POPULATION, 1841: ENGLAND AND WALES.

*** In all the Maps it will be observed that the *darker* tints and the *lower* numbers are appropriated to the *unfavourable* end of the scale, whether of influences or results.

Counties in their Alphabetical Order.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.	Counties in the order of their per Centages above and below the Average.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.
32. Bedford	−11·12	1. Lincoln	+56·87
13. Berkshire	+11·30	2. Rutland	+36·62
23. Buckingham	− 1·60	3. Middlesex	+33·41
7. Cambridge	+24·27	4. Hereford	+31·10
34. Chester	−11·45	5. Somerset	+27·21
42. Cornwall	−26·48	6. Huntingdon	+27·19
27. Cumberland	− 5·21	7. Cambridge	+24·27
28. Derby	− 6·08	8. Leicester	+18·00
30. Devon	−10·01	9. Oxford	+17·60
38. Dorset	−13·24	10. Northampton	+16·51
26. Durham	− 4·58	11. Salop	+14·41
18. Essex	+ 4·02	12. Northumberland	+14·25
31. Gloucester	−10·85	13. Berks	+11·30
4. Hereford	+31·10	14. Westmoreland	+ 9·84
22. Herts	+ 0·21	15. Warwick	+ 9·11
6. Hunts	+27·19	16. Worcester	+ 5·87
24. Kent	− 1·69	17. Norfolk	+ 4·55
39. Lancaster	−13·74	18. Essex	+ 4·02
8. Leicester	+18·00	19. Sussex	+ 3·27
1. Lincoln	+56·87	20. Wilts	+ 2·08
3. Middlesex	+33·41	21. Suffolk	+ 1·07
41. Monmouth	−18·44	22. Hertford	+ 0·21
17. Norfolk	+ 4·55	23. Buckingham	− 1·60
10. Northampton	+16·51	24. Kent	− 1·69
12. Northumberland	+14·25	25. Southampton	− 2·87
40. Nottingham	−15·26	26. Durham	− 4·58
9. Oxford	+17·60	27. Cumberland	− 5·21
2. Rutland	+36·62	28. Derby	− 6·08
11. Salop	+14·41	29. Surrey	− 6·49
5. Somerset	+27·21	30. Devon	−10·01
25. Southampton	− 2·87	31. Gloucester	−10·85
33. Stafford	−11·33	32. Bedford	−11·12
21. Suffolk	+ 1·07	33. Stafford	−11·33
29. Surrey	− 6·49	34. Chester	−11·45
19. Sussex	+ 3·27	35. York, West Riding	−12·69
15. Warwick	+ 9·11	36. ,, East Riding	−12·69
14. Westmoreland	+ 9·84	37. ,, North Riding	−12·69
20. Wilts	+ 2·08	38. Dorset	−13·24
16. Worcester	+ 5·87	39. Lancaster	−13·74
35. York, East Riding	−12·69	40. Nottingham	−15·26
36. ,, North Riding	−12·69	41. Monmouth	−18·44
37. ,, West Riding	−12·69	42. Cornwall	−26·48
43. North Wales	−27·17	43. North Wales	−27·17
44. South Wales	−31·32	44. South Wales	−31·32

REAL PROPERTY,

in proportion to the Population in 1841,

assessed to the

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX,

IN

ENGLAND & WALES,

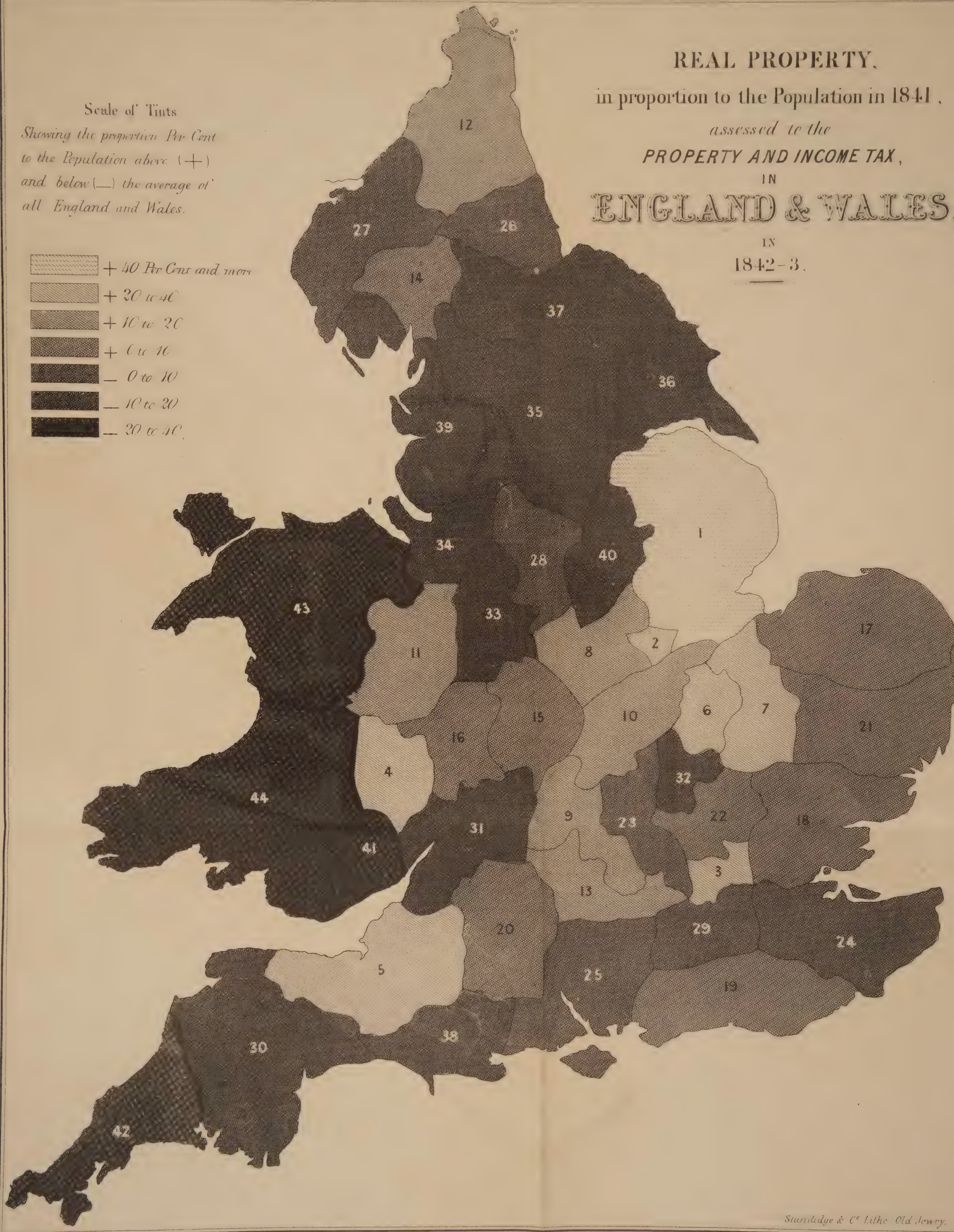
IN

1842-3.

Scale of Tints

Showing the proportion Per Cent to the Population above (+) and below (—) the average of all England and Wales.

- + 40 Per Cent and more
- + 20 to 40
- + 10 to 20
- + 0 to 10
- — 0 to 10
- — 10 to 20
- — 20 to 40



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PERSONS OF INDEPENDENT MEANS

in proportion to the Population:

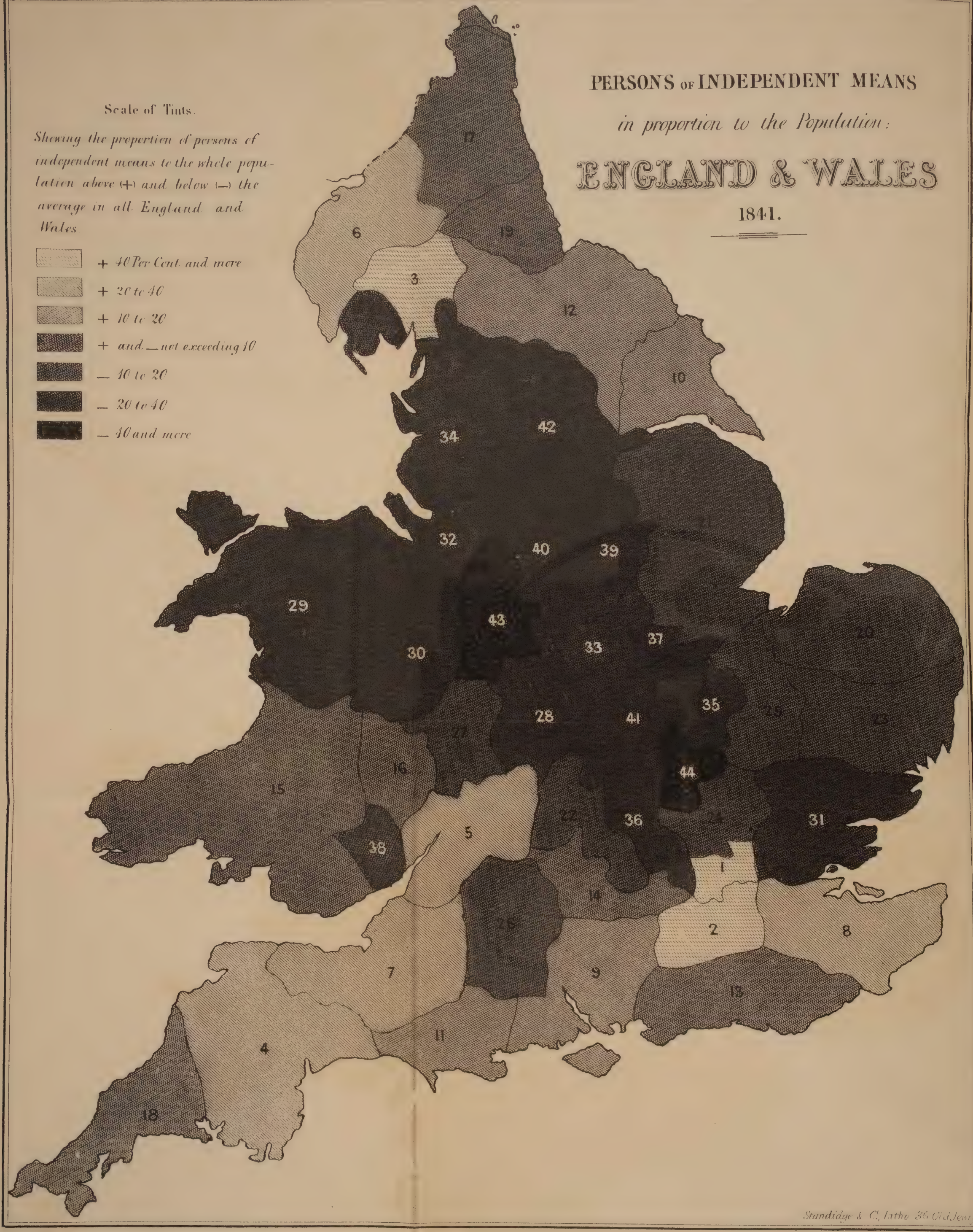
ENGLAND & WALES

1841.

Scale of Tints.

Shewing the proportion of persons of independent means to the whole population above (+) and below (—) the average in all England and Wales

- \+ 40 Per Cent and more
- \+ 20 to 40
- \+ 10 to 20
- \+ and — not exceeding 10
- — 10 to 20
- — 20 to 40
- — 40 and more



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III.

PERSONS OF INDEPENDENT MEANS, IN PROPORTION TO THE POPULATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES: 1841.

*** In all the Maps it will be observed that the *darker* tints and the *lower* numbers are appropriated to the *unfavourable* end of the scale, whether of influences or results.

Counties in their Alphabetical Order.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.	Counties in the order of their per Centages above and below the Average.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.
44. Bedford	− 43·1	1. Middlesex	+ 72·7
14. Berks	+ 5·7	2. Surrey	+ 50·1
36. Bucks	− 29·5	3. Westmoreland	+ 43·7
25. Cambridge	− 17·0	4. Devon	+ 36·0
32. Chester	− 23·8	5. Gloucester	+ 32·3
18. Cornwall	− 5·1	6. Cumberland	+ 32·1
6. Cumberland	+ 32·1	7. Somerset	+ 21·9
40. Derby	− 31·9	8. Kent	+ 21·1
4. Devon	+ 36·0	9. Southampton	+ 18·1
11. Dorset	+ 13·9	10. York, East Riding	+ 16·7
19. Durham	− 9·4	11. Dorset	+ 13·9
31. Essex	− 23·4	12. York, North Riding	+ 11·6
5. Gloucester	+ 32·3	13. Sussex	+ 6·1
16. Hereford	+ 2·6	14. Berks	+ 5·7
24. Herts	− 16·1	15. South Wales	+ 4·9
35. Hunts	− 29·5	16. Hereford	+ 2·6
8. Kent	+ 21·1	17. Northumberland	− 2·0
34. Lancaster	− 28·9	18. Cornwall	− 5·1
33. Leicester	− 27·7	19. Durham	− 9·4
21. Lincoln	− 10·5	20. Norfolk	− 10·4
1. Middlesex	+ 72·7	21. Lincoln	− 10·5
38. Monmouth	− 30·4	22. Oxford	− 14·9
20. Norfolk	− 10·4	23. Suffolk	− 15·1
41. Northampton	− 32·2	24. Hertford	− 16·1
17. Northumberland	− 2·0	25. Cambridge	− 17·0
39. Nottingham	− 31·2	26. Wilts	− 17·3
22. Oxford	− 14·9	27. Worcester	− 20·0
37. Rutland	− 30·3	28. Warwick	− 20·3
30. Salop	− 20·7	29. North Wales	− 20·7
7. Somerset	+ 21·9	30. Salop	− 20·7
9. Southampton	+ 18·1	31. Essex	− 23·4
43. Stafford	− 42·9	32. Chester	− 23·8
23. Suffolk	− 15·1	33. Leicester	− 27·7
2. Surrey	+ 50·1	34. Lancaster	− 28·9
13. Sussex	+ 6·1	35. Huntingdon	− 29·5
28. Warwick	− 20·3	36. Buckingham	− 29·5
3. Westmoreland	+ 43·7	37. Rutland	− 30·3
26. Wilts	− 17·3	38. Monmouth	− 30·4
27. Worcester	− 20·0	39. Nottingham	− 31·2
10. York, East Riding	+ 16·7	40. Derby	− 31·9
12. ,, North Riding	+ 11·6	41. Northampton	− 32·2
42. ,, West Riding	− 33·4	42. York, West Riding	− 33·4
29. North Wales	− 20·7	43. Stafford	− 42·9
15. South Wales	+ 4·9	44. Bedford	− 43·1

IV.

IGNORANCE, AS INDICATED BY THE MEN'S SIGNATURES BY MARKS IN THE MARRIAGE REGISTERS IN ENGLAND AND WALES: 1844.

*** In all the Maps it will be observed that the *darker* tints and the *lower* numbers are appropriated to the *unfavourable* end of the scale, whether of influences or results.

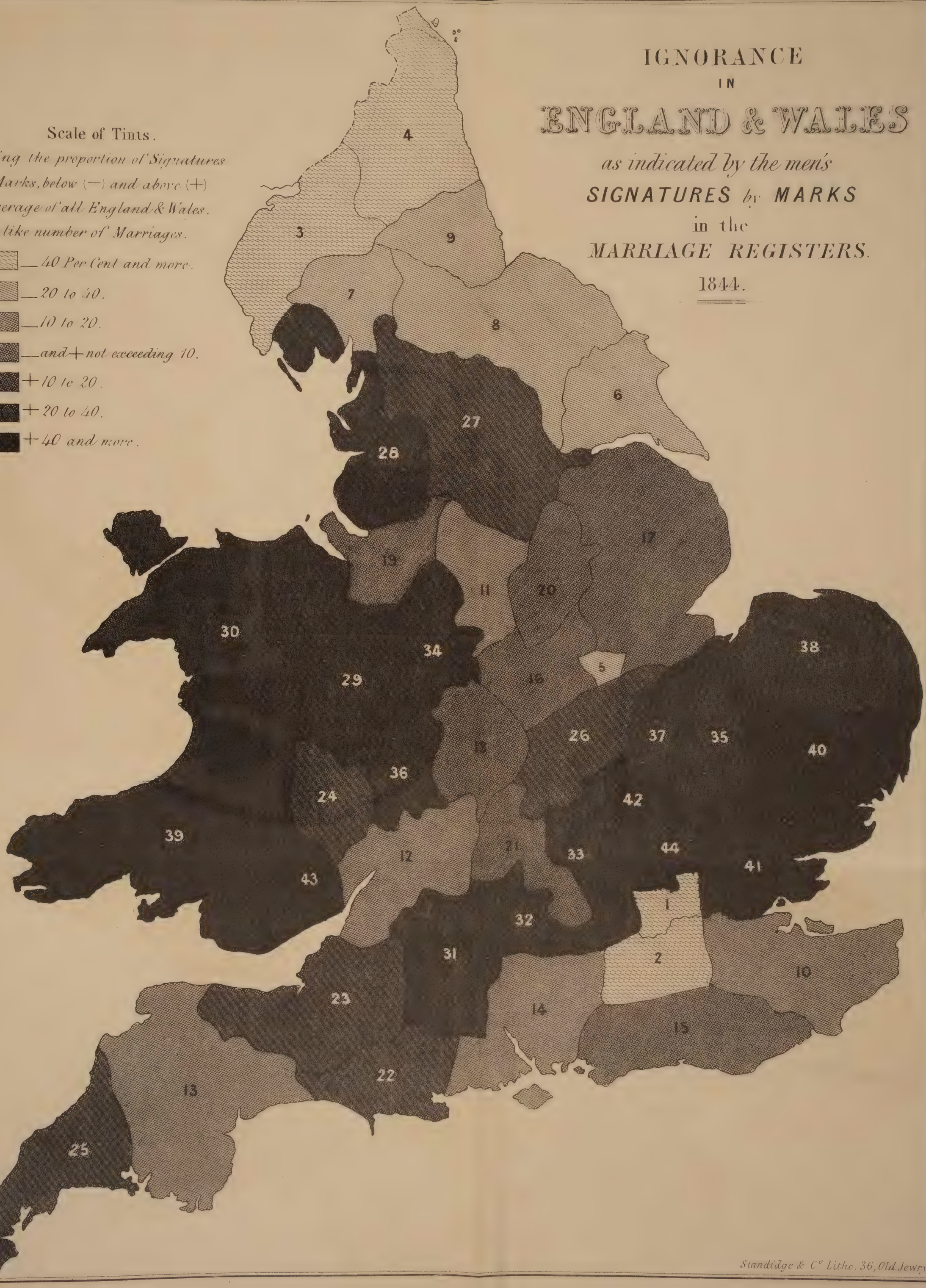
Counties in their Alphabetical Order.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.	Counties in the order of their per Centages above and below the Average.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.
42. Bedford	+ 53·0	1. Middlesex	— 59·7
32. Berks	+ 28·6	2. Surrey	— 53·2
33. Bucks	+ 30·2	3. Cumberland	— 52·1
35. Cambridge	+ 33·5	4. Northumberland	— 51·3
19. Chester	+ 0·4	5. Rutland	— 38·4
25. Cornwall	+ 11·8	6. York, East Riding	— 37·1
3. Cumberland	— 52·1	7. Westmoreland	— 36·2
11. Derby	— 13·6	8. York, North Riding	— 31·4
13. Devon	— 11·9	9. Durham	— 29·1
22. Dorset	+ 10·1	10. Kent	— 17·1
9. Durham	— 29·1	11. Derby	— 13·6
41. Essex	+ 42·4	12. Gloucester	— 13·2
12. Gloucester	— 13·2	13. Devon	— 11·9
24. Hereford	+ 11·2	14. Southampton	— 11·7
44. Herts	+ 53·8	15. Sussex	— 7·5
37. Hunts	+ 38·0	16. Leicester	— 2·8
10. Kent	— 17·1	17. Lincoln	— 1·5
28. Lancaster	+ 22·1	18. Warwick	+ 0·3
16. Leicester	— 2·8	19. Chester	+ 0·4
17. Lincoln	— 1·5	20. Nottingham	+ 1·9
1. Middlesex	— 59·7	21. Oxford	+ 5·0
43. Monmouth	+ 53·3	22. Dorset	+ 10·1
38. Norfolk	+ 38·1	23. Somerset	+ 10·6
26. Northampton	+ 15·6	24. Hereford	+ 11·2
4. Northumberland	— 51·3	25. Cornwall	+ 11·8
20. Nottingham	+ 1·9	26. Northampton	+ 15·6
21. Oxford	+ 5·0	27. York, West Riding	+ 17·9
5. Rutland	— 38·4	28. Lancaster	+ 22·1
29. Salop	+ 24·6	29. Salop	+ 24·6
23. Somerset	+ 10·6	30. North Wales	+ 26·1
14. Southampton	— 11·1	31. Wilts	+ 26·5
34. Stafford	+ 31·3	32. Berks	+ 28 6
40. Suffolk	+ 42·0	33. Bucks	+ 30·2
2. Surrey	— 53·2	34. Stafford	+ 31·3
15. Sussex	— 7·5	35. Cambridge	+ 33·5
18. Warwick	+ 0·3	36. Worcester	+ 37·3
7. Westmoreland	— 36·2	37. Hunts	+ 38·0
31. Wilts	+ 26·5	38. Norfolk	+ 38·1
36. Worcester	+ 37·3	39. South Wales	+ 39·3
6. York, East Riding	— 37·1	40. Suffolk	+ 42·0
8. ,, North Riding	— 31·4	41. Essex	+ 42·4
27. ,, West Riding	+ 17·9	42. Bedford	+ 53·0
30. North Wales	+ 26·1	43. Monmouth	+ 53·3
39. South Wales	+ 39·3	44. Hertford	+ 53·8

IGNORANCE
IN
ENGLAND & WALES
as indicated by the men's
SIGNATURES *by* MARKS
in the
MARRIAGE REGISTERS.
1844.

Scale of Tints.

Shewing the proportion of Signatures with Marks, below (—) and above (+) the average of all England & Wales, on the like number of Marriages.

- —40 Per Cent and more.
- —20 to 40.
- —10 to 20.
- —and + not exceeding 10.
- +10 to 20.
- +20 to 40.
- +40 and more.



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MISCELLANEOUS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Fourth Ordinary Meeting, 1848–9. *Monday*, 15*th Feb.*, 1849.

Right. Hon. Holt Mackenzie, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following Gentlemen were elected Fellows:—

George Sowray, Esq. | Richard Bullen, Esq.

The following Paper was read:—

On the Commercial Progress of the Colonial Dependencies of the United Kingdom during the 20 years 1826–46. By John Towne Danson, Esq., F.S.S.

Fifth Ordinary Meeting, 1848–9. *Monday*, 19*th March*, 1849.

Right Hon. The Earl of Harrowby, President, in the Chair,

The following Paper was read:—

On the Distribution of the Various Classes of Crime in Comparison with the Diffusion of Education, and the Prevalence of other Moral Characteristics in the various Counties and Districts of England and Wales. By Joseph Fletcher, Esq., Hon. Sec., Statistical Society of London.

Sixth Ordinary Meeting, 1848-9. *Monday*, 16*th April*, 1849.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. Sykes, F.R.S., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following Gentlemen were elected Fellows:—

Charles Baring Young, Esq. | Robert Power, M.D.

The following Papers were read:—

1. On the Relative Value of Averages derived from Different Numbers of Observations. By W. A. Guy, M.B., Hon. Sec., Statistical Society of London.
2. On the Influence of Different Occupations. By John Barton, Esq., F.S.S.

STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE LAST QUARTER OF THE YEAR 1848.

"The Quarterly Returns are obtained from 117 Districts, sub-divided into 582 Sub-Districts. *Thirty-six* Districts are in the Metropolis, and the remaining 81 comprise, with some agricultural Districts, the principal towns and cities of England. The population was 6,612,958 in 1841."

It is gratifying to find that the mortality of the quarter has been below the

average. Only 46,124 deaths have been registered. The deaths in the corresponding quarters of 1846 and 1847 were 53,055 and 57,925; so that, notwithstanding some increase of population, the decrease of deaths on 1847 is 11,801; on 1846 is 6,931. Taking the increase of population into account, the deaths are 2,571 below the average of the deaths in 9 preceding years.

The general mortality of the country was comparatively low in the five years of 1841-5; in the middle of 1846 epidemics set in, and proved fatal through the rest of 1846, through 1847, and the winter of 1848. A manifest improvement took place in the spring of the year 1848; the summer was of the average degree of health; and although cases of cholera have occurred in London and several districts during this quarter, the returns in the subjoined tables prove that the epidemic has hitherto produced no sensible effect on the mortality.

	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848
Deaths Registered in the December quarters of 10 years	41,740	44,186	39,292	39,662	42,608	44,080	39,293	53,055	57,925	46,124
Deaths which would have been registered if the mortality had been uniform, and the numbers had increased from 1839 at the rate of 1·75 per cent. annually.	41,656	42,385	43,126	43,881	44,649	45,430	46,225	47,034	47,857	48,695
UNHEALTHY SEASONS Difference above the calculated number..	84	1,801	..	..	..	..	..	6,021	10,068	..
HEALTHY SEASONS. Difference below the calculated number..	..	..	3,834	4,219	2,041	1,350	6,932	..	..	2,571

Deaths Registered in each of the Four Quarters of the Ten Years 1839—1848, *in* 117 *of the Districts of England and Wales.*

Quarters ending	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848
March ..	42,410	46,376	46,967	44,903	43,748	46,136	49,996	43,850	56,105	57,710
June	41,244	42,074	39,133	38,569	40,343	38,977	40,847	43,734	51,585	46,552
September	37,317	39,498	36,058	39,409	36,953	38,933	36,139	51,405	49,479	43,445
December	41,740	44,186	39,292	39,662	42,608	44,080	39,293	53,055	57,925	46,124
Total ..	162,711	172,134	161,450	162,543	163,652	168,126	166,275	192,044	215,094	193,831

ENGLAND. The number of registrars in England is 2,189. Hitherto only 582 registrars have made the returns from which the Quarterly Tables are compiled. It is proposed to publish the returns complete for the March quarter of 1849. The returns for the December quarter, 1848, have been procured, and although the notes refer chiefly to the large town districts, a brief summary of the deaths in the whole country may not be uninteresting. The facts returned by the registrars for 1848 have not yet been checked; but it is believed that they contain no errors which can affect the general results.

MORTALITY OF THE COUNTRY.

Quarterly Table of the Mortality in 117 *of the Districts of England (including the Principal Towns), showing the Number of Deaths Registered in the Quarters ending December of the Four Years* 1845-46-47-48.

Parts of Divisions and Districts.	Population 1841.	Deaths Registered in the Quarters ending Dec. 31st. Years. 1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.
Metropolis.*					
West Districts..	301,326	1,694	1,826	2,735	2,123
North Districts..	376,610	1,961	2,413	3,623	2,641
Central Districts	374,711	2,260	2,390	3,585	2,366
East Districts ..	393,247	2,638	2,901	4,423	3,329
South Districts..	502,475	3,285	3,691	5,239	4,166
Total‡	1,948,369	11,838	13,221	19,605†	14,725
South Eastern Division.					
Maidstone.....	32,310	175	264	205	207
Brighton.....	46,742	251	375	300	467
Isle of Wight ..	42,547	169	201	179	203
Portsea Island..	53,036	347	380	476	482
Winchester	23,044	96	163	124	127
Windsor.....	20,502	86	87	90	106
Total	218,181	1,124	1,470	1,374	1,592
South Midland Division.					
St. Albans	17,051	75	91	76	105
Wycombe	34,150	135	182	170	234
Oxford.....	19,701	90	189	96	91
Northampton ..	28,103	140	181	205	169
Bedford	31,767	131	327	245	165
Cambridge	24,453	112	151	140	152
Total	155,225	683	1,121	932	916
Eastern Division.					
Colchester.....	17,790	85	153	127	110
Ipswich	25,254	145	212	167	206
Norwich.....	61,846	304	361	319	311
Yarmouth.....	24,031	99	133	145	153
Total	128,921	633	859	758	780
South Western Division.					
Devizes	22,130	102	137	129	129
Dorchester.....	23,380	95	136	101	109
Exeter.....	31,333	204	267	175	165
St. Thomas	47,105	183	276	177	224
Plymouth	36,527	180	306	306	337
Redruth	48,062	184	268	197	240
Penzance	50,100	214	269	191	255
Bath.....	69,232	341	413	429	378
Total	327,869	1,503	2,072	1,705	1,837
Western Division.					
Bristol.....	64,298	368	467	481	510
Clifton.....	66,233	378	403	419	386
Stroud.....	38,920	171	217	174	214
Cheltenham	40,221	194	221	170	210
Hereford.....	34,427	164	199	136	180
Shrewsbury	21,529	99	151	158	147
Worcester.....	27,130	149	198	176	156
Kidderminster..	29,408	158	145	150	135
Dudley.....	86,028	475	768	963	515
Walsall	34,274	225	300	308	189
Wolverhampton	80,722	463	636	815	496
Wolstanton	32,669	171	328	268	215
Birmingham....	138,187	777	1,338	1,795	851
Aston	50,928	230	444	520	306
Coventry.....	31,028	193	223	210	178
Total	776,002	4,210	6,038	6,743	4,688
North Midland Division.					
Leicester	50,932	354	460	345	401
Lincoln	36,110	158	198	215	231
Nottingham....	53,080	304	352	466	320
Basford.....	59,634	252	373	270	316
Derby	35,015	188	221	310	220
Total	234,771	1,256	1,604	1,606	1,488
North Western Division.					
Stockport.....	85,672	437	793	571	641
Macclesfield ..	56,018	293	425	443	410
Great Broughton (including Chester).....	49,085	235	394	270	319
Liverpool	223,054	1,982	2,735	3,725	2,412
West Derby (adjoining Liverpool) ..	88,652	673	1,111	1,122	1,030
Blackburn	75,091	433	852	606	427
Preston.....	77,189	551	968	636	424
Rochdale	60,577	395	492	455	315
Bury	77,496	439	717	594	416
Bolton	97,519	821	985	844	631
Wigan	66,032	401	674	552	544
Prescott	43,739	289	510	365	268
Chorlton	93,736	692	983	944	892
Manchester....	192,408	1,413	2,318	2,210	1,651
Salford	70,228	451	732	623	566
Ashton and Oldham§	173,964	1,018	1,487	1,521	1,178
Total	1,530,460	10,523	16,176	15,481	12,124
York Division.					
Sheffield	85,076	527	803	734	591
Huddersfield ..	107,140	574	959	708	649
Halifax.....	109,175	695	671	603	620
Bradford	132,164	1,039	1,086	895	833
Leeds&Hunslet¶	168,667	891	1,390	1,413	1,082
Hull	41,130	261	404	489	319
York	47,779	231	343	522	321
Total	691,131	4,218	5,656	5,364	4,415
Northern Division					
Sunderland	56,226	378	357	496	400
Gateshead	38,747	215	426	293	219
Tynemouth	55,625	325	498	326	320
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	71,850	434	888	904	420
Carlisle	36,084	183	327	279	192
Cockermouth..	35,676	173	262	259	153
Kendal	34,694	213	268	155	202
Total	328,902	1,921	3,026	2,712	1,906
Welsh Division.					
Abergavenny ..	50,834	235	333	311	354
Pontypool	25,037	168	149	153	141
Merthyr Tydvil	52,864	334	388	483	379
Newtown	25,958	123	145	114	123
Wrexham.....	39,542	177	323	217	302
Holywell	40,787	184	268	209	195
Anglesey	38,105	163	206	158	159
Total.....	273,127	1,384	1,812	1,645	1,653
Ditto, exclusive of the Metropolis	4,664,589	27,455	39,834	38,320	31,399
Grand Total..	6,612,958	39,293	53,055	57,925	46,124

* The mortality of the districts of Wandsworth and Lewisham, and sub-district of Hampstead, is included in the above table, in each of the four years, though the deaths in Wandsworth did not appear in the Weekly Metropolitan Returns till 1844; nor those of Lewisham and Hampstead till 1847.

† The December quarter of 1847 contains the deaths in 14 weeks: deducting 1 week (the 6th in the quarter) for the sake of comparison with the corresponding quarter of former years, the number of deaths in the West, North, Central, East and South Districts will be, respectively, 2,584, 3,416, 3,396, 4,202, 4,955. London 18,553.

‡ The last quarter of 1848 for London ended December 30th.

§ The former district of Ashton is now divided into Ashton and Oldham, both included in the present return.

¶ The former district of Leeds is now divided into Leeds and Hunslet, both included in the present return.

MORTALITY OF THE METROPOLIS.

A Table of the Mortality in the Metropolis, showing the Number of Deaths from all Causes, in the Quarters ending December of the Four Years, 1845–46–47–48.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Quarters ending Dec.*			
	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.
ALL CAUSES	11,838	13,221	19,605	14,725
SPECIFIED CAUSES	11,631	12,986	19,571	14,679
I. Zymotic Diseases	2,744	2,211	5,825	5,137
SPORADIC DISEASES.				
II. Dropsy, Cancer, and other Diseases of uncertain or variable Seat	507	586	629	605
III. Tubercular Diseases	1,995	2,275	2,630	2,058
IV. Diseases of the Brain, Spinal Marrow, Nerves, and Senses	1,341	1,617	1,742	1,465
V. Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels	417	572	573	479
VI. Diseases of the Lungs and of the other Organs of Respiration	2,127	2,568	4,144	2,064
VII. Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and other Organs of Digestion	698	861	964	765
VIII. Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	140	141	190	141
IX. Childbirth, Diseases of the Uterus, &c.	141	227	222	106
X. Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bones, Joints, &c.	89	125	139	105
XI. Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, &c	17	27	24	17
XII. Malformations	54	46	52	56
XIII. Premature Birth & Debility	246	301	336	292
XIV. Atrophy	186	255	390	288
XV. Age	519	651	957	527
XVI. Sudden†	82	93	225	162
XVII. Violence, Privation, Cold, and Intemperance	328	436	529	412
I. Small Pox	106	42	372	413
Measles	927	105	881	218
Scarlatina	269	322	747	1,765
Hooping Cough	557	368	426	472
Croup	82	65	116	62
Thrush	46	61	52	48
Diarrhœa	199	331	400	375
Dysentery	25	43	91	74
Cholera	11	15	12	468
Influenza	20	66	1,161	24
Purpura and Scurvy	8	5	17	14
Ague	3	6	12	8
Remittent Fever	12	17	31	30
Infantile Fever‡	10	5	9	12
Typhus	358	619	1,279	883
Metria, or Puerperal Fever, see Childbirth	..	..	..	100
Rheumatic Fever, see Rheumatism	..	..	..	13
Erysipelas	77	106	176	126
Syphilis	31	32	32	32
Noma or Canker, see Mortification	2	3	11	..
Hydrophobia	..	..	..	..
II. Hæmorrhage	35	43	62	42
Dropsy	182	216	248	228
Abscess	20	18	22	27
Ulcer	15	15	18	17
Fistula	3	8	5	2
Mortification	27	47	43	42
Cancer	207	219	214	240
Gout	18	14	17	7

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Quarters ending Dec.*			
	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
III. Scrofula	65	71	84	92
Tabes Mesenterica	162	177	265	174
Phthisis or Consumption	1,382	1,685	1,873	1,450
Hydrocephalus	386	342	408	342
IV. Cephalitis	142	148	154	115
Apoplexy	272	347	349	336
Paralysis	213	267	307	249
Delirium Tremens	33	42	45	34
Chorea	..	1	1	1
Epilepsy	68	77	90	73
Tetanus	6	5	5	4
Insanity	30	18	26	24
Convulsions	450	548	592	477
Disease of Brain, &c.	127	164	173	152
V. Pericarditis	22	26	27	34
Aneurism	19	16	24	16
Disease of Heart	376	530	522	429
VI. Laryngitis	27	33	71	44
Bronchitis	591	892	1,642	766
Pleurisy	43	43	76	36
Pneumonia	1,131	1,101	1,743	963
Asthma	190	313	428	146
Disease of Lungs, &c	145	186	184	109
VII. Teething	113	103	141	91
Quinsey	10	14	34	20
Gastritis	10	28	23	26
Enteritis	114	112	135	96
Peritonitis	45	55	86	62
Ascites	29	26	36	28
Ulceration (of Intestines, &c.)	35	36	31	30
Hernia	22	47	48	46
Ileus	16	34	44	28
Intussusception	6	9	10	9
Stricture of the Intestine Canal	12	8	11	11
Dis. of Stomach, &c.	71	101	98	86
Disease of Pancreas	1	3	1	..
Hepatitis	54	50	58	45
Jaundice	29	37	30	36
Disease of Liver	127	194	177	147
Disease of Spleen	4	4	1	4
VIII. Nephritis	11	1	7	2
Nephria (or Bright's Disease)	..	..	..	40
Ischuria	..	1	6	1
Diabetes	12	3	8	13
Stone	11	8	10	4
Cystitis	6	3	9	6
Stricture of Urethra	20	18	15	10
Dis. of Kidneys, &c.	80	107	135	65
IX. Paramenia	7	6	5	5
Ovarian Dropsy	8	7	9	8
Childbirth, see Metria	95	163	170	63
Dis. of Uterus, &c.	31	51	38	30
X. Arthritis	3	3	5	3
Rheumatism	46	67	65	69
Disease of Joints, &c.	40	55	69	33
XI. Carbuncle	3	1	5	4
Phlegmon	1	9	8	5
Disease of Skin, &c.	13	17	11	8
XVII. Intemperance	23	24	28	13
Privation	6	15	12	14
Want of Breast Milk, see Privation & Atrophy	..	..	..	35
Neglect	..	..	..	..
Cold, see Privation	..	..	..	..
Poison	299	397	489	24
Burns and Scalds				63
Hanging, &c.				22
Drowning				8
Fractures and Contusions				131
Wounds				31
Other Violence				11
Causes not specified	207	235	34	..

* The mortality of the district of Lewisham, and sub-district of Hampstead, was included in the Metropolitan returns at the commencement of 1847, for the first time. Therefore the deaths for previous years are not contained in the above table. In the quarters ending December they were respectively (1841) 127, (1842) 118, (1843) 159, (1844) 163, (1845) 143, (1846) 188.

† Under the head of "sudden deaths" are classed not only deaths described as sudden, of which the cause has not been ascertained or stated; but also all deaths returned by the Coroner in vague terms, such as "found dead," "natural causes," &c.. &c.

‡ In the years previous to 1848, "Worms" and "Infantile Fever" were classed together. The former is now placed to diseases of stomach, &c.

QUARTERLY METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

Compiled from the Weekly Tables furnished to the Registrar-General by the Astronomer Royal.

1849. Weeks ending	Phases of the Moon.	THERMOMETERS. Mean reading of the Barometer from 42 observations weekly, corrected and reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit.	Highest during the week.	Lowest during the week.	Mean. Of the Highest on each day, from 6 observations.	Mean. Of the Lowest on each day, from 6 observations.	Mean. Difference in degrees.	Mean of 42 observations weekly.	Dew Point. Mean of 42 results.	Self-Registering. Highest in the Sun. During the week.	Highest in the Sun. Mean of 7 observations.	Lowest on the Grass. During the week.	Lowest on the Grass. Mean of 7 observations.	In the Water of the Thames at Greenwich by the Self-Registering Thermometer read at 9 o'clock. MEAN. Of the highest on each day from 7 observations.	In the Water of the Thames at Greenwich by the Self-Registering Thermometer read at 9 o'clock. MEAN. Of the lowest on each day from 7 observations	Difference between the dew point temperature and air temperature. Mean of 42 differences.	Difference between the dew point temperature and air temperature. Mean of the greatest on each day, 7 observations.	Difference between the dew point temperature and air temperature. Mean of the least on each day, 7 observations.	Difference between the mean temperature of the week, and the mean temperature of the same week on an average of 7 years (1841-47).	WIND. Pressure in lbs. on the square foot. General Direction.	Pressure in lbs. on the square foot. Greatest pressure in the week.	Pressure in lbs. on the square foot. Mean for the week.	The amount of Horizontal movement of the air in each week.	Mean amount of Cloud, 0-10	Rain in inches [7 days.]	** Deaths at Three Ages, exclusive of violent and sudden Deaths. 0 to 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Deaths from all causes, exclusive of violent and sudden Deaths.
		inches	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°				miles						
October 7	1st qr., Oct. 5th..	29.796	73.6	44.2	68.5	51.7	16.8	60.3	55.0	91.8	82.4	34.0	46.1	*59.9	57.1	5.3	9.9	1.7	+ 7.5	..	2.9	0.1	985	7.1	0.26	525	259	192	983
,, 14	Full, ...12th..	29.824	69.2	40.5	59.8	45.1	14.7	52.1	47.1	87.0	71.6	33.2	40.2	58.6	55.5	5.1	9.6	2.4	+ 0.9	S.S.W.&N	4.0	0.2	1010	6.9	0.42	520	310	135	965
,, 21	Last qr., 19th..	29.632	55.1	33.8	49.8	38.9	10.9	44.7	41.5	64.4	54.4	31.0	35.4	52.0	48.3	3.1	6.2	1.5	— 3.6	N.	4.5	0.4	1075	9.6	0.81	515	301	150	966
,, 28	New, ...27th..	29.457	60.2	36.6	57.5	43.8	13.7	51.5	47.1	75.1	63.9	30.0	38.2	49.8	47.1	4.1	8.9	1.6	+ 6.3	S. by E. & S.S.W.	10.0	0.7	1290	6.5	1.35	560	356	171	1087
Nov. 4	1st qr., Nov. 4th..	29.423	57.3	30.7	52.8	38.2	14.6	44.9	41.5	73.0	58.1	27.7	34.0	48.1	45.9	3.3	6.6	1.9	— 1.5	Variable	3.6	0.2	665	7.2	0.89	554	375	153	1088
,, 11	Full, ...11th..	29.872	56.9	25.9	48.4	31.8	16.6	40.3	35.0	57.5	54.9	24.0	30.3	†42.3	39.7	5.3	8.7	1.3	— 5.7	W.S.W. W.N.W.&N	2.7	0.3	1070	5.0	0.11	561	379	187	1140
,, 18	Last qr.,.. 17th..	30.095	54.2	27.9	48.0	36.3	11.7	42.1	37.0	58.8	52.3	23.5	29.9	..	§39.4	5.1	7.9	3.1	— 1.9	N.N.W; S.W	3.5	0.2	1005	7.3	0.08	539	387	217	1144
,, 25	New, ...25th..	29.560	57.3	28.4	51.7	36.6	15.1	45.5	39.9	64.7	57.8	24.5	31.6	..	..	5.5	10.0	1.6	+ 2.0	Variable	9.0	0.8	1450	5.6	0.29	584	368	221	1171
Dec. 2	,,	29.740	56.8	33.3	52.3	42.0	10.3	46.7	42.6	66.0	56.9	30.5	39.1	..	..	4.3	7.2	1.8	+ 3.3	S.W.	8.0	1.0	1685	7.7	0.86	542	385	195	1122
,, 9	1st qr., Dec. 3rd..	29.468	58.5	33.0	53.4	42.5	10.9	49.0	44.4	63.2	56.9	29.5	39.8	45.1	41.9	4.5	6.4	2.5	+ 8.8	S.W.	12.0	1.4	2040	7.2	0.74	602	325	189	1116
,, 16	Full, ...10th..	29.880	62.4	37.8	55.2	44.4	10.8	50.2	45.9	75.0	60.7	34.0	37.7	47.5	45.1	4.2	7.9	2.0	+ 6.2	S.S.E.	5.0	0.3	1145	5.8	0.92	575	325	179	1080
,, 23	Last qr., 17th..	30.017	52.0	22.4	42.6	31.2	11.4	37.5	33.2	62.8	49.3	18.0	26.3	44.0	40.8	4.3	8.4	1.8	— 2.0	E.	2.3	0.1	540	5.3	0.07	564	312	192	1069
,, 30	New, ...24th..	29.944	52.2	25.6	44.9	36.0	8.9	41.2	38.4	57.5	51.4	22.0	31.0	39.3	34.6	2.8	4.8	1.3	+ 3.1	S.S.E.&N.	2.6	0.2	765	8.1	0.44	641	404	238	1284
Mean, Highest, or Lowest of the 13 weeks.		29.747	73.6	22.4	52.7	39.9	12.8	46.6	42.2	91.8	59.3	18.0	35.4	‡48.7	¶45.0	4.4	7.9	1.9	+ 1.8	S.W.	12.0	0.5	1133	6.9	7.24	7282	4486	2419	14213

* Mean of 3 days. † Mean of 2 days. ‡ Mean of 10 weeks, and which requires a correction of +1°.2 on account of the loss of the 3 weeks' observation.

§ Mean of 3 days. ¶ Mean of 11 weeks, and which requires a correction of —0°.4 for loss of observation, and one of +1°.3 for index error.

** Deaths enumerated under the heads "violent" and "sudden," chiefly consist of cases returned by the Coroner, many of which are registered, not when they occur, but at uncertain periods; and they are therefore excluded from this comparison of weeks.

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER DURING THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1848.

By James Glaisher, Esq., *of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.*

The weather during the past quarter has been variable. The changes of temperature have been frequent and great; there has been an unusually large number of exhibitions of the Aurora Borealis, and the magnetic instruments have been greatly disturbed. The amount of electricity in the atmosphere has been small, many days together having passed without the instruments at Greenwich being affected.

From the 1st of October to the 10th, the excess of temperature above the average of 7 years was 6°6; the greatest daily excess was 12°3 on the 7th. Between the 11th and the 21st the temperature was 4°5 below the average. On the 18th it was 10° in defect. From October 22nd to October 30th it was 5°3 in excess; the greatest was 7°7 was on the 27th. From October 31st to November 16th, the temperature was mostly below the average, its mean defect was 4°2, its greatest within the period was 10°2 on the 4th. From November 17th to December 19th the temperature exceeded the average by 4°8; on December 7th the excess was 12°4; on the 8th was 15°7; on the 9th was 14°4; and on the 10th was 10°1. From December 20th to December 24th, the defect was 6°2; from December 25th to December 29th the excess was 5°8, and it was 2°3 below the average on December 30th and 31st.

The fall of rain during the year 1848 at Greenwich was 31·9 inches; in 1841 it was 33·3 inches; in 1842 it was 22·6 inches; in 1843 it was 24·5 inches; in 1844 it was 25 inches; in 1845 it was 22·3 inches; in 1846 it was 25·3 inches; and in 1847 it was 17·6 inches. The mean of these values is 24·4 inches; so that the excess of the fall of rain this year over the average from the preceding seven years is 7·5 inches.

At Beckington it was 43·16 inches; in 1845 it was 24·94 inches; in 1846 it was 32·30 inches; and in 1847 it was 28·74. In 1845 it fell on 134 days; in 1846 on 168 days; in 1847 on 151 days; and in 1848 on 219 days.

At St. John's Wood, London, the fall exceeded the average from 10 years, by 5·05 inches.

At Aylesbury it fell on 174 days, amounting to 34·68 inches, exceeding the average from the preceding six years, by 9·5 inches.

At Empingham it amounted to 30·36 inches, which is the largest fall since 1830.

At Derby it was 40·07 inches, exceeding the average from the preceding four years by more than 10 inches, and by 12 inches the average from 20 years.

At Leeds it was 37·86 inches, having fallen on 244 days; in the year 1846 it fell on 218 days, the amount was 25·67 inches; in 1847 it fell on 174 days, and the amount was 28·442 inches.

At Hereford it was 46·41 inches. The average fall from a long series of years is rather more than 30 inches.

The fall of rain during the year 1848 all over the country was about one-third larger than the average fall, and this excess fell during the first three quarters. The fall in the last quarter was about its average value at most places.

QUARTERLY METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

NAMES OF THE PLACES.	Mean Pressure of the Atmosphere of Dry Air at the level of the Sea.	Mean Temperature of the Air.	Highest Reading of the Thermometer.	Lowest Reading of the Thermometer.	Mean Daily Range of Temperature.	Range of the Thermometer Readings during the Quarter.	Mean Temperature of the Dew Point.	WIND.		Mean amount of Cloud 0—10.	RAIN.		Mean Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.	Mean additional weight required to saturate a cubic Foot of Air.	Mean Degree of Humidity.	Mean Amount of Water in a Vertical Column of Atmosphere.	Mean Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.	Height of Cistern of the Barometer above the level of the Sea.
								Mean estimated Strength 0—6.	General Direction.		Number of Days on which it fell.	Amount Collected.						
	In.	°	°	°	°	°	°					In.	Gr.	Gr.		In.	Grs.	Feet.
Guernsey	29·701	51·4	70·5	30·0	7·0	40 0	42·5	..	w. by N.	..	59	15·7	..	..	..	..	..	123
Helston	29 592	48·3	65·0	31·0	9·7	34·0	45·3	1·7	s. & s.w.	6·6	61	12·5	3·7	0·5	0·868	4·4	537	106
Falmouth	..	48 7	69·0	30 0	10·7	39·0	..	1·4	s.s.w.	7·4	58	13·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Truro	..	47·7	66·0	32 0	8·7	34·0	..	0·9	s.w.	7·2	53	15·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Torquay	..	48·4	66·0	33·0	7·1	33·0	42·3	..	..	..	53	11·4	3·3	0·8	0·792	4·0	541	120
Exeter	29·736	46·6	69·0	24·2	12·1	44·8	42·9	..	N.	5·1	50	9·4	3·4	0·6	0·857	4·0	541	140
Chichester	..	44 2	67·0	25·0	10·3	42·0	..	..	s.w.	..	..	8·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southampton Observatory	29·641	46·2	70·0	27·0	10·7	43·0	43·6	0 9	Variable	6·5	52	11·8	3·4	0·3	0·935	4·1	543	55
Beckington	29·635	43·2	72 0	21·0	11·9	51·0	41·1	1·2	s.w.	6·3	56	11·7	3·2	0·3	0·858	3·8	542	265
Royal Observatory Greenwich	29·653	45·9	74·0	21·8	14·9	52·2	42·1	..	s.w.	6·9	50	7·3	3·3	0·6	0 881	4·0	540	159
Maidenstone Hill, Greenwich	29·669	45 5	70·0	24·7	9·4	45 3	41·6	..	s.w. & N.	6·6	41	7·0	3·3	0·5	0 900	3·9	542	107
Lewisham	..	45·4	73·0	21·0	13 0	52·0	42 9	..	s.w.	6·5	..	..	3 4	0·4	..	3·4	..	40
Latimer Rectory	29·648	43·3	72 5	22·0	13 3	50·5	42·0	1·2	s.	7·2	60	10·1	3·3	0·2	0·933	3·9	540	335
Aylesbury	29·629	43·9	74·0	22 0	13 2	52·0	39·1	1·1	s.e.	6·8	39	7·6	3·1	0·5	0·836	3·6	538	280
Stone Observatory	29·625	44 0	69·9	23·0	10·1	46·9	39·0	1·2	s.w.	6·4	51	6·3	3·2	0·4	0·881	3·6	538	300
Hartwell House	29·672	45·0	76·0	22·0	14·5	54·0	42·3	1·2	s.	7·3	50	6·4	3·4	0·6	0·910	4·0	539	300
Saffron Walden	..	44·5	..	..	..	..	..	2·8	s.	5·5	44	6·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pool Cottage, Hereford	..	45·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	s.w.	..	40	12·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cardington	29·531	44·3	70·0	21·5	10·2	48·5	42·3	..	s.w.	6·4	52	7·3	3·3	0·3	0·914	4·0	543	70
Norwich	29·608	44·7	71 0	26·0	8 8	45·0	41·4	..	..	..	54	9·4	3·3	0·4	0·851	3·9	543	39
Empingham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	s.w.	..	51	7 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leicester	29·711	44·2	76·0	22·0	11·0	54·0	..	..	s.w.	6·3	59	8·1	..	..	..	..	..	156
Derby	29·589	43·6	68·0	23·0	11·0	45·0	42·0	..	s.w.	..	64	8·1	3·2	0·3	0·930	3·9	540	39
Highfield House, Notts	29·595	44·6	71·0	22 7	9·0	48·3	40·4	..	s.w.	6·7	66	7·8	3·1	0·3	0·867	3·7	542	103
Liverpool Observatory	29·597	45·3	67 8	29·4	7·3	38·4	39·6	0·9	Variable	7·0	51	7·0	3·1	0·5	0·890	3·6	544	37
Wakefield	29·626	43 5	72 5	19·0	11·7	53·5	39·5	..	s.w.	..	60	7·5	3·0	0·5	0·854	3·6	543	113
Stonyhurst Observatory	29·639	43·0	67 1	20 5	11·2	46·6	38 8	1·0	N.	7·2	64	14·1	3·0	0·5	0·860	3·5	534	381
Leeds	29·602	42·5	67·5	19·0	10·6	48 5	38·5	1·4	s.w. & N.w.	8·2	63	8·8	3·0	0·5	0·829	3·5	543	148
York	..	41·7	70·0	22·0	9·9	48·0	..	..	s.	..	47	7·7	..	..	..	..	..	50
Whitehaven	..	44·6	62·5	12·4	6·6	35·0	40·6	3·0	s.w.	..	58	14·1	3·2	0·5	0·847	3·7	541	..
Durham	29·634	42·5	69 6	72·0	8·8	48 2	38·2	1 7	w.	6·1	53	7·2	2·9	0·4	0·864	3·4	540	340
Newcastle	29·552	43·5	68·0	25·0	11·0	43·0	41 1	..	s.w.	..	42	10 4	3·2	0·3	0 907	3·8	542	121
Number of Columns	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

The mean of the numbers in the first column is 29·608 inches, and this value may be considered as that of the pressure of dry air for England during the quarter ending 1848, Dec. 31. The differences between this number and the separate results contained in the first column, show the probable sums of the errors of observation and reduction, the latter arising partly from erroneously assumed altitudes, and partly from the index errors of the instruments not having been determined. In most cases, the sums of these errors are small.

The mean of the numbers in the second column, for those places situated in Cornwall and Devonshire is 47°9; for those places situated south of latitude 52°, including Chichester and Hartwell, is 44°6; for those places situated between the latitudes of 52° and 53°, including Saffron Walden and Highfield House, is 44°2; for those places situated between the latitudes 53° and 54°, including Liverpool and Whitehaven, is 43°3; and for Durham and Newcastle is 43°0. These values may be considered as those of the mean temperature of the air for those parallels of latitude during the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1848.

The average daily range of the temperature of the air in Cornwall and Devonshire was 9°6; at Liverpool and Whitehaven was 6°9; south of latitude 52° was 11°6; between the latitudes of 52° and 54° was 9°6; and at Durham and Newcastle was 8°9.

The greatest mean daily ranges of the temperature of the air took place at Greenwich, Hartwell, Latimer Rectory, and Aylesbury respectively; and the least occurred at Whitehaven, Guernsey, Torquay, Liverpool, and Truro respectively.

The highest thermometer readings during the quarter were 76° at Hartwell and Leicester, 74° at Greenwich and Aylesbury. The lowest thermometer reading was 20°5 at Stonyhurst, and readings about 21° occurred at several places. The extreme range of temperature of the air during the quarter was therefore about 55°.

The average quarterly range of the reading of the thermometer in air in Cornwall and Devonshire was 37°0; at Liverpool and Whitehaven was 36°9; and the mean of the numbers of all the remaining places is 48°7.

The mean temperature of the dew point in Cornwall and Devonshire was 43°5, at all places south of 53° was 41°6, and it was 39°6 at places north of 53°0.

The great mass of air has passed from the S.W. at all places except Exeter and Stonyhurst, at both of which places it seems to have passed from the N.

From the numbers in the tenth column the distribution of cloud has been the same at all places, and such as to have covered somewhat more than three-fifths of the whole sky.

Rain has fallen on the greatest number of days during the quarter at Highfield House, Stonyhurst, Derby, Leeds, Helston, and Latimer, and the average number at those places was 63. It fell on the least number of days at Aylesbury, Hereford, Newcastle, and Saffron Walden, and the average number at these places was 41. The stations at which the largest falls have taken place were Guernsey, Truro, Wakefield, Whitehaven, Falmouth, and Helston. The falls were smallest in amount at Saffron Walden, Stone, Hartwell, and Liverpool. The average fall in the counties of Cornwall and Devonshire was 12·3 in., and at all other places except Southampton, Beckington, Hereford, Stonyhurst, and York, was 8·5 in.

The number in columns 13 to 17 show the mean values of the hygrometrical results at every station, from which we find that—

The mean weight of vapour in a cubic foot of air for all places (except Cornwall and Devonshire) in the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1848, was 3·2 grains.

The mean additional weight required to saturate a cubic foot of air in the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1848, was 0·4 grain.

The mean degree of humidity (complete saturation = 1), in the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1848, was 0·884.

The mean amount of vapour mixed with the air would have produced water, if all had been precipitated at one time on the surface of the earth, to the depth of 3·7 inches, in the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1848.

The mean weight of a cubic foot of air at the level of the sea, under the mean pressure, temperature, and humidity, at the mean height of 160 feet, in the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1848, was 541 grains.

And these values for Cornwall and Devonshire were 3·5 grains; 0·6 grain; 0·839; 4·1 inches; and 540 grains respectively.

REVENUE.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the Years and Quarters ending 5th April, 1848 and 1849; showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.—(*Continued from page 93.*)

Sources of Revenue.	Years ending 5th April.			
	1848.	1849.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	17,960,275	19,129,829	1,169,554	....
Excise	12,080,482	12,650,114	569,632	....
Stamps	6,760,932	6,041,351	....	719,581
Taxes	4,347,571	4,318,903	....	28,668
Property Tax	5,459,369	5,317,244	....	142,125
Post Office	866,000	789,000	....	77,000
Crown Lands	61,000	100,000	39,000	....
Miscellaneous	148,640	143,651	....	4,989
Total Ordinary Revenue	47,684,269	48,490,092	1,778,186	972,363
China Money	455,021	84,284	....	370,737
Imprest and other Moneys .	187,235	665,293	478,058	....
Repayments of Advances	473,616	427,761	....	45,855
Total Income	48,800,141	49,667,430	2,256,244	1,388,955
Deduct Decrease			1,388,955	
Increase on the Year			867,289	

Sources of Revenue.	Quarters ending 5th April.			
	1848.	1849.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	4,392,650	4,593,119	200,469	....
Excise	2,002,601	1,820,575	....	182,026
Stamps	1,618,668	1,549,171	....	69,497
Taxes	143,902	148,101	4,199	....
Property Tax	2,041,640	2,011,519	....	30,121
Post Office	221,000	234,000	13,000	....
Crown Lands	21,000	40,000	19,000	....
Miscellaneous	56,307	98,792	42,485	....
Total Ordinary Revenue	10,497,768	10,495,277	279,153	281,644
China Money	455,021	....	....	455,021
Imprest and other Moneys	24,452	204,361	179,909	....
Repayments of Advances	74,138	87,648	13,510	....
Total Income	11,051,379	10,787,286	472,572	736,665
Deduct Increase				472,572
Decrease on the Quarter				264,093

Consolidated Fund Operations.—The total income brought to this account in the quarter ending 5th April, 1849, was 10,800,390*l.* The total charge upon it was 7,462,528*l.*, leaving a surplus of 3,337,862*l.*

The probable amount of Exchequer Bills required to meet the charge on the Consolidated Fund in the quarter ending 5th April, 1849, is stated at 806,028*l.*

CORN.

Average Prices of Corn per Imperial Quarter in England and Wales, during each Week of the First Quarter of 1849; *together with the Average Prices for the whole Quarter.*—(*Continued from p.* 94.)

Returns received at the Corn Office, 1849.	Wheat.		Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	Weekly Average	Aggregate Average of Six Weeks regulating Duty.	Weekly Average	Weekly Average	Weekly Average	Weekly Average	Weekly Average
Weeks ending 1849.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
January 6	45 10	47 9	30 8	17 0	26 4	32 4	37 9
13	45 4	47 0	29 11	17 8	27 9	32 2	35 0
20	45 4	46 5	29 1	17 1	28 4	31 1	34 9
27	45 3	46 0	28 10	17 0	28 11	30 3	32 8
February 3	45 1	45 7	28 10	16 11	28 5	30 3	32 6
10	45 11	45 5	29 3	17 3	27 2	30 11	33 0
17	47 0	45 8	29 8	17 2	26 9	29 9	34 4
24	46 4	45 10	29 8	17 5	27 8	30 10	32 11
March 3	45 6	45 10	29 1	17 4	26 11	30 2	32 11
10	45 1	45 10	29 0	16 11	26 11	30 1	33 1
17	45 4	45 10	29 2	17 5	23 9	30 11	30 8
24	44 9	45 8	28 10	17 1	26 4	28 9	31 6
31	44 1	45 2	28 11	16 4	24 6	28 1	32 2
Average of the Quarter	45 $5\frac{1}{4}$	..	29 $3\frac{1}{2}$	17 $1\frac{1}{4}$	26 $10\frac{3}{4}$	30 5	33 4

Foreign and Colonial Wheat and Wheat-Flour imported in each of the Months ending 5th January, 5th February, and 5th March, 1849; *the Quantities Entered for Home Consumption during the same Months; and the Quantities remaining in Warehouse at the close of them.*—(*Continued from p.* 94.)

WHEAT.

Months ending.	Imported.			Quantities entered for Home Consumption.			In Bond at the Month's end.		
	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.
1849	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.
5th Jan.	410,409	8,218	418,627	37,003	7,235	44,238	546,130	1,010	547,140
5th Feb.	344,185	2,771	346,956	708,577	3,937	712,514	294,854	1,417	296,271
5th Mar.	318,047	366	318,413	406,849	365	407,214	210,521	1,418	211,939

WHEAT-FLOUR.

Months ending.	Imported.			Quantities entered for Home Consumption.			In Bond at the Month's end.		
	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.
1849	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
5th Jan.	441,736	138,176	579,912	36,141	117,405	153,546	501,890	21,173	523,063
5th Feb.	602,719	46,503	649,222	662,713	50,616	713,329	473,329	31,190	504,519
5th Mar.	228,314	2,413	230,727	345,719	9,742	355,461	368,594	24,035	392,629

CURRENCY.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act of the 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the Weeks ending on Saturday, the 6th January, the 3rd February, the 3rd March, and the 31st March, 1849.—(*Continued from p. 95.*)

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	Weeks ending,			
	6th Jan., 1849.	3rd Feb., 1849.	3rd March, 1849.	31st March, 1849.
	£	£	£	£
Notes issued	28,234,740	28,330,845	28,314,555	28,407,105
Government Debt	11,015,100	11,015,100	11,015,100	11,015,100
Other Securities	2,984,900	2,984,900	2,984,900	2,984,900
Gold Coin and Bullion..	13,726,831	13,828,773	13,966,124	14,083,536
Silver Bullion	507,909	502,072	348,431	323,569
Total	28,234,740	28,330,845	28,314,555	28,407,105

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital....	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000
Rest	3,400,715	3,576,625	3,855,368	3,866,087
Public Deposits	8,419,045	3,922,307	6,140,572	7,830,202
Other Deposits.....	8,814,702	11,328,544	9,997,754	9,287,878
Seven Day and other Bills	1,012,717	1,144,824	1,128,002	1,066,369
Total	36,200,179	34,525,300	35,674,696	36,603,536
Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuities..	13,599,597	13,882,267	14,074,183	14,072,844
Other Securities	10,825,470	10,314,654	10,795,769	11,278,918
Notes	10,985,050	9,553,460	9,942,445	10,461,195
Gold and Silver Coin ..	790,062	774,919	862,299	790,579
Total	36,200,179	34,525,300	35,674,696	36,603,536

COUNTRY BANKS.

Average Aggregate Amount of Promissory Notes of Country Banks, which have been in Circulation in the United Kingdom, distinguishing the several Banks, or Classes of Banks by which issued in each part of the Kingdom, during the weeks ending 4th November, 2nd December, 30th December, 1848, and 27th January and 24th February, 1849.—(*Continued from p. 95.*)

Banks.	4th Nov., 1848.	2nd Dec., 1848.	30th Dec., 1848.	27th Jan., 1849.	24th Feb., 1849.
England—Private Banks	3,918,619	3,703,724	3,500,607	3,651,107	3,567,312
Joint Stock Banks.....	2,853,763	2,739,689	2,567,114	2,629,446	2,591,145
Scotland—Chartered, Private, and Joint Stock Banks	3,306,273	3,570,126	3,276,826	3,032,872	2,952,177
Ireland—Bank of Ireland	2,907,925	2,851,750	2,750,475	2,717,525	2,673,375
Private and Joint Stock Banks	2,118,792	2,117,300	2,027,158	1,957,214	2,113,295
Total	15,105,372	14,982,589	14,122,180	13,988,164	13,897,304

BANKRUPTCY.

An Analysis of the Bankruptcies in England and Wales, gazetted in each Month of the Quarter ending 31st March, 1849; showing the Counties and Branches of Industry in which they have occurred.—(*Continued from p. 96.*)

COUNTIES.	January.	February.	March.
Metropolis	44	30	32
Bedford	....	3	....
Berks	2	1	2
Bucks	....	....	....
Cambridge	....	1	4
Cheshire	1	2	2
Cornwall	....	1	1
Cumberland	....	....	2
Derby	3	2	....
Devon	7	6	4
Dorset	1	1	2
Durham	3	1	6
Essex	7	3	6
Gloucester	5	3	3
Hants	2	1	2
Hereford	2	....	2
Hertford	....	....	1
Huntingdon	....	1	....
Kent	8	1	5
Lancashire	17	22	14
Leicester	1	1	1
Lincoln	....	1	....
Middlesex (exclusive of the Metropolis)	....	1	3
Monmouth	1	....	2
Norfolk	4	3	2
Northampton	....	2	....
Northumberland	1	2	4
Nottingham	3	...	2
Oxford	2	....	....
Rutland	....	....	....
Salop	....	2	....
Somerset (including Bristol)	6	1	5
Stafford	4	4	4
Suffolk	2	3	....
Surrey (exclusive of the Metropolis)	1	1	1
Sussex	1	....	1
Warwick	9	7	9
Westmoreland	....	....	....
Wilts	....	1	2
Worcester	3	2	2
York (East Riding)	5	3	1
,, (North Riding)	3	5	4
,, (West Riding)	....	2	3
Wales	3	2	4
Total	151	122	138

TRADES.	January.	February.	March.
Agriculture and connected Trades.			
Farmers	4	2	1
Agricultural Implement Makers, &c.	....	....	....
Corn Factors	3	....	3
Millers and Malsters	4	4	3
Hop Merchants	....	....	....
Brewers	3	2	1
Horse and Cattle Dealers, and Woolstaplers	3	2	2
Mining and connected Trades.			
Mining Firms	2	1	....
Blasting Works	....	....	2
Manufactures.			
Woollen Manufacturers	3	2	1
Cotton ,,	1	2	1
Linen ,,	....	....	....
Silk ,,	....	....	....
Printers and Dyers	2	5	4
Lace Manufacturers	1	....	2
Hosiery ,,	....	....	....
Hardware ,,	1	4	5
Earthenware ,,	1	....	....
Glass ,,	....	....	....
Paper ,,	1	....	....
Builders	10	5	5
Miscellaneous Manufacturers	6	4	6
Commerce.			
Bankers and Merchants	11	4	4
Shipowners, Warehousemen, Brokers, and Wholesale Dealers generally	21	12	23
Retail and Handicraft Trades.			
Bakers	4	2	....
Butchers	....	2	1
Corn and Hay Dealers	....	1	1
Innkeepers and Victuallers	7	12	12
Wine and Spirit Merchants	5	5	2
Dealers in Grocery, Drugs, and Spices	9	11	17
Makers of, and Dealers in, Clothing	14	16	22
Makers of, and Dealers in, Furniture	4	1	2
Coach Builders	....	4	3
Miscellaneous	31	19	15
Total	151	122	138

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Moral and Educational Statistics of England and Wales.

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Not only do we cultivate crime too much among the crowd of petty delinquents, kept under mutual instruction at the instance of the police courts, without any proper classification, and in the worst moral atmosphere, until tried a second time in the higher criminal courts, but the quality of the penalties ultimately inflicted is such as to produce only unfavourable effects upon that very character which is to return to the struggle of life at the greatest possible disadvantage, through being damaged in general reputation. I fear, too, that the "respectable" world, with all the wise caution which restrains it from "*going* to law," except under the gravest necessity, is too generally destitute of the wise charity which should induce it to refrain, as much as possible, from "*sending* to the law" those who have no property but a feeble character, which expires under the first breath of its severity. It is impossible, in this respect, to praise too highly the encouragement given by M. D. Hill, Esq., the Recorder of Birmingham, and other gentlemen connected with that borough, to a restoration of youthful offenders, under faithful caution and watchful surveillance, to the ordinary paths of industry, without their being first dragged through the contamination of a gaol. And though moral failures can never be treated lightly, or overlooked when once observed, yet how much more good, in cases of juvenile delinquency (even supposing existing confidence and present employment to be forfeited,) may be accomplished by a faithful charity than by an immediate invocation of the arm of the magistrate, is either too little known, or the *duty* of exercising it is most grievously unfelt. Nor are parents among the poorer classes, in their own moral imbecility, unwilling to look to the gaol for the tutelage of a refractory child, or filled with any other feeling than the satisfaction of asserted justice, when the victim of their own neglect is momentarily removed, by incarceration, from the possibility of annoying them. The interests of the whole community are, however, becoming too vitally hazarded, for these

mistaken complacencies to receive much longer any share of the public sympathy.

A comparison between these results and those presented by the criminal returns of neighbouring countries would be of the highest interest; but it would demand so many eliminations to bring the materials to be found under differing nomenclatures and classifications of crime to anything approaching a common basis, that it is impossible, on the present occasion, to enter upon so elaborate a task. The criminal tables of France are as yet published only up to 1846, in which year the number brought before the Cours d'Assises was 6,908, being less by 80 than in 1827; but, on the other hand, the numbers brought before the tribunals of correctional police, discharging the duties of our quarter sessions with some of those of petty sessions, was, at the latter date, 207,476, being an increase of 45,330 on the number in 1827, giving an increase of 27 per cent. on the experience of both sets of tribunals*. The increase in the English commitments to assizes and quarter sessions during the same twenty years (after deducting the "assaults" brought into account in the interim) was from 17,921 to 23,748, being one of nearly 33 per cent., or only 6 per cent. more than the increase in France, although the increase of population has been in a much greater ratio. Without the eliminations which it is impossible here to make, it would be vain to institute any comparison between the proportions of the accused to the population in the two countries. But it may be noticed that, in France as in England, there is always a vast proportion of petty delinquents under the ill schooling of the prisons; the sentences to imprisonment during 1846 being as follow:—

For less than six days	7,574	or 12·6	per cent.
For six days to one month	17,864	,, 29·8	,,
For one month to six months	21,060	,, 35·1	,,
For six months to one year	4,952	,, 11·6	,,
For one year	2,028		
For one to two years.....	4,325	,, 9·1	,,
For two to five years.....	1,122		
For five years.....	653	,, 1·8	,,
For five to ten years	375		
For ten years and upwards	29		
		100·0	

A complete picture of the commitments in England and Wales is presented by Plate V., based on an average of the six years 1842-7, comprising periods both more and less favourable to the more, as compared with the less, instructed, and the more with the less manufacturing districts. As in the case of all such maps, it gives an *exaggerated* representation; because there is not so great a distinction between the several districts in regard to the positive amount of each element actually prevailing in them, as the tints (graduated merely to show the excess or deficiency above or below the average) would suggest. Nevertheless, the advantages of such representations completely overbalance their defects, which are really chargeable upon the

* Compte Général de l'Administration de la Justice Criminelle en France, pendant l'année 1846. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, Août, 1848.

incapacity of the unpractised sight to recognise tints more finely graduated; and the present sketch will convey to the mind more rapidly and clearly than it could be telegraphed by any other means, that in Middlesex, for instance, there was, during this period, a relative excess beyond the average of 49·0 per cent. of commitments for criminal offences of whatever kind; while two western counties, containing the principal towns of the great vale of the Severn, are even in excess of the metropolitan, being no less than (Gloucestershire) 50·2 and (Worcestershire) 55·3 per cent. in excess, or 52·3 and 57·4 per cent. worse than the county of Surrey, which, comprising so large a portion of the Metropolis, contains, with Middlesex, the largest part of the town population of the valley of the Thames. In fact, Gloucestershire and Worcestershire form the central part of a region exceeding in most classes of crime, and comprising Warwickshire and Leicestershire to the north-east, Somersetshire to the south-west, and Herefordshire on the Welsh border; being, in fact, the counties which contain the richest of the midland and western plains and valleys, with a teeming population and great stores of mineral wealth.

From the southern part of this region, too, a dark shade, which we find reproduced in almost every branch of delinquency, extends over the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties, marking especially those which have light domestic manufactures in the cottages of the poor, and attaining its darkest hue over Buckinghamshire. A medium tint occupies all the counties which lie between the Metropolis and the English Channel. And although a darker tint is carried northward, along the course of mining and manufacturing industry, in Stafford, Salop, Cheshire, and Lancashire, yet in one only does there occur a darker tint than that of the medium southern counties between London and the Channel. This one is Cheshire, which stands alone in its inky blackness in every moral characteristic, except in regard to instruction, in which, unhappily, it bears a more favourable tint than nearly all that surround it. Beyond some counties of more favourable hue, lie the Celtic regions of the west, whether to the north or south of the Bristol Channel, and the Scandinavian regions of the north, which are seen to present the same more favourable aspect, though widely differing in the degree of instruction which prevails in them. Nor does the greater concentration of the population in Cornwall, on the one hand, or in Durham and the West Riding on the other, produce any countervailing effect, which should induce us to attribute this result to the general *dispersion* of the population in these regions; seeing, likewise, that this is equally without any ameliorative effect in the more southern and eastern parts of the kingdom.

With these exceptions, it will nevertheless be obvious, in the comparison of Plates I. and V., that there is a very extensive though not exact coincidence of the tints which show the relative density of population and excess of crime, especially in the metropolitan and manufacturing counties; a coincidence which will appear no less marked in the summary Table I.

Between the Celtic populations on the west and the Scandinavian on the east, it must be confessed, on the experience of the six years thus brought to account, that the truly Saxon districts of the ancient

Mercia, East Anglia, and Essex, appear to a great disadvantage; and the men of Kent, Sussex, and Wessex, their next of kin, take but a secondary place. But a truce to ethnology. The general result, in other words, is, that out of the metropolis, the *excess* of crime is to be found almost wholly in the counties extending immediately to the north of it, from Somersetshire to Norfolk, comprised in the districts numbered I. and V., as those of the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties generally, distinguishing those which have light domestic manufactures and in those which form the *southern* part of district VIII., being that of the midland mining and manufacturing industry; viz., Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, and Leicestershire, with which likewise ranks the more northern detached county of Chester. These, with the exception of Worcestershire, are not among the most ignorant counties of the group, nor are they those most characterised by having their industry carried on in factories. On the contrary, they are those which comprise the older seats of manufacturing industry, and are extensively pervaded by trades carried on in little detached shops, or even in the cottages of the poor, such as cloth and carpet weaving, nail and lock making, cotton, silk, and ribbon weaving, stocking and lace making, &c. This general distribution of crimes, obtained from the results of six years' calendars, appears generally to be reproduced in taking any portion of the period, or any class of offences.

A comparison with the Map (II.) of the proportionate amount of real property in each county, will show the general converse of what might have been hoped and expected, in the greater prevalence of crime where there is most real property in proportion to the population, or, in other words, most available means for its elevation; and the less amount of it in the regions of greatest poverty. The marked exceptions are in the manufacturing counties of Chester and Gloucester, having a large proportion of very poor and remotely located manufacturers, and in which poverty and crime are in equal excess; while they are in equal deficiency in the counties of Lincoln and Huntingdon, where there is no peculiar amount of instruction, but an excess of real property, and only a well-organized industry and comparatively well-ordered estates to account for the peculiarity.

Omitting from present consideration the northernmost manufacturing counties, and even Gloucestershire and Bedfordshire, which are encumbered with poor dispersed manufactures, it may fairly be asked whether the tints of this map of the real property, as compared with the population of the several counties, does not rudely pourtray the relative progress of the "manufacturing system" in the production of food, or, in other words, of the large-farm or large-husbandry system, by which a given population raises a larger *proportionate* and not less *positive* amount of produce from the soil which it cultivates, and which is therefore of higher value in proportion to the gross amount of that population. I believe that it does; and that this fact goes far to explain the likewise general coincidence between the excess of crime and the excess of real property in proportion to the population which is forced upon our attention by this comparison of the maps numbered II. and V., and with which the darker tints of the Map of Ignorance (IV.) exhibit a very general agreement (it may be,

both as a cause and a consequence), except in the Celtic districts of the west.

The practical resistance of the country or the people in these latter districts to any system of higher economy or better cultivation is as conspicuous on the map as it is on the face of the land itself; the regions occupied by the Celtic populations, forming a class apart, quite beyond all the others in the excess of their population in proportion to the assessable value of the soil which it cultivates. A reference again to Map V. shows that these regions are equally *under* the average in observed delinquency, and to Map IV., that they are equally in excess of ignorance; whence I am induced to draw the conclusion, to be tested by further experience, *that an* IGNORANT *people, engaged in rural industry, will exhibit a less amount of crime when that industry is organized on the plan of the small rather than of the large husbandry*, and, as a necessary corollary, from what has already been shown, that *the introduction of an improved economy into the organization of agricultural as of manufacturing labour, demands for its security and the general welfare a higher moral development among the whole population* than enabled society to exist in its ruder form. The like reasoning applies to the agricultural districts to the north of the Humber, in which we see that superiority of instruction has no effect in augmenting the amount of crime, at the same time that, combined with the native energy of the Scandinavian people, of which it is apparently a result, it is of great effect in augmenting the general standard of comfort.

It will be concluded, from the terms now employed, that, although looking with great solicitude to the organization of industry for the moral tendencies and phenomena associated with it, yet that I have no economical or legislative contrivance in store by which to accomplish the regeneration of a people. It is quite possible for a population of small proprietors to be mortgaged and sordid barbarians, or, in other words, in much the same condition that small tenants generally are; and we have little evidence to a high moral standard prevailing among such a people, though it forms the most pleasing dream of human existence to associate the simplicity of rural life with the refinement which, as yet, has belonged only to a much more elaborate form of society or a higher grade of well-being. There is much evidence, it is true, to the deficiency of offences against property among peasant proprietors, but the relative moral and physical force of the nations of which they form the basis, has yet to be demonstrated.

On the other hand, I can readily conceive of a large husbandry (to which large properties and large capitals are essential) forming simply that larger and more economical organization of labour which it is one of the greatest triumphs of civilization to bring about, and one of which the greater forces might reasonably be employed to the moral and physical elevation of every class employed in it, instead of being a system under which a large part of the labouring population, in lieu of being permanently attached to any one place or employer (as under the "hinding system" of the north), are kept in the most degrading alternation between the "union" and the farm, according to the weather, and paid wages or "relief" in proportion to the number in their family, like slaves, as they virtually are, without their employers being under

the responsibilities, or they under the control, of slavery. The large husbandry, I sincerely believe, presents the larger resources, not only for individual wealth but for collective power, and the advancement, under God's blessing, of Christian truth, a large measure of which is essential to its existence, because essential to the moral coherence of any society based upon it. The dawn of a Christian life in the hearts of a greater number of men (of which some intellectual culture is a necessary concomitant) would save a world of thought and trouble to philanthropists and statesmen, by enabling society to find out its own wants, and remedy them, at the door of the mansion, the farm, the factory, and the cottage, without an appeal to Parliament or the Home Office, for much more than a permissive authority. And already the cases are many in which it is demonstrated, in both town and country, that the great industrial re-organization in larger masses, which is the characteristic of the modern civilization of Great Britain pre-eminently, is by no means inconsistent with a commensurate moral advancement. Indeed, whatever may be the social defects of the large capital system of manufactures, they attach with no less force to the large-capital system of agriculture, and no more necessarily belong to the one than to the other. On the other hand, although the existing state of statistical evidence induces me to throw out the present theory as that which reconciles the greater proportion of the observed phenomena, I am bound to remind the reader that the relative *progress* in the amount of observed crime is almost universally greatest in those districts where its positive amount, on which I have here chiefly relied, is least. For this one may account in the Celtic districts of the west, by the increase of mining industry; but how it can be explained in Westmoreland and the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire I cannot tell, unless by some local circumstances, or the transitory influence of the construction of railways, with the details of which I am unacquainted.

The other two maps of "Influences" on the proportion of crime (III. and IV.) representing, respectively, the proportion of persons of independent means, and the proportion of instruction prevailing in each county and district, exhibit the general coincidence which has repeatedly been noticed in the figures which describe these two elements of our calculation. The most marked divergencies consist in the relative excess of ignorance, in Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, and South Wales, and in the darkest tints of the absence of persons of independent means extending through the Midland and Northern Mining and Manufacturing Counties generally, while the darkest tints of ignorance go with those of crime, from the more southern of the Midland Manufacturing Counties, through the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties, especially those with light domestic manufactures; Bedfordshire, like Monmouthshire, being peculiarly dark in both, and Staffordshire but little better. This general coincidence will frequently recur to our notice in an examination of the subjoined tables; and it will be well to observe, as an example of their use, that all four of the tests of moral influences now employed are seen to be on the side of the more instructed districts in the last column of Table I., while the dispersion of the population goes to the opposite side of least instruction, in comparing the most and the least instructed counties

of each district with each other, with the like inconstancy throughout; while the other three tests present a general coincidence, except in the comparison o the two medium columns of the least of the most instructed counties with the most of the least instructed, where the proportion of real property (always feebler on the side of instruction than the proportion of persons of independent means) changes sides. The like four first lines of Table II. gives not only the per centages found in this table, but the actual numbers upon which they are based compared with the calculated number which should be found on the average of all England and Wales to the like population. In Table III. will be found the per centages for each of the eight great districts into which the kingdom is divided for our present purpose, and for the more and less instructed portions of each, with the results of a comparison, the general features of which have already been described. It will here be seen that the excess of real property in proportion to the population nowhere ranks itself markedly with most instruction, except in the districts which are pervaded by manufactures, where it obviously results from the more instructed among the manufacturing counties, enjoying that position only through the proportion of manufactures in them being smaller than in the rest, and the figures being influenced by the general fact already pointed out, that *the agricultural are more instructed than the manufacturing districts in the same latitude.* The tables which give the actual numbers and the calculated averages for each county and district on which this table, again, is based, have already been printed*, together with a general review of the other material on which this third table is based. It is to that which is now subjoined, upon which Tables IV. and V. are constructed, and which supply the groundwork of all the later parts of Tables I. and II., that I would now chiefly advert.

After this survey, it will suffice to direct attention, not merely to the final columns of Table IX., but also to the abstract of them, by districts only, in Table V., § V, where it will be seen that, on the average of six years, the Metropolis was 35·5 per cent. in excess of commitments; the South Midland Agricultural Counties, with domestic manufactures, 25·9; the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties, 11·6; and the great Midland Mining and Manufacturing region 4·2; while, on the other hand, the Southern Maritime and North Midland Agricultural Counties were 3·3 and 11·2 per cent. under the average respectively; and the Northern Scandinavian and Western Celtic Agricultural and Mining Counties, 46 4 and 50·2 per cent. under the average respectively, though at the opposite extremes in regard to instruction. It is only two of the smallest districts, either, which show any mentionable balance in favour of the more as compared with the less instructed counties; and amidst the general results depicted in Tables I. and II., the only fair inference to be drawn from the aspect of the figures in the four top and in the bottom line, without further analysis and explanation would be, that instruction tends rather to foster than deter from crime, and that dispersion *alone* carries with it any marked deficiency of commitments.

* Journal of the Statistical Society of London, vol. x., p. 222, et seq.

Dividing the term of six years, upon which our general view of the distribution of crime is based, into two equal periods of three years each, we find not only the dissimilarity in its distribution at these several periods, already noticed, but a material difference in the general result as tried by the test of instruction. In the former period, upon which our first calculations were based, the balance was 9·1 per cent. in favour of the more as compared with the less instructed districts; in the latter 12·1 against them; while the balance against the more instructed, as compared with the less instructed counties of the several districts, is increased from 6·5 to 23·2 per cent., a greater dispersion of the population being the peculiar concomitant of these favourable balances, which show themselves on the same side and with the same accompaniment in every comparison between the most instructed counties of the most instructed districts, and any other of the four great divisions used in Table I.; and nowhere else, except in comparison of the least and most instructed counties of the least instructed districts, where the balance of dispersion is wanting to offer an explanation of it. In every other combination the excess of criminality is on the side of the greater ignorance, and especially in the comparison of the "means," instead of the "extremes," or the most of the least instructed with the least of the most instructed counties; as though we escaped, by this comparison, the influences of a superior police dealing with the congregation of larcenous offenders in the richer towns, which are found in the most instructed counties of the most instructed districts, and are the chief resort of professional vagrancy and of characters already damaged by petty delinquency.

In Table V., § II., 10, as elsewhere, it will be seen that it is the Celtic districts of the west which are especially operative in reducing the proportion of delinquency associated with the greater ignorance; and the Metropolitan, in augmenting that which is associated with a greater amount of instruction. The great Midland Mining and Manufacturing Districts and the North Midland Agricultural Counties nearest to them, though in excess of ignorance, are, however, under the average of criminal commitments in 1845-6-7, and the Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties exhibit the reverse, while the equal excess of ignorance and criminality in the South Midland Counties, and deficiency of both in the Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties, are as conspicuous as ever. The peculiar excess in Westmoreland (Table IX.) most probably results from a moving column of railway labourers, as perhaps does that in Cambridge and Huntingdon. No doubt will arise as to the validity of these results, which bear superficially such feeble evidence in favour of instruction, as measured by its vulgarest test; for they are based on a sufficient number of observations; and our first inquiry, therefore, is necessarily whether, if they are influenced by the *superior police* of the richer towns, acting upon the vagrant and delinquent offcasts of other places, making them their especial resort (as is presumable from the case of the Metropolis itself), this fact may not be demonstrated by an excess of *petty* delinquency observable in such localities, where the police will take cognizance of matters which, in remoter places, might altogether escape judicial investigation.

Table X. will answer this question by exhibiting the *residuary*

crime for each county and district, after the elimination of the more numerous but more petty offences, classed as simple larceny, assaults of all kinds, breach of the peace, and pound breach, for which no fewer than 12,912 commitments out of 20,698, were made on the average of the three years 1845-6-7, a proportion approaching to two-thirds, but not so great as in the three preceding years, when it was 9,347 out of 23,280.

In comparing the "extremes," or the most instructed counties of the most instructed districts, with the least of the least instructed, we find the former placed at a still further disadvantage, no less than 34·5 per cent. upon the general body of offences, comprising all the most serious; while, in comparing the "means" again, there is a similar excess on the side of most instruction, which is preserved in the comparison with the least instructed counties of the most instructed districts with the least of the least instructed, but lost in every other, with a general result of 30·4 per cent. against all the more instructed counties of the several districts, and of 20·6 per cent. against all the more instructed districts as compared with the rest.

It is the Metropolis, again, which is predominant in producing this aggravated result; for while the two metropolitan counties present an increase of 14·2 per cent. in the three years in the total number of commitments, they show one of no less than 20 per cent. on the general body of commitments, after the elimination of the numerous petty offences above described, and place the criminality of the Metropolis, regarded in this light, no less than 90 per cent. above the average of the kingdom at large; the only other portion which its excess permits to range above the average being the counties of Essex, Hertford, Bedford, and Bucks, which immediately encircle it on the north, and in the three latter of which light domestic manufactures prevail among the cottages of the agricultural poor; Herefordshire also appearing to peculiar disadvantage. The actual decrease in every district, except the Metropolitan, is, however, more marked than in the statement of the *total* commitments; so that the total decrease is greater upon the one-third which comprises all the graver offences (— 16·7) than upon the two-thirds composed of the lighter (—13·2); the peculiar exceptions of excess being Dorsetshire, Huntingdonshire, Cornwall, and Cumberland. (Table V., § IV., 4; Table X.) This obvious culmination of crime in the Metropolis, and probably in other towns approaching it in character, in the most instructed parts of the kingdom, in a period like that under consideration, when it is undergoing a general decline in the kingdom at large, is well worthy of further investigation; seeming to indicate the progress of that wave of demoralization which appears to be heaved up from the worst regulated parts of the kingdom generally, at every new disturbance of the national industry. The general features of this abstract agree, it will be seen, with those of the abstract of all the commitments, excepting only that the excess of "residuary" crime in the Metropolis appears relatively to lower the proportion in the agricultural much more than in the manufacturing districts. Hence it is obvious that the excess of commitments in the localities of the highest instruction, or in the more populous places generally, does not accrue from the excess of cases of some lower class brought up by the *superior police*

of the richer towns, but is exhibited in the sum of offences generally, which are therefore in general excess in such localities.

The *quality* of the "residuary" crime, which we have been regarding separately, is not our present consideration. The more heinous offences included in it are so completely outnumbered by others of a lighter character, that the distribution of the whole merely proves the simple negative against the effects of superior police in swelling the numbers committed for the most numerous classes of minor offences. A subsequent analysis will show that the excess of the most heinous is invariably in the most ignorant districts; and we yet have to seek some evidence to prove whether the positive excess of commitments generally, in 1845-6-7, in the more instructed localities, do not accrue in great part from the excess of ignorance by which they are surrounded. The relative excess of the totally ignorant among the criminals, compared with the proportion signing the marriage register with marks, which is observed in such localities, bears some testimony to the truth of this surmise; which compels us to look with bated reliance at comparative statistics of crime and instruction in localities differing widely in industrial and social organization (Table V., § I. 4; § II. 11). In fact, our previous analysis of the education of criminals shows that the reading and writing test, which is alone universally available, is much too low to be a faithful index to the relative extent of *education*, though pointing in the right direction; and here we find that *the culminating place of crime is, in all probability, not its birth-place;* for such appears to me to be the only satisfactory explanation of the discrepancies which are so obvious in Table I.; and if this be a general law, the gross results of the criminal calendars *afford an index to the relative moral character of the population in each district, which is so imperfect as to be almost valueless, until the town influences have been eliminated.*

But what statistical ground is there, it may be asked, for presuming the existence of such a set of influences, distinct from those associated with the tests of instruction, &c., already brought to account? This ground will readily be found by a reference to Table I., in which it will be seen that, while every decisive evidence of the greater dispersion of the population draws with it a marked balance of favourable evidence to the moral character of that population, from *those portions of the criminal calendars* in which vagrant delinquency appears to be attracted by the hope of plunder, or of sharing in mistaken bounty, to the richer localities of higher instruction; yet those sections of the criminal calendars which contain the offences least liable to influence by such migration of the weak or the depraved, and every other moral evidence to the character of the fixed population here brought to account, give a balance no less marked in favour of every locality possessed of superior instruction (generally allied with a greater number of persons of independent means), *whatever the amount of concentration or dispersion* in the population at large. Thus, regarding the *gross* results of the criminal calendars, it will be seen that where, as in comparing the least and most instructed counties of the least instructed districts, there is no great preponderance of dispersion on either side; there the excess in the criminal calendars is much less, though still against the most instructed counties, through *town in-*

fluences, as a glance at the names of the counties will at once suggest. On the other hand, when the preponderance of the other indices to moral *influences* is smallest, there the disturbance occurs, not in the testimony afforded by the gross results of the criminal calendars, but in the *other* indices to moral *results* of which are therefore demonstrated to have *a more sensitive relationship with these influences than the evidence supplied by the gross results of the criminal calendars.* The disturbance which does occur, and which is a valuable exception, proving the rule, arises from the excess of bastardy in a few of the northernmost, and of pauperism in a few of the southernmost counties, in spite of a relative superiority of instruction, and resulting, I believe, from rudeness of domestic education in the former, and a shattered industrial organization, through past poor-law maladministration, in the latter.

Obviously, therefore, there are influences at work to *assemble the demoralized* in the places of denser population in a relative proportion greater than to *breed an excess of demoralization;* since to the relative moral superiority of the less populous places there is no other statistical evidence whatever, but universally the contrary. Men do not acquire moral strength without the blessing of influences which they are just as likely to experience in towns as in villages; and this view of the subject should give us some reassurance, that though the present increase in our numbers may chiefly be in more compact masses than at any former period of our civilization, yet that fit provision of sanatory police and Christian education may render the inhabitants of the modern hives (with the superior means which their combined labour commands) no less vigorous in body and mind than their village ancestors, and certainly not less moral.

Thus, not only is the difference in the amount of *education*, worthy of the name, which prevails in different districts, much *greater* than that in the extension of *instruction*, indicated by the marriage registers; but the amount of *crime* which properly belongs to the more instructed, in so far as they are identical with the more populous localities, is much *less* than that indicated by the gross results of the criminal returns, and to an extent which is plainly, though but imperfectly, shown by the difference in dispersion between the crimes, which are those chiefly of the fixed population, and those which are more affected by the migratory habits of the dishonest.

This, alone, is sufficient to prove how false would be any inference against the *education* which is commonly associated with *instruction*, on the testimony only of the country-fed criminal calendars of the towns of wealth and genteel residence; the resort of vagrancy and the aim of depredation from every part of the empire, and not less from the remotest parts of Ireland than of Britain.

An improvement in our statistical tests would thus tell much in favour of the more instructed localities; but, in the mean time, it must be confessed that the rough general result of the experience of the criminal tribunals during the years 1845-6-7, being years less favourable to the criminal calendars of the more instructed districts than those of the three preceding years, on which our former calculations were based, is decidedly *against the more instructed districts*, unless, in our use of Table I., we throw out of present consideration the column of "the

most instructed counties of the most instructed districts," for the sake of escaping the influence of the Metropolis, which universally pervades it, and regard the column which represents the "least instructed counties of the most instructed districts" as the standard of higher instruction, by which to obtain the fairest comparison with the columns which represent the two lower sections into which the remainder of the kingdom is thrown. This is attended, it will be seen, with a complete reversal of the balance, which is then in favour of instruction; but, in both cases, it is accompanied by a relatively greater dispersion of the population, the effect of which we have just shown to be great, and we know not precisely how great, in reducing the numbers locally detected in overt offences against the laws.

Omitting, then, the column of the "most instructed counties of the most instructed districts," every comparison of the other three columns of Table I., even on the gross results of the criminal calendars, is markedly in favour always of the localities of superior instruction, except in the comparison of the less and more instructed counties of the least instructed districts, in which there is a balance on the opposite side, arising, partly, out of the like town influences, which are yet more markedly felt where the Metropolis is included, and partly from their comprising a considerable non-manufacturing population of relatively higher instruction, together with a large scattered manufacturing population of the lowest character. On the other hand, although the gross sum of the commitments in this case, and in every comparison of the column of highest instruction with the others yields a balance, like that in the present comparison, against the higher instruction, yet it will be seen that this does not prevail throughout every class of commitments, but only in the offences against property without violence (forming, it is true, no less than *four-fifths* of the whole number), and in the "assaults," including those on police-officers in the execution of their duty, which comprise nearly *one-fourth of the remainder*. The more serious offences against the person, offences against property committed with violence, and malicious offences against property, are all in excess in the more ignorant districts throughout, whether of more or less density of population, except only where the Metropolis turns the balance in the fourth and sixth comparison of the more serious offences against the person.

As a whole, however, in spite of the "town influences" tending to the aggregation of crime in some of the most instructed localities, it will thus be seen that the *excess of the more heinous and brutal, and those which are least affected by migration of the depraved, is always on the side of the greater ignorance*, and that it is the positive amount, quite as much as the proportionate excess of the minor classes of offences, which throws so marked a balance of the gross commitments to the opposite side. The excess of the worst crimes is, therefore, with the more dispersed as well as the more ignorant populations; and an analogous result is found in France as well as in England, in the proportion of absolute ignorance being always greater among those arraigned for offences against the person than among those arraigned for offences against property. So, also, under the head of forgery and offences against the currency, every comparison is in favour of superior instruction, except where the metropolis comes into the account.

On the side of the greater instruction will also be found every favourable balance regarding riot, breach of the peace, and pound breach, except where one is thrown over to the opposite side by the like influence in the sixth comparison; and the same is seen concerning offences against the game laws, except where the most instructed part of each several district overbears the least instructed in this branch of criminality, as though it were under the temptation of convenient town markets for its produce; a like partial preponderance of town influences appearing opposite to miscellaneous offences, though the final balance in this, as in all the other cases above mentioned, is in favour of the regions of greater instruction. It is needless here to quote all the figures which show the results of these comparisons, because they are far more intelligible in the places which they occupy in Table I., where they bear irrefragable evidence to the preponderance of the more heinous and less migratory forms of offence in the more ignorant districts, and give fair ground to the presumption, therefore, that much of that which graduates and culminates in the more instructed town localities is derived from the same source; and that the superior education with which superior instruction is generally associated in this country is warring against them in both, and with no mean success, when all the town influences combined can bring geographically to the side of the greater instruction, in the kingdom at large, a positive excess only of the offences of comparatively minor character.

This general result is exhibited with greatest completeness and consistency in that re-classification of the commitments under three principal heads, which it has been my final aim throughout to bring distinctly before the reader*. In the gravest class, that of "serious offences against the person and malicious offences against property," it will be seen that the balance in 1845-6-7 is 12·4 per cent. on the side of the *most* instructed, as compared with the least instructed districts, and 11·8 on the side of the *most* as compared with the least instructed counties of each district; and of 15·8 on the side of the most instructed counties of the most instructed districts, as compared with the least of the least instructed; every comparison of these various sections giving the balance on the same side, except where the influence of the Metropolis throws it, in one case, in favour of the least instructed counties of the most instructed districts, as compared with the most instructed of the same. Regarding only the three comparisons into which the metropolis does not enter, it will be seen that the balance on the side of the greater instruction is in nearly exact proportion to its excess, and that of the persons of independent means, whatever the proportion of real property or the dispersion of the population, and that the like gradation of diminishing difference in instruction is seen in the other three comparisons, in which the influence of the Metropolis finally turns the balance in one instance; and this result even does not appear from the experience of the three preceding years. In fact they here present the like balance on the opposite side, in their universally stronger testimony against the remoter and more ignorant districts during "bad times;" the balance against

* See General Results as depicted at base of Table I., and in Maps VI. and VII.

the least instructed as compared with the most instructed districts being 26·3 per cent., and against the least as compared with the most instructed counties of the several districts 19·0 per cent.; with the result, upon the average of the whole six years, which represents perhaps a normal condition of things, of 19·9 per cent. in the former, and 15·6 per cent. in the latter, against the localities of least instruction. A comparison of the lines which describe the dispersion of the population, the extent of ignorance, and the prevalence of those more heinous crimes through each of the columns of Table I., will show throughout the effect of both sets of influences upon the result now under consideration, in which, however, the latter predominates, almost as completely as the former does in the general mass of offences against property.

A glance at this testimony conveys to the mind results which may have been surmised, but cannot before have been demonstrated. It *proves* the influence antagonist to crime arising from the education generally associated with instruction, even measured by its lowest tests, in this country. On the other hand, it shows a contrary, though not predominant, tendency to excess of crime with the closer aggregation of the people. Is the effect of aggregation, then, as here exhibited, like that of education, one pervading the mass of society, and operating through its whole moral frame; or is it merely the result of a migration of the depraved towards concealment and indulgence amidst the crowds of cities? Probably it is a complex result, which improved criminal records will alone enable us to analyse. But if the aggregation in cities were productive of even the greater part of these effects, through a general depravation, it should show itself in the *quality* as well as in the quantity of the commitments, while, on the contrary, the intensity of this effect increases on approaching, not the graver but the medium or lighter forms of offence, which are obviously more affected by the migration of the delinquent than the crimes of darker dye. Migration having an obviously great influence in the one case, it is but reasonable to recognise its effect to a smaller extent (and the whole effect is smaller) in the other; the rather, since we see that, after eliminating the districts most influenced by towns, mere remoteness has no all-pervading influence in reducing the proportion of commitments.

For the reasons already stated, the malicious offences against property have been included with the graver offences against the person; but they are not so numerous a class as to have any *overpowering* influence on the general results, being only 164 to 842, making a total of 1,006, which represents thrice that number of observations, being an average of the commitments of the three years 1845-6-7, which, in Tables IX. and V., are compared with the average in the three preceding years, 1842-3-4, amounting to 1,217. Between the two periods, therefore, there has been a decline, in the three years, of 17·3 per cent., pervading, more or less, every part of the kingdom, except the Metropolitan Counties, in which there has been a positive increase of 6·4 per cent. The general coincidence of the results in the two periods, after the requisite allowance for the influence of the "times," will show that our map (VI.), based upon the experience of the whole six years, must convey a very fair repre-

sentation of the present tendency to these graver forms of offence in the several localities.

In every district and sub-district, the balance in the whole six years is seen to be universally favourable to the superior instruction, except under the town influences of the Metropolitan Counties, including Kent under this denomination, for the moment. The darkest region of all, as in most other respects, is that of the South Midland Agricultural Counties, with domestic manufactures, and next to them the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties generally. In this map will be seen the general prevalence of a dark shade of crime as of ignorance over the intensely Saxon population extending from Dorsetshire to Norfolk, although, in several counties the hue is relieved, as in Berks, where there is a great excess of resident persons of independent means, and in Huntingdonshire, where there is a great excess of real property in proportion to the population. The great Midland and Northern Mining and Manufacturing Counties are but little in excess of this class of crime; thanks chiefly to the favourable influence of the West Riding, Derbyshire, and Nottinghamshire; for while Lancashire and Warwickshire are near the average, all the rest are in excess, being the counties of Cheshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Leicestershire, and Gloucestershire, the social position and character of a part of whose population, connected with dispersed manufactures, has called repeatedly for remark. The greatest exception to the coincidence of ignorance with crime of this darker dye is presented by the Western and Celtic Agricultural and Mining Counties, with the exception of South Wales; though above these, as a whole, stand the North Midland and North-Eastern Agricultural Counties, together with the Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties, amidst which is projected a darker tint wherever manufacturing industry, accompanied by greater ignorance, prevails. None of the more instructed districts, indeed not even the Metropolitan, are above the average in this class of commitments, in which the whole excess lies in the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural, with the few manufacturing counties above mentioned.

Regarding the serious offences against the person, and the malicious offences against property separately, as set forth in Tables II., VI., and VII., (§ III., 8.) we find that while the Western Celtic Counties preserve throughout their relative superiority, the great excess of criminality in the Eastern and Southern Agricultural Counties arises from malicious offences against property, running into marked excess wherever ignorance is the greatest. Turning from these to the Northern Agricultural Mining and Manufacturing Counties, where the proportion of such offences is altogether markedly beneath the average, we find them in comparative excess in the *most* instructed counties. This seeming contradiction is at once reconciled by supposing such offences to be connected, as I fear they are, with defective organization, instruction, and good feeling among the lowest classes of unskilled labourers, whether of the workshops of the north or the fields of the south.

It is true that the gross number of such offences in the whole six years is small, amounting only to 1,371, and therefore that the averages of the *individual* counties for three years will be liable to considerable

disturbance, which may be called "accidental;" yet it will nevertheless be perceived, in perfect agreement with this view, that the relative excess northward invariably occurs where there is a prevalence of the lowest forms of *dispersed* manufacturing industry, as in Cheshire, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, and Leicestershire; while there is, on the other hand, a marked decrease of the proportion, not only in the purely agricultural counties of the north, but also wherever the operatives are directly associated with a large fixed capital of the employer in the manufacturing districts, as in Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Nottinghamshire, a result which must be indicative of a remarkable social progress, to the minds of those who can remember the Luddite disturbances of the early part of the present century, for it is hence obvious that it is not the *factory* districts but the *manufacturing districts of less concentrated industry*, in which there is now the most of the uneasiness which leads to such disorders, though not to the extent observed in the agricultural districts which were most demoralized under the old system of poor-law management, and have not yet recovered from the social obliquities which it entailed.

The general result, it will be seen in Table I. is, that the malicious offences against property are in excess throughout, in nearly exact ratio to the combined ignorance and concentration of the people in the four great territorial divisions there adopted, and that nearly the same result would appear in regard to the more serious offences against the person, but for the influence of the Metropolis. Still there is a final balance of 3·1 per cent. in favour of the most as compared with the least instructed districts, and of 6·2 in favour of the most as compared with the least instructed counties of the several districts, even in this latter class of offences, on the experience of the three years least favourable to the town populations, and of 62·1 and 41·1 per cent. respectively, in the former class. The decline in malicious offences against property, in the three years from 1842-3-4 to 1845-6-7, was no less than 35·7 per cent., observed throughout every district except the Metropolitan and the Northern Agricultural and Mining, where there was an increase. The decline in the more serious offences against the person, in the same lapse of time, was 12·4 per cent., and it is observable in every district except the Metropolitan, though not in equal degree; the most remarkable decline being in the South Midland Agricultural Counties, with domestic manufactures (31·8 per cent.), and the North Midland Agricultural Counties (26·1 per cent.). Including the "assaults," which exceed in number every other form of offence against the person, the decline in the total of offences against the person has been only 10·3 per cent., owing to the excessive increase of no less than 15·3 per cent. in the Metropolitan Counties. Amidst the general decline, there are a few cases of very peculiar excess, probably resulting from the presence of a moving column of railway labourers, as in Westmoreland and Dorset. Including the *assaults*, the influence of the Metropolis causes an *unfavourable* balance of 25·3 per cent. of offences against the person to the side of the districts of most instruction, and of 23·2 per cent. to that of the counties of most instruction in the several districts.

It will be seen that the groups of facts (always, however, thrice

the number which appear in the tables, because representing an average of three years) are not, in the subordinate class of "malicious offences against property," and in some others which hereafter occur, of such magnitude in the several counties, and principally the smaller, as to elevate the results in such smaller divisions, from an occasional appearance of excess which may be accidental: but they have been calculated throughout, not only for the sake of uniformity, but also for the sake of being recombined in districts, sub-districts, and other groups, sufficient to supply a basis, which, though varying, will always suffice to give credit to any law which the facts may shadow forth, though they will not exactly define its limits. It did not appear necessary to pursue the treble calculation for each average of three years, and for that of the whole six, in each subordinate class of commitments, after having given it for the great classes; but only to run forward with the latest portion of the evidence over the whole field, for the sake of detecting any minor laws of coincidence, and gathering material for hypotheses hereafter to be solved by further investigation in the direction which its nature should indicate. Wherever the lower ground of the smaller counties is not safe, the reader, seeing the actual numbers as well as the calculated, will refrain from descending to it, or throwing the whole numbers of the actual commitments for the two periods together, will obtain the calculated number for the former with the aid of the tables subjoined, and thus deduce a per centage upon the experience of all six years combined. I have added Map VI., however, which represents the commitments for the more serious offences against the person and malicious offences against property during only three years, 1845-7, to compare with Map VI*., which represents the same for the whole six years, 1842-7, and thus to show, after due allowance for the actual differences made by the change of "times," upon how small a basis of observation the general distribution of moral phenomena may be safely presumed.

The commitments for offences against property, on the other hand, are so numerous and form so preponderating a mass of the whole of the commitments, at the same time that they present a basis of an extent more than sufficient to overpower any accidental influences in the results, that it is unnecessary to give any map of them, for 1842-7, in addition to that (Plate V.) of the commitments generally, with the shading of which it would wholly agree. I have, therefore, given one of the three later years only, representing the period most favourable to the ruder districts, and the small extent to which it differs from the preceding, in spite of the diminution of its basis, and the entire change of time, will afford every further evidence that could be desired of the sufficiency of the facts upon which the present reasoning is based, and the slowness to change in the laws of moral coincidence which we are investigating. The accompanying table of the offences against property in the three periods, 1842-4, 1845-7, and 1842-7, will yet further illustrate this point.

Commitments in England and Wales for all Offences against Property, excepting only the "Malicious:" 1842-1847.

For the whole numbers see the large Table, VII.

Counties in their Alphabetical Order.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.			Counties in the order of their per Centages above and below the Average.	Proportion per Cent. below and above the Average.		
	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.	1842-47.		1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.	1842-47.
32. Bedford	+22·7	+13·0	+18·1	1. Cumberland	−69·6	−60·3	−65·3
29. Berks	+11·6	+17·8	+14·5	2. North Wales	−62·2	−60·0	−61·0
40. Bucks	+23·8	+43·5	+33·0	3. Durham	−56·3	−62·4	−59·3
21. Cambridge	− 5·4	− 6·5	− 5·9	4. South Wales	−59·3	−57·6	−58·5
35. Chester	+30·4	+10·6	+21·0	5. Westmoreland	−68·9	−39·3	−55·4
6. Cornwall	−57·0	−50·0	−53·7	6. Cornwall	−57·0	−50·0	−53·7
1. Cumberland	−69·6	−60·3	−65·3	7. Northumberland	−45·6	−62·0	−53·3
8. Derby	−37·1	−49·8	−43·1	8. Derby	−37·1	−49·8	−43·1
16. Devon	−23·8	− 4·1	−14·6	9. York, North Riding	−26·2	−40·2	−32·9
18. Dorset	−15·7	+ 1·0	− 7·9	10. ,, West Riding	−26·2	−40·0	−32·8
3. Durham	−66·3	−62·4	−59·3	11. ,, East Riding	−26·2	−39·9	−32·7
36. Essex	+20·8	+21·7	+21·2	12. Lincoln	−16·1	−23·7	−19·7
44. Gloucester	+65·1	+56·2	+60·9	13. Hunts	−30·9	− 5·7	−19·1
37. Hereford	+28·8	+13·8	+21·9	14. Monmouth	−17·8	−19·4	−18·6
33. Herts	+20·5	+18·3	+19·5	15. Nottingham	−14·2	−17·0	−15·5
13. Hunts	−30·9	+ 5·7	−19·1	16. Devon	−23·8	− 4·1	−14·6
24. Kent	+ 5·6	− 1·3	+ 2·3	17. Northampton	−15·4	−10·9	−13·3
25. Lancaster	+ 7·5	− 2·2	+ 2·8	18. Dorset	−15·7	+ 1·0	− 7·9
38. Leicester	+41·5	+ 7·3	+25·4	19. Rutland	− 4·9	−10·9	− 7·7
12. Lincoln	−16·1	−23·7	−19·7	20. Salop	+14·4	−29·6	− 6·0
42. Middlesex	+30·8	+71·4	+50·0	21. Cambridge	− 5·4	− 6·5	− 5·9
14. Monmouth	−17·8	−19·4	−18·6	22. Stafford	+ 9·3	− 7·8	+ 1·1
34. Norfolk	+19·3	+12·2	+20·3	23. Sussex	− ·3	+ 4·7	+ 2·0
17. Northampton	−15·4	−10·9	−13·3	24. Kent	+ 5·6	− 1·3	+ 2·3
7. Northumberland	−45·6	−62·0	−53·3	25. Lancaster	+ 7·5	− 2·2	+ 2·8
15. Nottingham	−14·2	−17·0	−15·5	26. Surrey	−11·1	+13·7	+ 6·1
31. Oxford	+14·7	+18·6	+16·5	27. Southampton	− 1·3	+22·2	+ 9·6
19. Rutland	− 4·9	−10·9	− 7·7	28. Suffolk	+16·1	+ 2·8	+ 9·9
20. Salop	+14·4	−29·6	− 6·0	29. Berks	+11·6	+17·8	+14·5
39. Somerset	+39·7	+18·6	+29·9	30. Wilts	+14·8	+17·4	+15·9
27. Southampton	− 1·3	+22·2	+ 9·6	31. Oxford	+14·7	+18·6	+16·5
22. Stafford	+ 9·3	− 7·8	+ 1·1	32. Bedford	+22·7	+13·0	+18·1
28. Suffolk	+16·1	+ 2·8	+ 9·9	33. Herts	+20·5	+18·3	+19·5
26. Surrey	−11·1	+13·7	+ 6·1	34. Norfolk	+19·3	+21·7	+20·3
23. Sussex	− ·3	+ 4·7	+ 2·0	35. Chester	+30·4	+10·6	+21·0
41. Warwick	+44·2	+34·4	+39·5	36. Essex	+20·8	+21·7	+21·2
5. Westmoreland	−68·9	−40·2	−55·4	37. Hereford	+28·8	+13·8	+21·9
30. Wilts	+14·8	+17·4	+15·9	38. Leicester	+41·5	+ 7·3	+25·4
43. Worcester	+60·2	+57·9	+59·1	39. Somerset	+39·7	+18·6	+29·9
11. York, East Riding	−26·2	−39·9	−32·7	40. Bucks	+23·8	+43·5	+33·0
9. ,, North Riding	−26·2	−40·2	−32·9	41. Warwick	+44·2	+34·4	+39·5
10. ,, West Riding	−26·2	−40·0	−32·8	42. Middlesex	+30·8	+71·4	+50·0
2. North Wales	−62·2	−60·0	−61·0	43. Worcester	+60·2	+57·9	+59·1
4. South Wales	−59·3	−57·6	−58·5	44. Gloucester	+65·1	+56·2	+60·9

A glance at the map of the *Offences against Property*, excepting only the "malicious" (Plate VII.), suffices to show the universal superiority of the *instructed* north, except where the lower forms of dispersed manufacturing industry most prevail; and likewise of the

uninstructed west, where the whole Celtic population claims again a yet more favourable shade. Nearly the same general darkness extends from south-west to north-east, across the southern part of the island (with its deepest tints on Buckinghamshire and Middlesex), that is observable in the preceding map (VI*.); Gloucestershire also shares it with Worcestershire in the west; and these two counties, in the general map of commitments, stand isolated in their excess, as Cheshire does more to the north, though the latter ranks higher in instruction. Hampshire stands peculiarly high in this class of offences, owing, undoubtedly, to the low population about its arsenals, on the one hand, and its forests on the other. The decrease in this class of crime in the three years has been 10·5 per cent. Indeed, the decrease approaches or exceeds twice this amount in every district but the Celtic and the Southern Maritime Counties, where it is, nevertheless, observable; and in the Metropolitan Counties, where, on the contrary, there is a positive increase of 16·2 per cent. The decrease is most marked in the Northern and North Midland Agricultural Counties, perhaps because nearest connected with the great seats of trade, which show a nearly equal decrease. Excepting the metropolis, the only districts exceedingly above the average in this as in the preceding class of crime, are the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties, especially those with the light domestic manufactures, which are equal to or exceed the Celtic in ignorance. But wherever the Metropolis is brought into account the general result is a favourable balance on the side of ignorance. No fewer than 18,217 commitments being included under the present head, out of a total of 20,698 commitments, being the average of the years 1845-6-7, the distribution of this large class is virtually identical with the distribution of the whole; and the extension of our view to the commitments of this class for the whole six years, as brought into the several districts and sub-districts in Table V., § IV. 2, offers no variation worthy of the least notice. Even comparing the commitments for 1842-3-4 with those of the three subsequent years, here brought to account, we shall find only the steady enunciation of that which has already been pointed out, viz., the relatively lower condition of the manufacturing and the contiguous districts in the worse "times" of the former years, and the relatively better condition of the Metropolitan Counties during that period, which permitted a final balance of 7·4 per cent. in favour of the more as compared with the less instructed districts, though there was one of 10·7 against the more as compared with the less instructed counties of the several districts. Indeed, throughout the lines which describe this class of offences in Table I., § IV. 2, there will be observed this same peculiar excess of commitments in the more as compared with the less instructed counties of the same districts, owing to the town influences; while in comparing the least instructed counties of the least with the least of the most instructed districts, we find but a small balance, drawn over by the combined influences of dispersion and education, to the side of most instruction. In the next comparison of the most instructed counties of the most instructed districts with the most of the least, the effect is nearly the same, although the influence of excessive dispersion changes sides.

Distinguishing among the different classes of offences against pro-

perty, we see that all the excess above the average of those *committed with violence* belongs to the least instructed districts, especially the South Midland Agricultural Counties, with domestic manufactures, pervading all of them, except the Celtic, which are altogether much below the average, with Wales much lower than Cornwall, a result the more remarkable because triumphing over a positive increase of 20 per cent., arising from South Wales and Monmouthshire, in the the course of the three years 1845-6-7, during which the general decline pervading every other region has been no less than 28·7 per cent.; rising in the Midland Mining and Manufacturing District to 38·6, and in those contiguous to it to 35 and 33·2 per cent. respectively. The balance is here (Table I., § III. 4) invariably on the side of most instruction, whatever the concentration or dispersion of the population, and though Cumberland exhibits an excessive increase, it is evidently the result of temporary circumstances, as of railway work. The Agricultural Counties, with domestic manufactures, immediately to the north of London, are no less than 55·5 per cent. above the average in this class of crime; and next to them their neighbour counties of the Eastern and South Midland Agricultural Districts (12·8), to which succeed the Northern and Midland Manufacturing and Mining Districts (8·4), Worcestershire and Warwickshire being pre-eminently the worst, Derbyshire and Staffordshire much under the average of commitments, and Nottinghamshire likewise decidedly under it.

From the much greater fluctuation in this class of offences with the state of the national industry, and from its distribution, it is equally obvious that we have in it the form in which the rude as well as unprincipled seek to relieve their necessities, and perhaps first make their entry into a career of depredation which is continued on a more central scene, when the want of employment which gave occasion to the first crime has long ceased. The inferior rate of increase in mere larceny indicates that many of those guilty of greater violence have not graduated through that inferior form of delinquency. It is probable, therefore, that the great access to the ranks of desperate crime takes place at the periods of disordered trade; and that the remarkable comparative deficiency in the later years of crimes against property, committed with violence, arises from the diversion of those who would otherwise have been guilty, to some career of useful industry, to which it may be that few return who have once committed themselves, with companions, to the paths of violence.

It is singular to observe the general coincidence in the proportionate decline, and in the distribution of that decline, which occurs in the commitments for offences against property with violence, the malicious offences against property, and the offences against the currency, a coincidence which affords strong evidence to a common cause of temporary action impelling to channels of delinquency seemingly so diverse, and at the same time to the sufficiency of even our narrowest bases of facts, such as are here involved, to shadow forth a general law. In the Metropolis, only, was there any positive increase in these classes of offences, while they were so largely declining in the kingdom generally, and, above all, in the centres of manufacturing industry and the regions contiguous to them. The

want of agreement observed in the case of the Northern Mining and Manufacturing District, under the head of malicious offences against property, arises only from Northumberland, and appears to be connected with the last great collier strike. An observed decline of no less than one-third in these three important classes of offences in no more than three years, offers very strong suggestions as to at least one proximate cause of the rapid increase of crime. It is obviously that fluctuation of employment to which frequent allusion has been made, under an industrial organization, which, though of much higher economical power, is of weaker social influence than the simpler and ruder industry of primitive regions of small cultivators, such as those of the hill counties of Wales and the north of England. These have their fluctuations of seasons and prices, entailing a privation spread over the whole of the community, perhaps greater than the aggregate loss in "bad times" in more highly organized industry; but the social relations are more equal and permanent, though the general condition of life is much lower, and the fluctuations in the progress of crime and its positive amount are much less. It is here, I think, that we attain to another statistical evidence of the want of a higher moral vigour to meet the exigencies of the higher industrial organization, in itself an undoubted benefit, which it has been the passion of the last half-century to develope.

Out of the average of 18,217 commitments for offences against property, no less than 16,245 are for the *offences against property without violence,* the balance of which, under the operation of town influences, is invariably against the more educated localities, in Table I., except in the second and third comparison, where the dispersion of the population is also largely in favour of them, and may claim the result which, even here, is least favourably declared where the indices to favourable influences are the strongest. The balance is 13·7 per cent. against the most instructed as compared with the least instructed districts, and precisely double that amount, or 27·0 per cent., against the most as compared with the least instructed counties of the several districts; the greater excess against the more instructed localities in the latter case pervading each of the two subordinate classes under this head, and especially the class of simple larceny. It is obvious, therefore, from this pertinacious declaration of the lesser crime against such localities, that, at the source of their better influences, there is also one (it is reasonable to suppose not of active corruption, but) of active attraction for the more petty delinquents of the surrounding districts. Explanations of this result are easily found in the indiscreet administration of private alms in addition to the temptations which are otherwise offered by the places of wealthiest residence, and of the operation of which in changing the geographical distribution of offenders, irrespective of the real moral character of the several localities, other evidence will hereafter appear. An indirect one, indeed, is here supplied by the absence of recoil in the numbers committed for larceny from the person, almost peculiarly a *town* offence, contemporaneously with a general decline in larceny, as may be observed in the table of commitments for each class of offences, which has already been given for six years, with which that of the eight preceding agrees. It is in the Metropolis that this class chiefly flourishes, and the

Metropolitan Counties appear thus to collect and retain to the end of their career the most adept of the vagrants gradually assembled, the more favoured localities in the provinces.

The distribution of the *decline* during three years in the commitments for offences against property without violence, though the extent is less (only 7·9 per cent.), is seen to agree in the main with that of the decline in the three other classes, which has just been described. The positive increase of 18·5 per cent. in the metropolis is more than counterbalanced by an excessive decrease of from 15 to 20 per cent. in the Mining and Manufacturing Districts, equalled by that in the Northern Agricultural and Mining Districts, when the simple larcenies are eliminated, and in the counties immediately to the north of London, with a peculiar decline of 24·9 per cent. in the North Midland and North-Eastern Agricultural Counties, as though they, in a worse time, had equally felt the want of demand for labour, with less powers of repression from evil courses; to the aggregate of detected indulgence of which a very unfrequent vagrancy from the manufacturing districts even might have contributed, though, generally, the tide will be setting in the opposite direction. Taking the simple larcenies separately, the distribution of the decline varies in no mentionable degree, for they form 11,606 out of the 16,245, which is the average yearly number of commitments for all offences against property without violence; but the increase in the Metropolitan Counties is seen to be not one-third what it is on the remainder of the commitments under this head (9·7 to 33·2), which is under the especial influence of larceny from the person and larceny by servants; and it will be gathered from the table of classified commitments for each of the last six years, that these, with "misdemeanours with intent to steal," are the only heads under which any mentionable increase arises. Thus it is obvious that the more serious forms of larceny, as approaching the higher walks of crime, are more cosmopolitan than the lower, and hence the balance of the general body of the graver, equally with the lighter, offences against property in the more instructed localities, merely through *town* influences, notwithstanding a comparative deficiency of the more serious offences against the person.

Hence, also, it arises that the Metropolitan Counties have only 29·2 per cent. above the average proportion of the positive number of committals for simple larceny in 1845-6-7, though they have 134·6 per cent. of excess in those for "other offences against property without violence;" raising the excess, in both united, to 59·2. A nearly equal excess of simple larcenies (25·8 and 25·2 per cent.) is distributed throughout the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties, whether with or without domestic manufactures, and half that excess (14·5) in the Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties, while the great Central Manufacturing and neighbouring Northern Agricultural Counties are a little under the average (3·0 and 8·6 per cent.); and the extreme north and extreme west, as usual, greatly under it (47·8 and 51·7 per cent.). In "other offences against property without violence," it is only the demoralized agricultural counties, with domestic manufactures, immediately to the north of London, which can assert a balance above the average, beside the overpowering influence of the Metropolitan Counties; the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties and

the Midland Mining and Manufacturing are not, however, markedly superior, but the Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties attain to a better position; and the North Midland Agricultural, as well as the extreme north and west, are markedly below the average in this class of commitments, which is the more worthy of observation, because it includes sheep and cattle stealing, and all the offences against exposed agricultural property.

The general distribution of *all* the commitments for offences against property without violence, resembles, of course, that of the predominant commitments for simple larceny, with the Metropolitan Counties relatively lowered, and the North Midland Agricultural Counties relatively raised, by the peculiarities in the distribution of the residuary class of commitments which have just been described. The increase in Hants, Devon, and Dorset in this class of crime may be in obedience to the influences which have produced the increase in the Metropolis, between 1842-3-4 and 1845-6-7; but that in Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Huntingdonshire appears, as already noticed under other heads, to be quite anomalous, and probably results from their being the theatre of railway works during the latter period. In the Midland Manufacturing Counties of most instruction, which have a great excess of this class of commitments as compared with those of least instruction, it is singular to observe that the excess of the most over the least instructed counties is nearly double in simple larceny what it is in other offences against property without violence; an excess of the lower forms of offence on the side of the higher instruction which bears statistical testimony to the fact upon which I have had repeatedly to dwell, but without such evidence, that they are the counties in which the *dispersed* manufactures more peculiarly prevail, and that the excess of these commitments arises more from the excessive ignorance and degradation of such populations than from *town* influences. The excess will equally be found to attach to the counties of this industrial character, whether relatively more or less instructed as a whole; for childhood in such districts, yet more than in the factory districts, is wholly passed in petty industrial offices, without either the intellectual or the industrial training which would fit the adult for the varied duties of civilized life. The excessive balance in simple larceny against the less instructed of the Southern Maritime Counties, arises chiefly from Hampshire, with its arsenal, its forest, and its wretched upland unions.

The coincidence in the amount and distribution of the *decrease* of the commitments for malicious offences against property, and for forgery and offences against the currency, together with those for offences against property with violence, between 1842-3-4 and 1845-6-7, has already been noticed, as likewise the distribution of the actual commitments under each of these heads except the last. Here, of course, the excess is so enormously with the Metropolis (to an extent of 130 out of the annual average of 356, producing 166·3 per cent. of excess above the average) that no other district presents a per centage above the average. The counties immediately to the north of the Metropolis, however, are but just under it, and therefore relatively in excess, compared with every other part of the kingdom; and next to them in criminality come the Midland Mining and Manu-

facturing, and then at a much longer distance, which would be greater but for Kent and Hants, the Southern Maritime Counties; while all the rest of the kingdom is equally deficient in this class of offences. It is Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, and Warwickshire, which are again peculiarly influential in keeping down the relative position of the great Midland Districts of mines and manufactures. The general result, as to the distribution of the commitments for all offences against property is, necessarily, almost the same as that of the commitments for all offences against property without violence, which are 16,245 out of the total yearly average of 18,217, and just as nearly resembles that of the offences of all kinds against property, exclusive of the malicious, being 18,053 out of the same total, and furnishing the basis of the map contained in Plate VII. The result is the same general balance against the more instructed districts, and the same peculiar balance against the most instructed counties of the Midland Mining and Manufacturing Districts as compared with the least instructed, which has already been repeatedly noticed and explained. The balance is in favour of instruction only where instruction is associated with greater dispersion. In the Midland industrial region, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, and Warwickshire, are still those chiefly in excess, and next to them Cheshire and Leicestershire.

In our third section of the final reclassification of commitments, that of *Assaults and Miscellaneous Offences*, it will be seen (Table I.) that the apparent balance against the most as compared with the least educated districts in 1845-6-7 is double that on the offences against property, or 25·1 per cent.; and against the most as compared with the least educated counties in each district, 29·4 per cent.; a balance which remains invariably on the same side, except when it is changed to the side of greater instruction, coincidently with a greater dispersion of the population, when this is in great excess, but when it is not, though the balance be reduced, it is still against the most instructed localities. In Table V., § IV. 3, it will be seen, however, that in this class of offences, such is the excess of town influences, that the Metropolitan Counties are in excess no less than 81·3 per cent. above the average; and yet such is the disorderly character of the agricultural counties with domestic manufactures, immediately to the north of them, that they are also in excess no less than 42·6 per cent. above the average; while the Southern Maritime Counties are but just beneath it, and all the rest of the kingdom from 10 to 20 per cent. beneath it, except the North Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties 27·5, and the Northern Agricultural Counties 42·0 per cent. under the average; a superiority in which the Celtic Districts for once do not share, owing to their excess of petty disorders, under the name of riot, breach of the peace, and pound breach, notwithstanding the great reduction in the calendars of South Wales on the termination of the Rebecca riots.

In the three preceding years it will be seen that the excess of this class of disorders in the remoter, more ignorant, and more manufacturing districts throws the favourable balances in the concluding columns of Table I. to the opposite side, being that of greater instruction, to which they adhere in all the comparisons made in that table in which the Metropolitan Counties are not involved; and hence in

some part the telling effect of the gross commitments of that period against ignorance; the great Midland Mining and Manufacturing Districts having then an excess of 21·8 per cent. of this class of crime, though in the subsequent three years deficient in it to the extent of 12·7 per cent.; a difference much greater even than in the offences against property, which were 9·4 per cent. in excess in the former period, and 3·0 per cent. deficient in the latter.

The amalgamation of these two periods neutralizes both extremes, and gives that average condition upon which our map is based (Plate VIII). Table I., § IV. 3, shows little advantage on the side of either greater or less instruction, on the experience of the whole six years, until the town influences are eliminated, when the former will have universally the advantage; while in Table V., § IV. 3, it will simply appear that the Metropolis is generally in excess 44·7 per cent.; the Agricultural Counties, with domestic manufactures, to the north of it, 27·1 per cent., and the Midland Mining and Manufacturing Districts 7·8 per cent., while all the rest of the kingdom is about 20 per cent. in deficiency, except the Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties, which are upwards of 30 per cent. deficient.

Taking separately the assaults and assaults on police officers in the execution of their duty (numbering 984 out of an average of 1,638, based on thrice the number of observations), it appears that the decline upon the three years in them has been no more than 8·4 per cent., with a positive increase of 20·7 per cent. in the Metropolitan Counties, and no decline mentionably exceeding the small average, except in the districts *least influenced by manufacturing industry*, the Western Celtic, the South Midland and Eastern, the North Midland, and the Northern Agricultural Counties. These differences in the rate of decline are the more observable, because the distribution of the actual commitments for the assaults and for the miscellaneous offences combined much resembles the present, except for the peculiar excess in the former, shown by the Metropolis 133·4 per cent., and by the most instructed as compared with the least instructed counties in each district. (Tables IV., § III. 1, and V., § IV. 3.) The increase in the counties immediately to the north of the Metropolis is very marked; but that observable in Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, and Cumberland, is, as under other heads, most probably the result of public works, employing a number of undomesticated or ill-domesticated labourers. The peculiar excess of 49·8 per cent. in the most as compared with the least instructed districts, and of 48·4 in the most as compared with the least instructed counties of each district, is obviously an effect in great measure of a superiority of police, taking cognizance of matters which elsewhere pass unobserved, and encountering the tide of vagrancy and disorder which sets towards the more civilized localities. The smallness of the decline (11·8 per cent.) under this head in those very regions of midland mining and manufacturing industry, in which the decline under the heads of riot, breach of the peace, and pound breach is no less than 37·7 per cent.; under that of poaching, 50·7 per cent., and under that of other miscellaneous offences, 84·2 per cent., offers a decisive testimony to this difference of police, and, at the same time, to the propriety of our amalgamation of the heads; for it is evident that offences of a similar character must be classed by the superior

police of one place under the name of assaults, and by the inferior police of another, in which the first apprehension is probably by the deputy parish constable, under the head of riot, breach of the peace, &c. The "other miscellaneous offences," it will be seen, are chiefly common misdemeanours, perjury, and keeping disorderly houses; for the others enumerated in the last section of the table of classified commitments for each of the years 1842-7 are not worthy of mention, either for their numerical influence or their liability to fluctuation; except only the head of riot, sedition, &c., which, after appearing in great force in the first of these years became extinct in 1844, and therefore contributes to the rapidity of the decline in the gross strength of the class, already very great, under each of its principal subordinate heads.

Exclusive of the head of riot connected with seditious proceedings, that of "riot, breach of the peace, and pound breach," embracing all common disturbances of the peace, is seen to have declined 37·5 per cent. in the three years 1842-3-4 to 1845-6-7, and more than 50 per cent. in the regions bordering on the manufacturing counties of the north. The Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties, on the contrary, exhibit an increase through the influence of Devonshire, in which it is so excessive as to be obviously the result of some temporary and local congestion of the disorderly, probably over the construction of the South Devon Railway. This, however, will not explain the excess in Cornwall, which most probably has resulted from the unprosperous state of mining labour, and with that in North Wales, influenced by the construction of the North Wales Railway, makes an increase of 29·4 in the Celtic districts of the west generally. The greatest actual excess appears to be in the Celtic Districts, and in the counties of home manufactures immediately to the north of the Metropolitan, with the Midland Manufacturing and Southern Maritime Districts near the average, and all the rest of the kingdom, including the Metropolis, considerably below it.

The average of 322 is, however, when distributed among the several counties, too small to yield sound conclusions, respecting each separately, and much more one of 110, which is the number of persons annually brought before assizes and quarter sessions for offences against the game laws. This head was eliminated rather to show its weakness than its strength. A safe dependence, however, may be placed on its general results, which exhibit a decline of 32·6 per cent. in the three years, increasing to 50·7 per cent. in the great Midland Mining and Manufacturing District, to nearly the same in the contiguous northern counties, and to rather more in Wales, while there is a positive increase in the agricultural counties with domestic manufactures immediately to the north of the Metropolitan, which are peculiarly in excess, also in the number of commitments in proportion to the population, though not so much as the North Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties, and not much more than the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties generally; while the greatest deficiency is in the Metropolitan, and next to that in the Celtic and Scandinavian Districts, and then in the Midland Mining and Manufacturing.

The other miscellaneous offences, presenting a yearly average of 221, show a general decline of 67·8 per cent. in the three years; increased to 84 per cent. throughout the Great Midland and Northern

Mining and Manufacturing District, and to 72·8 and 58·2 in the contiguous Northern, Eastern, and Midland Agricultural Counties, the rest of the kingdom also partaking in the decrease, except the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties. The general result under the head of "total miscellaneous offences," resembles in general character, though its features are more marked, that of the "assaults and miscellaneous offences," which sufficient ground has been shown for combining.

The general result is a decline of no less than 33·1 per cent. in the three years, extending to no less than 51·2 per cent. in the Great Midland Mining and Manufacturing region, and to nearly as much (47·3 and 42·5 per cent.) in the Northern and Midland Agricultural Counties contiguous to them; while in the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties it has been only 26·4 per cent., in those with domestic manufactures only 20 per cent., in the Southern Maritime Counties only 7·3 per cent., and in the Metropolitan nothing, but, on the contrary, a stubborn refusal to yield in the shape of an increase of 0·4 per cent. The general coincidence of these per centages with that which has already been noticed among those which describe the progress of offences against property committed with violence, malicious offences against property, and offences against the currency, in the general excess of their decline with improved trade, and the peculiar excess of this decline exhibited in all the districts most influenced by mining and manufacturing industry, appears to establish a connexion among these several classes of disorder, suggesting the common tie, that they are all pot-house bred in the rude discontent of undisciplined idleness, which is in excess whenever the general industry experiences any serious interruption. It is obviously the combination of intemperance with idleness, which gives the peculiar excess observed under the head of assaults and miscellaneous offences, and the relationship now detected of degree as well as of character, points out that these are but a schooling for the graver infractions of the law, which are often a graduation into the ranks of professional crime on another scene; commencing (as the want of the like coincidences of excess in regard to simple larceny would indicate) rather in the intemperance than the distress of idleness, whether voluntary or through want of work.

It is obviously the result of the above mentioned differences of police and of the classification of offences, very nearly allied, that, in Table I., the balance of *assaults* 49·8 per cent. against the more as compared with the less instructed districts, while the balance of *riot* and breach of the peace is 40·4 per cent in favour of them; and that, in the comparison between the more and less instructed counties of the same districts, the difference is 48·4 per cent. against the former on the assaults, and only 11·1 in favour of them on the riots. The extreme difference which shows this fact in the strongest light is that, however, which occurs in the fourth comparison, between the most instructed counties of the least instructed districts and the most of the most, where the balance of the assaults is 57·1 per cent. against the most instructed localities, notwithstanding the greater dispersion of the inhabitants nd that of riot 42·8 in favour of them; and that which occurs in the first comparison between the

extremes of instruction, where there appears a balance of 72·4 per cent. on one side and 36·6 on the other. In the final comparisons, poaching takes nearly the same position as riot; but there are peculiarities in the others resulting from the fact of the rural districts of the more instructed parts of the kingdom being just as bad in this respect as the more populous counties next beneath them in instruction, and worse than either the most ignorant or the most instructed; both groups which are more populous than either of the "means." Conversely, the "other miscellaneous offences" most predominate in the extremes, and especially under the town influences, geographically associated with the most instruction, where they are 50 per cent. in excess, while in the "means" they are nearly the same under the average, and, in the most ignorant localities of all, about the average. In fact, the only means of obtaining any consistent result from these kindred classes was obviously to throw them together into one body, composed, *for the most part*, of that sort of *nursing crime*, which springs from the like propensities, in various forms, and in different localities.

The annexed map (Plate VIII.) shows the dispersion of this "nursing crime," and a comparison of it with the others will be exceedingly instructive; for, with the map of the more serious offences against the person and malicious offences against property, it shows a want of consistency which would suggest serious doubts as to the sufficiency of the data for a sound conclusion, if the consistency of the results deduced from them, one with another, did not vouch for its security, and compel a search for local influences; which, indeed, will be found described at full length in a "return of the number of police constables in each county of England and Wales, under the Act of the 2d & 3d of Victoria, c. 93," ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 21st June, 1847*. All the counties, it will be seen, in which there occurs so great a deficiency of the "nursing crime," as compared to the amount of more serious offences against the person and malicious offences against property, are those which have availed themselves of this statute in earnest for their improvement of their police; and the degree in which they differ is a proximate test of the policeman's efficiency as a schoolmaster, to the ultimate reduction of the graver crime also. The peculiarly low position of Huntingdon and Rutland has already been alluded to, as the obvious result of temporary influences acting upon a limited set of observations. The agency of the new police, in the manner described, will be seen by the following little table of all the counties in which it has been instituted.

Thus, if we assume that the proportion of the grosser offences against the person with malicious offences against property offers a juster index to the criminal *tendencies* in each locality than any other which we can derive from the criminal returns, however those tendencies may have been bred, it is reasonable to expect in each locality also a proportion of the minor forms of offence, chiefly against the person, classed under the name of assaults and miscellaneous offences, nearly approaching to that of the more serious. It will be seen, however, that, in the policed counties, while the serious crime in 1845-6-7 is 12·5 per cent. in excess, the minor offences are no less than 14·4 in

* Sessional Papers, No. 540.

TABLE *showing the Repressive Effect of the New County Police wherever instituted under the 2nd and 3rd Victoria, c. 93.*

*** The dissimilarity in the results of the two periods here compared may be explained (at least in part) by the peculiar excess of the smaller crime in the Manufacturing Districts during the three earlier years, and in some of the Southern Counties during the three later.

COUNTY.	Date of Institution.	Population, 1841.	Police Constables, 1846.	Per centage of Constables to Population.	Per Centage above & below the Average of Serious Offences against the Person, and Malicious Offences against Property, 1842-3-4.	Per Centage above & below the Average of Assaults & Miscellaneous Offences, 1842-3-4.	Comparative Deficiency of the Lighter Crime.	Comparative Deficiency of the Heavier Crime.	Per Centage above & below the Average of Serious Offences against the Person, and Malicious Offences against Property, 1845-6-7.	Per Centage above & below the Average of Assaults & Miscellaneous Offences, 1845-6-7.	Comparative Deficiency of the Lighter Crime.	Comparative Deficiency of the Heavier Crime	Per Centage of Decline in all Crime in the three years 1842-3-4 to 1845-6-7.	Per Centage above & below the Average of Serious Offences, 1842-47.	Per Centage above & below the Average of Minor Offences, 1842-47.	Comparative Deficiency of the Lighter Crime.	Comparative Deficiency of the Heavier Crime.
Bedford	Jan., 1840	107,936	47	·043	+69·4	— 34·7	104·1	..	+23·6	+42·4	..	18·8	—16·1	+48·8	— 3·9	52·7	..
Durham	May, 1839	324,284	91	·028	+ 1·9	— 15·6	17·5	..	— 4·4	—36·7	32·3	..	—24·5	— 1·0	—24·2	23·2	..
Essex	Dec., 1839	344,979	191	·055	+42·2	— 35·6	77·8	..	+36 8	—47·8	84·6	..	—14·5	+39·8	—40·5	80·3	..
Gloucester	Oct., 1839	431,383	250	·058	+ 9·4	— 15·9	25·3	..	+13·2	—47·8	61·0	..	—18·6	+11·1	—28·6	39·7	..
Herts	Jan., 1841	157,207	71	·045	— 1·3	— 37·0	35·7	..	+27·9	+ 4·3	23·6	..	—11·4	+11·8	—20·6	32·4	..
Lancaster	Nov., 1839	1,667,054	466	·028	— 7·9	+ 36·5	..	44·4	+ 1·8	+ 4·9	..	3·1	—18·7	— 3·4	+23·5	..	26·9
Norfolk	Nov., 1839	412,664	143	·034	+42·5	— 34·3	76·8	..	+80·5	—43·1	123·6	..	—12·8	+57·7	—37·7	95·4	..
Northampton	Feb., 1840	199,228	51	·025	—12·9	+ 40·7	..	53·6	+ 7·5	— 0·9	8·4	..	—14·5	— 3·7	+24·2	..	27·9
Nottingham	Jan., 1840	249,910	82	·033	—27·3	— 1·7	..	25·6	—20·1	—48·1	28·0	..	—20·0	—24·1	—20·2	..	3·9
Salop	Jan., 1840	239,048	57	·024	+15·3	— 20·3	35·6	..	—54·7	—58·4	2·7	..	—48·6	— 6·9	—35·2	28·3	..
Southampton	Dec., 1839	355,004	171	·048	+ 7·2	— 15·5	22·7	..	— 4·7	— 0·5	..	4·2	+ 4·3	+ 1·9	— 9·5	11·4	..
Stafford	Nov., 1839	510,504	241	·047	+89·2	+109·3	..	20·1	+15·3	—10·0	25·3	..	—32·1	+55·1	+39·0	16·1	..
Suffolk	1840 & 1844	315,073	125	·039	+39·5	— 40·8	80·3	..	+26·9	—20·9	47·8	..	—22 9	+33·9	—33·0	66·9	..
Warwick (Knightlow Hundred)..	Jan., 1840	401,715	48	·012	+ 4·2	— 10·3	14·5	..	—16·3	—13·6	..	2·7	—16·4	— 5·2	—11·6	6·4	..
Wilts	Nov., 1839	258,733	199	·077	+ 5·9	— 25·3	31·2	..	+49·6	—17·3	66·9	..	—11·4	+25·3	—22·2	47·5	..
Worcester	Oct., 1839	233,336	85	·036	+41·0	+ 24·0	17·0	..	+65·0	+33·1	31·9	..	—14·6	+51·7	+27·6	24·1	..
Total		6,208,058	2,318	037	+15·7	+ 8·9	6·8	..	+12·5	—14·4	26·9	..	—18 6	+14·2	— ·4	13·8	..
Remainder of England & Wales		9,698,683	..	..	—10·1	— 5·7	..	4·4	— 8·1	+ 9·4	..	17·5	— 8·7	— 9·2	+ ·3	..	9·5
Total—England and Wales....		15,906,741	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—13·2	..	..	..	..

deficiency, while in the rest of England and Wales the proportions are reversed to 8·1 defect of the serious, and 9·4 excess of the minor; and lest some wag should reverse the proposition, and say, that the minor crime ought to be taken as the test, and the police charged with the excess of all the larger, a column is added, which shows that the decline in the gross commitments in the three years, from 1842-3-4 to 1845-6-7, was no less than 18·6 per cent. in the policed counties, and only 8·7 in the rest of England and Wales; the decline in the whole kingdom being 13·2 per cent. To the magistracy of such counties as Somerset and Chester Plate VIII. ought to convey a very strong appeal, especially when compared with Plate VI*., with the effect of showing the restraining influence that may be exercised on the smaller crime by improved police in the districts of even the most criminal tendency. Generally speaking, too, the tints of Map VIII. fairly indicate the present tone of manners prevalent in each county, as they appear even to a casual observer.

In 1842-3-4, the comparative deficiency of the lighter crime in these counties was only 6·8 per cent., and the comparative deficiency of the heavier crime in the kingdom at large 4·4 per cent., probably through the police in some of the counties being as yet not instituted, or barely in operation; and the result upon the whole six years is compounded of the preceding numbers, or 13·8 per cent. on the one hand, and 9·5 per cent. upon the other; the persistency of the result through both periods, the generality of the several, as well as the sum-total of the whole, of the counties in giving ample assurance of the permanence of the influence which produces it. This greater reduction of the "nursing" crime in the counties of best police, is a strong evidence, coincidently with the general decline in assaults, and in the peculiarly slow progress of crime in the Metropolis, in favour of the *moral influences of an improved police*, the clear recognition of which, in the minds of its administrators, would lay the foundation for yet further improvement in the character of the police and their influences.

Since the numerical results respecting even the minor classes of offences sent to assizes and quarter sessions are thus obviously deceptive, as a test of the relative moral character of different districts, it would have been quite futile to make any use, in this inquiry, of the yet lower class of commitments, which are met by summary dismissal or conviction before a police magistrate or at petty sessions, and which are not only liable to the same disturbing influences in a yet greater degree, but are brought to account only in the returns made to the Home Office of the *prisoners* under summary conviction, which do not, therefore, include that large but varying proportion who escape the incarceration inflicted on others, by the payment of fines, or the production of the required securities.

It is a necessary result of the preceding analyses that we can no longer put any confidence in the returns of the gross number of criminal commitments in any district, with whatever correction of ages, as any exact test of the moral condition of that district, to be employed, as is commonly the case, under the abstract name of "*crime*," which is then compared with another imaginary abstraction, named "*education*," whose presence and very being is supposed to

consist in reading and writing; to such disturbances are they liable, not only in regard to the amount of offences committed, but also to the scene of their committal. In conceding, therefore, to M. Guerry, that, upon the experience of the years least favourable to the districts of most instruction, the final balance falls, as a whole, against the localities of most instruction, I cannot relinquish, in regard to England as he does in respect to France, that even the commonest arts of scholarship will, in a marked majority of cases, be accompanied by somewhat more of education in a higher sense than has been brought to bear on the utterly ignorant. At all events the question is so grave as to demand every possible refinement of observation and every practical elimination of extraneous influences to arrive at a correct result; and that at which I have arrived enables me to adhere to the more hopeful side, with a confidence which admits of being communicated to others by mathematical evidence.

If we can use the returns, neither of the gross crime, nor the offences against property, nor the assaults and miscellaneous offences, as it is obvious that we cannot, for the reasons now stated, as an index to the moral tendencies of the population generally, among which they occur, there remains only the great class of the more serious offences against the person and malicious offences against property to claim such a character. And when it is considered that these are of a nature which persons are not likely to travel far from the scenes of their daily life to commit, and of a gravity to compel the attention of the police and of the public tribunals, however imperfect, when once observed, the comparative exemption of the results from the prevailing sources of error, except in the case of the Metropolis, which is undoubtedly the selected haunt of some of the most depraved, will readily be conceded; and the steadiness of this moral test in favour of even the imperfect education which prevails with the greater prevalence of the commonest instruction, except where it is weakened by the influence of the Metropolis, is very remarkable.

It will relieve the selection of this class alone of delinquencies as a moral test from any appearance of partiality, if it be compared with another, indicative of moral weakness certainly, but of a very different stamp; one which will give us a measure of the extent of that weakness untainted by any specialty of resort or any peculiarity of institution. To meet these requirements it should be one derived from the records of some set of events which arise among the *fixed* population of each locality, and the most complete which presents itself is that supplied by the very marriage registers which furnish the instruction test, in the testimony which they afford to the proportion subsisting in each locality between the number of males married under 21 years of age, and the number signing the marriage registers with marks; for though such marriages are not always improvident, yet the laws and usages of own own and most other countries declare them to be so in the greater number of cases; and this greater number will rule the local results and the proportions which they bear to each other.

The unvarying coincidence in Table I. of the smaller number of *Improvident Marriages* with the greater prevalence of instruction, *whatever the dispersion or concentration of the population*, is very remarkable; and the near approximation of the results for two

separate though successive years bears ample testimony that they are far removed from influences liable to such fluctuations as can be called "accidental." Thus, in the most instructed as compared with the least instructed districts, where there is a favourable balance of 53·5 per cent. of the instructed, and 47·6 per cent. of persons of independent means, there is one also of 65·2 and 57·8 on the favourable side, in regard to improvident marriages, in the years 1844 and 1845 respectively. Again, in comparing the more with the less instructed counties in each district, the favourable balances of 45·2 and 39·9 in respect of instruction and persons of independent means is accompanied by one of 39·4 and 38·8 on the same side, in regard to the improvident marriages of the same years respectively. The like coincidence will be found in every combination of the figures in Table I., but with a feebleness of result in the comparison of the more with less instructed counties of the least instructed districts, which appears to me simply to bear statistical proof to the truth of a fact which I have had repeatedly to point out, viz., the accidental prevalence in some of the relatively more instructed districts, of large classes of dispersed manufacturers, who are in the lowest social condition. The small decline in the latter year of the balance in favour of the more extended instruction, was the concomitant of an increase of 14 per cent. in the total number of such marriages, from 5,515 to 6,287, with cheaper food and increased employment, and is a curious testimony at once to the force of the tendency, the hard necessity which restrains it, and the readiness to yield in the moral springs by which that restraint is guided.

A glance at the proportionate distribution of the improvident marriages in these two years through the several districts will show that the whole of the proportionate increase was in the vast populations of the Midland Mining and Manufacturing Districts, and in the more northern counties contiguous to them, while, in the whole of South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties, there was a more than proportionate decline, amounting to no less than 9 per cent.; showing that there was no similar increase in the amount of employment in such localities, if not a positive decrease of it, with the lower prices of agricultural produce. The increase in the Metropolitan Counties on the preceding year was no less than 35·1 per cent.; in the Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties 30·9 per cent.; in the Great Midland Mining and Manufacturing District 17 per cent.; in the Southern Maritime Counties 11·4 per cent.; in the North Midland 8·1 per cent.; in the Celtic only 4·3; and in the whole of the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties, even those with domestic manufactures, less than 2 per cent., perhaps because their excess was already so great that there was little for improved "times" to act upon.

The Agricultural Counties with domestic manufactures are here, as usual in every moral failure, 50 per cent. in excess; and next to them come the rest of the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties, and the Great Midland region of Mines and Manufactures, each about 30 per cent. in excess; *while the only region of greater ignorance which is not in excess is the Celtic*, which, on the contrary, is 33·8 per cent. under the average, while the more instructed northern

counties are only 22·2 per cent., the Southern Maritime Counties 35·2, and the Metropolitan themselves 55·2 under it.

Proportion of Improvident Marriages in the Welsh Counties, under the Average of all England and Wales: 1845.

Anglesea	— 19·8	Radnor	— 77·5
Brecon	— 31·8	Pembroke	— 43·2
Cardigan	— 42·2	Denbigh	— 43·1
Carmarthen	— 19·5	Cardigan	— 42·2
Carnarvon	— 20·0	Monmouth	— 40·0
Denbigh	— 43·1	Montgomery	— 35·1
Flint	— 26·8	Brecon	— 31·8
Glamorgan	— 23·0	Flint	— 26·8
Monmouth	— 40·0	Glamorgan	— 23·0
Montgomery	— 35·1	Carnarvon	— 20·0
Pembroke	— 43·2	Anglesea	— 19·8
Radnor	— 77·5	Carmarthen	— 19·5

The North Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties are at the average, but they present a singular balance of 83·1 per cent. against the eastern as compared with the western portion of them, although the most instructed; an anomaly which appears to a less extent, 11·0 and 11·9 per cent. in the Celtic and Northern Agricultural and Mining Districts respectively. These exceptions would be the source of some difficulty, if they were not immediately explained, in a manner which does but confirm the rule, in the strongest possible manner, by a glance at the next columns, which show, in those districts, a more than proportionate excess of bastardy on the side of the more ignorant counties, except in the Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties, where the more instructed have the excess, both of improvident marriages and of bastardy, in nearly the same proportion, 11·9 and 15·0 per cent., which, associated as it is with a want of delicacy and often of decency in manners and habits generally, is an opprobrium upon their comparative intelligence not limited to South Britain, but extending across the border.

The interval between the two periods at which we are enabled by the Registrar-General to give the bastardy of each county, is one of three years, from 1842 to 1845; a time of improving trade, but not apparently of improving morals; for, notwithstanding the increase in early marriages, which was obviously taking place contemporaneously, there was an increase in bastardy, also, of no less than 9·9 per cent., occurring to the greatest extent in the quarters apparently least influenced by manufactures, viz., in the Metropolis 23·3, and in the Celtic Districts 15·2 per cent., while in the Central Mining and Manufacturing Region it was only 8·3, in the neighbouring Northern Counties 10·8, in the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties 10·2, in the Southern Maritime Counties 7·2, in the North Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties 6·0, and in the South and Midland, with domestic manufactures, only 5·1. This general increase of illegitimacy is a very disheartening feature, although, perhaps, in the Metropolis, the progress which it indicates may be of a mixed character; for its positive deficiency of 42·9 in bastardy, as compared with the kingdom at large, can be but a very imperfect test of superior morals. Even in the demoralized counties to the north of it there is no mentionable excess of bastardy above the average, against which

its excess, by one-half, of improvident marriages exercises a counterbalancing influence; while the Celtic regions are exactly at the average, without any such excess of early marriages to account for the fair position in this respect which they hold, in contradiction to their popular reputation. This result, indeed, agrees with the evidence collected (in an imperfect manner, and therefore without claiming much regard) at the period of the last census, as to the usual age of marriage in Ireland; and is a further indication that the real springs of the comparative poverty of Celtic populations are not very well understood. The peculiar excess is in the *border* counties, whether English or Welsh, as will appear by the accompanying little table, forming an appendix to that which is the key to Plate X., and showing the per centage of illegitimacy in each of the Welsh counties in 1845, above and below the average of all England and Wales, based on a varying, but unhappily quite a sufficient number of facts to give it general accuracy.

Proportion of Bastards in the Welsh Counties below and above the Average of all England and Wales.

COUNTIES.	Per centage above and below the Average.		COUNTIES.	Per centage above and below the Average.	
	1845.	1842.		1845.	1842.
f. Anglesea	+ 22·6	+ 15·3	*a.* Glamorgan.....	— 30·6	— 27·2
g. Brecon	+ 24·4	— 24·2	*b.* Denbigh.....	— 15·0	+ 3·9
h. Cardigan.....	+ 24·7	+ 2·3	*c.* Carnarvon	+ ·2	+ 4·8
i. Carmarthen	+ 29·2	+ 18·4	*d.* Flint	+ 4·5	— 0·6
c. Carnarvon	+ ·2	+ 4·8	*e.* Merioneth	+ 10·2	+ 13·6
b. Denbigh.....	— 15·0	+ 3·9	*f.* Anglesea	+ 22·6	+ 15·3
d. Flint	+ 4·5	— 0·6	*g.* Brecon	+ 24·4	— 24·2
a. Glamorgan.....	— 30·6	— 27·2	*h.* Cardigan	+ 24·7	+ 2·3
e. Merioneth	+ 10·2	+ 13·6	*i.* Carmarthen	+ 29·2	+ 18·4
l. Montgomery	+ 69·7	+ 39·2	*k.* Pembroke	+ 57·9	+ 38·3
k. Pembroke	+ 57·9	+ 38·3	*l.* Montgomery	+ 69·7	+ 39·2
m. Radnor	+112·6	+115·8	*m.* Radnor	+112·6	+115·8

The only district markedly under the average in bastardy, besides the Metropolitan, is that of the Southern Maritime Counties generally, which most resembles them socially; while an excess of from 10 to 14 per cent. pervades all the rest of the kingdom, in less proportion in the manufacturing and greater proportion in the Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties at the latter period than at the former, though the general agreement between the two, as to the relative distribution of this unhappy characteristic, bears but too conclusive testimony to the permanency of its character.

Although an excess of bastardy is a fair test of the extent of rude incontinence prevailing among the population at large, the absence of it in the counties in which the influence of great towns predominates, such as the two Metropolitan, and most probably also Essex, is no proof of the contrary. Nowhere else, however, is the influence of professional vice clearly recognisable, for such a conclusion cannot be drawn without hesitation concerning the favourable position held by Warwickshire, so inconsistent with its aspect in regard to every other moral quality; since the like peculiarity is presented by other districts,

such as Monmouthshire, Glamorganshire, and, considering the state of its vicinity, also Durham; all resembling each other in their characteristic industry, being a laborious dealing with coal and iron, in which the labour of females, who have never here been taken underground, can do little towards their own subsistence, and in which, therefore, there is little of that loose alternative between domestication and abandonment, under the name of "independence," which has so extensive an existence where lighter kinds of industry render it possible for the weak and ignorant to indulge in such a position. Nor is there any excess of early marriages to countervail this statement; at the same time that the deficiency of crime in general in the Welsh and Northern Counties forbids the suggestion of an excess of rude vice in explanation of it. In the case of Warwickshire, it has been suggested to me, in explanation, that the mass of the labouring population of Birmingham, which forms so large and characteristic a part of that of the whole county, have a separate little house for each family, instead of being crowded together in lodgings.

Comparing, now, the maps of bastardy and improvident marriages (Plates X. and IX.), or the columns in Table X. upon which they are based, with each other, it will be seen to what a surprising extent they check into each other; one being dark where the other is light, and *vice versâ;* showing that the greater portion of the bastardy consists in the incontinence of youth, which finds a legitimated channel in some which it does not in others, according to the social character or local administration in the several districts; the greatest excess of improvident marriages occurring in the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties and the West Riding of Yorkshire; and of bastardy on the Welsh border, the Northern Manufacturing Counties, and the Agricultural immediately to the north of them, and in East Anglia. Amalgamated, the result would be a prevalence of one or other form of incontinence in general proportion to the ignorance of the district, and one in which its worse form is seen to be more compatible with a certain sort of instruction than its more legitimate, in the counties immediately to the north of the manufacturing. Elsewhere the absence of both, out of the Metropolis, is, perhaps, one of the best tests which we possess of the prevalence of "education," unless it be in the iron and coal districts already mentioned. Unable to give the exact value in bastards of each improvident marriage, I am unable to amalgamate the two heads, except by permitting each to stand for one (though it should probably be for more), and the combined result will be found in Tables X. and III., which give a very imperfect numerical expression to the facts which I have just stated, with a large and steady balance on the combined result in favour of instruction, everywhere, except in the Northern Agricultural Counties. In these, however, the combined excess is only 8 per cent., while in the Celtic Counties there is a deficiency of 4·4 per cent., notwithstanding their excess of ignorance. Among their three divisions taken by themselves, however, the excess is always with the greater ignorance; the *general* result being thus almost demonstrably one associated with race, and the reverse of that which would generally be anticipated. The final results, however, are best seen in Table III., § II., where there appears a balance of 31·8 in favour of the most as

compared with the least instructed districts, and one of 27·6 in favour of the most as compared with the least instructed counties in each district.

Monmouthshire, it will be observed, stands forth in the same favourable relief which it presents in so many other respects, in contradiction to the general opinion of its relative moral degradation, owing to the character of the population employed in its mines and iron-works. This, indeed, is the only peculiarity which greatly distinguishes it from the other English counties of the border, except that it is more Welsh than any of the others; and yet the comparison, in almost every moral characteristic, is favourable to it; a result which is the more remarkable on account of its excess of ignorance. The only strong testimony against it is that supplied by the columns showing the bastardy in 1830, inserted in a former part of this paper, in doubt as to the accuracy of the more recent returns, which fresh testimony compels me to withdraw, and to seek an explanation of the discrepancy in the imperfections of the former statement, based as it is on the parish registers. The annexed table gives the results of the combination of the improvident marriages with the bastardy, but it is obtained by a process far too rude to permit me to annex an illustrative pictorial representation of them.

The *pauperism* of a country involves so many considerations, social and economical, as well as moral, that to do justice to any investigation of its statistics would demand a special essay; and yet a comparison of the map of the numbers relieved, in 1844, in proportion to the population of each county, contained in Plate XI., with the other pictorial representations, will convey the outlines of the subject, while the figures upon which they are based will help to render it yet clearer. Whether in the map or in Table I., it will be seen that the greater dispersion of the population is invariably with the greater amount of pauperism; and the greater concentration of the population with the less amount of pauperism, though not in exact ratio. This will partly arise from the Metropolis and the great manufacturing and commercial cities being less favourable to the breeding and rearing of infants than the rural districts; and from their numbers therefore being maintained and augmented not merely by multiplication within themselves but also by immigration from the rural districts. In fact the great towns use up the excess of the country, when it has attained to years of usefulness, and have not a proportionate class of the helpless within themselves. Hence it would, with any amount of labour, be difficult without more complete returns than are yet made, specifying the ages as well as the civil condition of those relieved, to make any exact statement of the number of paupers amidst any given portion of the population that we ought reasonably to expect on the average of the whole country. The present results, therefore, are merely rude approximations, on the supposition that equal populations should produce equal numbers of paupers, but in using them we ought only to compare town and rural districts with those of their own character.

Omitting from consideration, therefore, for a moment, the districts of densest population, as shown in Plate I., we see at once the general coincidence between the excesses of pauperism and ignorance in all the rest of the kingdom, exclusive of the Celtic regions, and not only of ignorance but of crime of every class, and of bastardy or improvident

Improvident Marriages and Bastards (1845) *Combined.*

Counties in their Alphabetical Order.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.	Counties in the order of their per Centages below and above the Average.	Proportion per Cent. below and above the Average.
38. Bedford	+34·2	1. Middlesex	−46·5
32. Berks	+15.2	2. Surrey	−43·4
26. Bucks	+10·3	3. Monmouth	−30·8
22. Cambridge	+ 5·7	4. Devon	−27·9
39. Chester	+34·3	5. Cornwall	−26·8
5. Cornwall	−26·8	6. Kent	−22·7
44. Cumberland	+55·9	7. Warwick	−16·3
30. Derby	+13·6	8. Southampton	−15·4
4. Devon	−27·9	9. Durham	−12·4
20. Dorset	+ 3·9	10. Essex	−11·5
9. Durham	−12·4	11. Gloucester	− 6·4
10. Essex	−11·5	12. Lincoln	− 2·6
11. Gloucester	− 6·4	13. York, East Riding	− 2·5
35. Hereford	+23·3	14. Somerset	− 2·1
31. Herts	+14·7	15. Worcester	− 2·0
16. Hunts	− 1·2	16. Hunts	− 1·2
6. Kent	−22·7	17. Sussex	+ ·9
33. Lancaster	+15·9	18. Northampton	+ 1·9
40. Leicester	+34·5	19. Oxford	+ 2·2
12. Lincoln	− 2·6	20. Dorset	+ 3·9
1. Middlesex	−46·5	21. Northumberland	+ 5·7
3. Monmouth	−30·8	22. Cambridge	+ 5·7
43. Norfolk	+49·5	23. South Wales	+ 8·1
18. Northampton	+ 1·9	24. Rutland	+ 8·7
21. Northumberland	+ 5·7	25. Wilts	+10·1
42. Nottingham	+39·1	26. Bucks	+10·3
19. Oxford	+ 2·2	27. North Wales	+11·0
24. Rutland	+ 8·7	28. Stafford	+13·2
41. Salop	+37·8	29. York, West Riding	+13·3
14. Somerset	− 2·1	30. Derby	+13·6
8. Southampton	−15·4	31. Herts	+14·7
28. Stafford	+13·2	32. Berks	+15·2
36. Suffolk	+27·7	33. Lancaster	+15·9
2. Surrey	−43·4	34. York, North Riding	+19·2
17. Sussex	+ ·9	35. Hereford	+23·3
7. Warwick	−16·3	36. Suffolk	+27·7
37. Westmoreland	+33·5	37. Westmoreland	+33·5
25. Wilts	+10·1	38. Bedford	+34·2
15. Worcester	− 2·0	39. Chester	+34·3
34. York, North Riding	+19·2	40. Leicester	+34·5
13. ,, East Riding	− 2·5	41. Salop	+37·8
29. ,, West Riding	+13·3	42. Nottingham	+39·1
27. North Wales	+11·0	43. Norfolk	+49·5
23. South Wales	+ 8·1	44. Cumberland	+55·9

marriages, or both; though, in most respects, there are also considerable exceptions. Warwickshire and Monmouthshire, it will be seen, are as peculiarly destitute of pauperism as they are of bastardy; Cornwall, with its thrift, and South Wales, with its iron-works, belie their ignorance; while Westmoreland is oppressed with pauperism, though superior in instruction and in its proportion of persons of independent means. Indeed, the tables will show, that, after due

allowance for other influences, the excess of persons of independent means appears to be by no means favourable; and just as little does the excess of real property in proportion to the population seem to decrease pauperism. On the contrary, it is obvious that the districts most pauperised are, to a great extent, (though with marked exceptions, such as Lincolnshire and Huntingdonshire, so peculiar in many other respects,) those in which there is the greatest amount of real property in proportion to the population, or, in other words, where the better economy of cultivating in larger farms has been more widely adopted; but in which, it is very probable, from the result now before us, the farmer has not been withheld by his own dull moral perceptions or the influence of the proprietor, from dealing with the ignorant labourer in the sordid and ultimately wasteful manner to which allusion has already been made, while the system of his employment in the more northern counties, where the higher culture prevails, will most probably prove to be much sounder. Antecedent to these defects, however, there may be peculiarities of race between the Scandinavian blood of the one and the more purely Saxon character of the other, which have never been properly estimated.

The *period* of the data for this map of the pauperism of England and Wales is one favourable, on the whole, to a fair exhibition of its dispersion, being one of medium prosperity in both agricultural and manufacturing districts; and yet such is the effect of the geographical and social circumstances now described, and of the defective organization of rural industry (of which I can give no sufficient numerical test, but which yet confounds wages and public charity, to the degradation of the labourer,) that it is almost impossible to see, through the figures in Table I., any distinct testimony to a great predominance in the *influences* brought to account, except those of dispersion. It will be observed, however, that where the balance of pauperism goes against instruction, it is always where the balances of improvident marriages and bastardy on the favourable side for instruction are most feeble; and although the general results are in favour of instruction, we shall find better statistical evidence to the facts which I have just pointed out in Table III., where the counties form sixteen groups, than in Table I., where they form only four, which do not obey the most essential distinctions to be made in the present case.

It will here be seen that the whole *excess* of pauperism lies in the South Midland, Eastern, and Southern Counties,—in the proportion of their ignorance, if we could make an elimination of the influence of the towns of genteel residence upon the amount of instruction in the last named, without perceptibly reducing the amount of pauperism. The figures are—

	Ignorance.	Pauperism.
South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties	+33·8	+39·3
South Midland Agricultural Counties with Domestic Manufactures	+27·3	+28·1
Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	−10·8	+14·6

On the other hand, the Great Midland and Northern Mining and Manufacturing District, although 14·9 per cent. in excess of ignorance, is 17·8 per cent. under the average of pauperism, being the least burthened of the whole realm; the Metropolitan being but 12·5, and the Northern Counties but 10·2, under the average; while the North Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties, though 9·5 per cent. in excess of ignorance, are 3·6 per cent. under the average of pauperism, through the influence of the contiguous manufacturing districts. The Celtic Districts, again, present a great peculiarity, for while their excess of ignorance, 30·9 per cent., is nearly equal to the excess of instruction, 38·2 per cent., in the northernmost counties of England, their proportion of pauperism is scarcely any greater, being 5·5, as compared with 10·2 per cent. under the average; whence it is obvious (after making every allowance for the effect of the mining and smelting industry of Glamorganshire on the one hand, and the poor dispersed manufactures of North Wales on the other,) that backward systems of culture and industry, which may entail great *poverty* and *penury*, do not necessarily entail a large excess of *pauperism;* while, *vice versâ*, the most economical systems, without a superior moral discretion in the use of them, or a people raised to take their proper place in them, may produce the greatest excess, for the ignorance in the cases which we are comparing is about equal, and the difference which we are thus enabled to attach, with some degree of probability, to the organization of labour, and consequent social organization in each, adds another link to the chain which attaches the criminal results, in some great measure, to the like influences.

In Tables I. and III., the *Returns of the Savings' Banks* show very marked results, upon which the proportion of instruction and of persons of independent means evidently exercise a compound influence, irrespective of the dispersion or concentration of the population, to which it bears no inference whatever, and of the real property, to which it bears as little. The only exception is produced by a peculiar excess of saving in Shropshire and Herefordshire; which agrees very well with their deficiency of improvident marriages, but not with their excess of bastardy; and which contrasts remarkably with the deficiency of such parsimony in the equally agricultural counties of Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton, on the opposite side of the kingdom, with which they are compared, and which stand much more favourably in regard to bastardy, though not quite so well with respect to improvident marriages, with the effect of throwing a large balance to the side of the greater ignorance; although elsewhere the distinction in this respect between the more and less instructed portions of each group of counties is very markedly in favour of the former, with a final balance of 49·9 per cent. in favour of the more as compared with the less instructed districts, and of 48·3 per cent. in favour of the more as compared with the less instructed counties of the several districts.

In Table III. it will be seen that Wales is nearly as deficient, 45·2 per cent., as London is in excess, 55·6; that next to Wales unhappily, though at the opposite extremity of the scale of earnings, comes the great Midland and Northern Mining and Manufacturing District, 17·9 per cent. below the average, closely followed by the South Midland Agricultural Counties with domestic manufac-

tures, 15·9 per cent. in deficiency, and these again by the other South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties, while the more instructed counties of the north are but at the average; the whole excess lying in the Metropolitan and some of the Southern Maritime Counties, where the proportion of domestic servants is highest, and in the two border counties already mentioned.

The varying prevalence of different *modes* of exercising parsimony in different localities, presents an obstacle to the acceptance of the accompanying representation in Plate XII., as an accurate delineation of the relative amount of providence in each. It is not without its uses, however, in showing the relative extent to which this *form* of providence is exercised; which it does with a rude approach to truth, although it is the locality of the bank, and not the residence of its several contributors, which decides the county to which its deposits are assigned. I would especially caution the reader against the supposition that the dark tint on the Celtic regions evinces a proportionate want of providence. A proportionate absence of wealth it certainly does indicate; but the amount of scraping carefulness which is necessary to the very existence of the petty Celtic farmer, is an element of providence tincturing the moral atmosphere of the far West, to an extent which is quite unknown in England generally. In fact, modern fashions in social science have induced us to fly too readily to the bare principle of population, to explain economical phenomena which may have had very compound causes, and it has been almost invariably relied upon to account for those most conspicuous among the Celtic populations. Any one acquainted with the habits of the Welsh peasant, or who will take the trouble to examine the accompanying figures, will scarcely assign an inferior control of the appetites as a cause of his relatively low condition; and the notorious habits of hoarding which prevail among his Breton and Hibernian cousins, should have awakened us to a doubt upon the matter in their regard also; which the last census of Ireland, imperfect as its materials in this respect were, would have strengthened, had it existed, by showing that the age of marriage was by no means unusually early in that country. In fact, very different moral causes from those which have generally been assigned will equally produce the same result, of an excessive number of people subsisting on the face of the land, in a very low condition; and it is important to recognise the true ones, or we may otherwise, reasoning by analogy, suppose that there are concomitant phenomena which have no real existence.

Thus, supposing the greater pressure of the principle of population to be the sole cause of the peculiar poverty of the Welsh peasant, and of the excess of his numbers on the soil, in proportion to its produce, an *equal* excess of pauperism would be expected, as a matter of course. But this is not found to exist, any more than the expected evidence to this greater pressure. In fact, a Celtic people are in their very genius *less co-operative* and methodical than the British population generally. A certain comparative *want of mutual reliance*, perhaps, is at the base of their well-known distrust of strangers, and is accompanied by a conceit which does but aggravate that want of confidence, at the same time that it flatters natural indolence into a ready satisfaction with ancestral habits, however far behind the civilization of their more

enterprising and systematic neighbours. Security of a *separate* subsistence is therefore the great passion which occasions the soil to be hugged in small patches, by tenant labourers rather than tenant farmers, who will give a far greater proportion of the produce of their wretched husbandry to vegetate upon the small remainder, than any other class of tenants, and therefore pay better rents, with less expenditure of thought or capital by the proprietor, than he could obtain from any *medium* kind of husbandry whatever. But merely to pay their rents and keep their holdings, their parsimony must be extreme,—as it is. It is a people of more co-operative genius who first rise from this rude state of husbandry. Those eminently deficient in it will lag far behind, as the Celtic populations do; and yet without any excessively rapid multiplication of numbers (a rate of increase much below that of the empire generally serving to maintain the system), and without any excess of improvidence, but, on the contrary, great individual parsimony. The elements with which a social and industrial reformer will find that he has to struggle among a Celtic people, are, in fact, still greater than those generally imagined; but they will not be lessened by any misconception of their real character.

But it is time to bring my protracted essay to a close. The design of it was thrown out in the course of a discussion, at an Ordinary Meeting of the Statistical Society of London, on the Criminal Statistics of England and Wales, laid before it by the late Rev. Whitworth Russell, on the 22nd December, 1845, in answer to the assertion that "Crime was merely a matter of age," or the produce of irrepressible tendencies developing themselves in an invariable course at certain periods of life. Such a remark merely indicated a yielding of far too serious moral weight to the mathematical accuracy with which the relations of age to crime could be obtained, and had been elaborated; and its author, with all the earnestness that characterised it, did me the courtesy to ask if I meant to pursue the suggested investigation myself. This I certainly did, but, engaged in an increasing round of duty, I was not at all justified in attempting to restrain the efforts of so able a fellow-labourer; and the result of his exertions was a valuable paper on the Statistics of Crime, produced at a Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Southampton, on the 15th September, 1846, and printed in the Statistical Society's Journal, vol. IX., p. 223. Its chief result, differing from that with which its author started, was, after making every allowance for age, that "Crime was merely a matter of *instruction*," or, in other words, it "manifested the powerful influence which even the *simple qualification of individuals being able to affix their signatures, with or without marks*, has on the amount of crime in the various districts of the country," while "all the other combinations and arrangements made to determine the active element in the increase and decrease of crime were unsucessful."

As this result did not agree with my own conceptions of the probable truth, much more than the preceding, and had been attained by processes, which, though in themselves correct, had been used with serious logical laxities and some mathematical haste, in a manner which did not admit the man of business or general reader to enjoy a clear access to every successive stage of the investigation, I did not

intermit the employment of my own leisure upon the task originally proposed, but had the honour of reading the first part of this essay at the Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Oxford, on the 29th of June, 1847, and of inserting it in the pages of the Statistical Society's Journal, vol. X., p. 193. Neither did the paper produced at the same Meeting of the Association, and afterwards inserted in the pages of the Statistical Society's Journal, vol. XI., p. 140, appear to weaken the necessity for its completion; because, although a very valuable contribution to criminal statistics in its improved appreciation of the influences of age and sex, yet, in so far as it carried out its purpose of "investigating the influence of education on the development of crime," it merely reiterated the result of the former paper, though in the modified terms, that "so long as the criminal returns show that, everything else the same, crime is at a minimum where *education* is at a maximum, and that where *education* is least crime is greatest," "it will remain a fact that *education* counteracts the tendency to it;" a conclusion of earlier date, and destined to a longer acceptance than the premises from which it is drawn; and which would not alone justify such a conclusion, even if they were universally found, which they are not, either throughout this kingdom or elsewhere, through any long series of years.

Yet further, the writer still appears to mean only "instruction" by the term "education" which is here employed; the proposition being subsequently stated in the form that "since the most criminal districts show a higher ratio of uninstructed persons among the criminals, and the less criminal districts a less proportion, who are wholly destitute of the rudest elements of education, the immediate inference is that even this small degree of *instruction* tends to the repression of crime;" when, in fact, a comparison of these proportions with those of the wholly uninstructed among the population at large in such districts respectively, and the *progress* in both, affords just the opposite conclusion, in lieu of yielding any sufficient ground for recommending mere "instruction" in the place of a supposed unattainable "education in its higher sense," because "it is evident there is to be found in it (instruction up to the writing test) a powerful check on crime, and no doubt the most efficient means of subduing the evil propensities of the people*."

The value of these papers cannot be overrated as contributions to a more exact definition of the permanent influences of age and sex on the development of crime, than previous investigators, whose labours will be found in the pages of the same record†, had attained; but they leave that of the influence of instruction or education on crime precisely where it was left, fifteen years ago, by M. Guerry, who showed that the criminal returns in gross afforded no abiding and satisfactory evidence on the subject either one way or the other; and the same has since been demonstrated in regard to other continental states. A like result is seen to attend the present analyses of the criminal returns for England and Wales in 1842-7; and no sound conclusion of an opposite character can be drawn, as it has sometimes been attempted to draw them, from the exceedingly small proportion of per-

* Statistical Society's Journal, vol. x., p. 146.
† Idem, vol. ii., p. 316; vol. iii., p. 331.

sons brought before the criminal tribunals who are described as of "superior education," and the assumption that the proportion who would be classed as such among the population at large by the examining chaplains of the gaols, if it were submitted to examination by them, is much larger; in which it is obvious that the total deficiency of one half of the requisite data, and the insufficient basis of observation supplied by the other (only 1 in 250 of the commitments), deprive the results of any statistical value whatever.

In fact, what has heretofore been done for moral statistics resolves itself into an elimination and definition of the influences of age, sex, and season upon those social events, chiefly of a criminal kind, which are subjected to public record; and a demonstration of the slowness to change in the proportions in which they are reproduced in any one region, at the same time that their relative amount in one as compared with another greatly varies. In so far as the laws of these influences can be deduced from English experience, they have received their completest demonstration in the papers to which I have just been alluding; while the best summary of the continental experience in their elucidation, is that supplied by the Statistique Morale of M. Quetelet, published in 1846*, though the Statistique Morale de la France of M. Guerry, published in 1833, will always challenge our regard as the greatest work of the kind for its time. But to demonstrate or correct these laws has not been the object of the present investigation. They have been not only presupposed but *used* in the course of it, with the hope of making that further step at which M. Quetelet, as well as M. Guerry and my coadjutor, have stopped short; viz., to detect, by statistical analysis, some of the causes of that difference in the relative amount of crime, or other moral failure, which characterises different regions; in fact, to discover, as M. Quetelet expresses it, ere we can "modify, the causes which rule our social system, and thereby modify also the deplorable results which are annually read in the annals of crime and suicide." Limited and imperfect as the progress made in this labour necessarily is, those who best know the difficulty of demonstrating a new truth in social science, or its value as a barrier against a host of errors when once proved, will not regard as valueless either the faithful co-ordination of new facts which forms the body of the present paper, or the following results of their various comparison.

Conclusions.

1. In comparing the gross commitments for criminal offences with the proportion of instruction in each district, there is found to be a small balance *in favour* of the most instructed districts in the years of most industrial depression (1842-3-4), but a greater one *against* them in the years of less industrial depression (1845-6-7); while in comparing the more with the less instructed portions of each district, the general result is against the former at both periods, though four-fold at the latter what it is at the former.

2. No correction for the ages of the population in different districts, to meet the excess of criminals at certain younger periods of life, will change the character of this superficial evidence against instruction;

* Mémoires de l'Académie Royale de la Belgique, tome xxi.

every legitimate allowance of the kind having already been made in arriving at these results.

3. Down to this period, therefore, the comparison of the criminal and educational returns of this, any more than of any other, country of Europe, has afforded no sound statistical evidence in favour, and as little against, the moral effects associated with instruction, as actually disseminated among the people.

4. The intractable mass of gross commitments requiring, therefore, some further correction, to make them declare decisively either in favour of or against popular instruction, as actually conveyed, it has been endeavoured to apply one for the *migration* of the dishonest into the more wealthy, populous, and instructed localities, by drawing a distinction between those classes of offences which arise from general depravity, and those which will obviously be in excess in certain localities, because generally associated with the professional vice or vagabondage which seeks its home in them; and, by proving statistically the existence of such a distinction, likewise the influence of the denser populations rather to *assemble* the demoralized than to *breed* an excess of demoralization.

5. The great class of the more serious offences against the person and malicious offences against property is obviously that least affected by migrations of the depraved, and affords strong testimony, by *its universal excess wherever ignorance is in excess*, that many of the offences against *property* which are in such excess in the more instructed and populous localities, are committed by delinquents bred in the places indicated by the excess of the former offences.

6. It is this great class of offences, therefore, and not the gross commitments, which should be regarded as the *index crime* to the relative moral character of each district, not as a perfect test, but as one approximating to the truth much nearer than the latter; being affected in a smaller degree by the migration of the depraved towards the more instructed centres of resort; a further correction for which, in the case of the index crime itself, were it attainable, would render its universal testimony in favour of the good influences associated with instruction in England yet stronger.

7. The whole excess above the average of such crime is found in the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties, especially those with dispersed domestic manufactures, and in the manufacturing counties of dispersed trades, and arises in some part from the excess of malicious offences against property, in the counties of dispersed trades, and those of greatest industrial demoralization under the old systems of poor law mismanagement, in the spirit of which they are still bound up.

8. In like manner, the whole excess of offences against property is found in the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties, especially those with domestic manufactures, with the addition of the Metropolis, which here takes the place held by the manufacturing counties of dispersed trades in the former category.

9. The excess of offences against property, with violence, is always in the more ignorant districts, and this class, with malicious offences against property, and offences against the currency, is the most affected by fluctuations in employment, while a progressive wave of larceny flows forward from times of depression, unheeding of revived

industry, especially in the Metropolis and the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties, in which the offences against the currency are peculiarly in excess.

10. A great excess of crime is observed to follow every considerable access to the price of food, and consequent disturbance of credit and industry, without any commensurate recoil when prices are lowered and manufacturing prosperity restored; while, on the other hand, a steady decline of assaults shows a favourable progress in manners in the more policed districts.

11. The six-fold increase in crime in the 30 years from 1811 to 1841, has been by far the least in the Metropolitan, or best educated and policed counties, and most in the Mining and Manufacturing, or those worst educated and policed; reference being had to the density of the population.

12. There is in England an apparent fostering of crime by bad judicial and correctional arrangements, coincident with a too ready use of the arm of the magistrate in the correction of the very young.

13. There has been, however, an analogous augmentation in the criminal calendars of other countries, as of France, which exhibit the like excessive proportion of petty offenders as our own.

14. The greatest proportionate excess of the *gross* commitments is found in the Metropolis, and some of the Western Counties of England, and the remainder of the excess in the Southern and Eastern Agricultural Counties, especially those with domestic manufactures.

15. The adoption of the class of serious offences against the person and malicious offences against property, as the *index class of crime*, is justified by the results of an entirely different set of observations, agreeing with these only in their comparative absence of influence from migration, viz., the returns of *improvident marriages* (designating as such all those of males under 21 years of age), which are likewise universally in excess only where ignorance is in excess, except amongst the rude populations of the North and West of Yorkshire.

16. Its adoption is equally supported by the returns of *bastardy*, which afford the same general testimony in favour of the influences associated with instruction, except in the cases of two other of the Northern Counties (Cumberland and Westmorland), characterised by the same rudeness of manners.

17. The amalgamation of the two latter bodies of facts, were it possible, would afford a yet more accurate coincidence with the class adopted as that of index crime (since they represent, to a great extent, alternative forms of improvidence); and an equal support to it, in regard to the south and east of England, is supplied by the returns of *paupers* relieved, and of *deposits* accumulated in savings' banks.

18. The excessive influence of fluctuations in the national industry upon the condition of the mining and manufacturing districts is shown, not only in the peculiar excess of commitments observed in them in "bad times" (the result, as appears by their very character, rather of the idleness than the distress of such times), but also in the excess of improvident marriages and of bastardy which characterise them in the "good times;" the Metropolis also sharing in the latter excess, especially under a gambling excitement, like that of the railway mania.

19. These various data afford a testimony in favour of the educational influences generally associated with instruction far more powerful than any that has yet been supplied; and yet these influences are by no means unmixed with others, of which it is impossible to estimate the exact force, but every reasonable allowance for which will still leave a large balance to the credit of the school, so long as a deficiency of instruction among the population at large is accompanied by a proportionate excess of criminal commitments of the kinds least influenced by migration, and by every other indication of relative moral weakness and corruption.

20. Wherever there is a less amount of instruction, that which is being conveyed is also inferior in quality as a detergent from moral failure, insomuch that a number more than the proportionate number to that who receive it, among the population at large, are brought to the bar of justice.

21. The progress of such education among the body of the people as supplies this detergent influence, shows itself in the criminal calendars by a *general* decrease in the commitments, and, above all, in the proportion of those who can "read and write well," rather than of those who are of an inferior grade of instruction, whose numbers necessarily *increase* with the *extension* of instruction, the good effects of which must be sought, therefore, in the higher tests pointing to its *quality*.

22. The decline of absolute inability to read and write at double the rate among those brought up to the bar of justice that is observed among those who come to be married, is a decisive evidence *against* the influences associated with *some* of the instruction now conveyed in the remoter agricultural and manufacturing districts, where this effect is most obvious, by the weakest of the day and the most overtasked of the Sunday schools; though none against those associated with the greater and better part of it, or against the conviction that without these influences a far worse state of society would have supervened; as appears by the augmentation of crime as the concomitant of *every* relative increase of ignorance in several of the counties.

23. The conclusion is therefore irresistible that *education* is not only essential to the security of modern society, but that such education should be solid, useful, and above all, Christian, in supersedence of much that is given by the weakest of the day schools and attempted by the most secular of the Sunday schools.

24. The *Christian School*, therefore, is one great instrument for the moral elevation of society, which even the unchristian should support, on considerations of the most selfish interest.

25. Next to education, the organization of industry appears to have the most powerful influence on the moral aspects of society, and is therefore a feature which has been kept in view in the present investigation with almost equal constancy; an aggravation of every evil appearing, *cæteris paribus*, wherever light domestic industry, furnishing a produce for sale and not for home use, is found for the women and children; with the effect of relieving the labour of the male head of the family from much of its support, and thereby encouraging both bastardy and early marriages, with their attendant train of excessive numbers, depending on a fluctuating trade and a half-employed man-

hood; such being especially the case in the South Midland Agricultural Counties with domestic manufactures, and the Manufacturing Counties with dispersed trades; the worst combination of all being that of domestic manufactures, agricultural labour, and old poor-law habits, as in Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire.

26. The "small husbandry," on the other hand, appears to be at the end of the scale the very opposite to the "small manufactures;" being accompanied, whether in the Celtic regions of the west, where it prevails universally, or in the Scandinavian regions of the north, where it prevails extensively, by a great deficiency of every feature of evil, except bastardy, which is in partial excess, but much *less* in the west than in the north*.

27. The large-capital systems of industry, whether agricultural or manufacturing, hold a varying moral position between the small husbandry and the small manufactures, in general accordance with their degree of ignorance, whether in respect of crime, incontinence, pauperism, or want of providence; *the agricultural being, on the whole, the most ignorant and therefore the most depraved;* though shades of both crime and ignorance darker than those of the agricultural regions *in the same latitude*, characterise the manufacturing districts in their extension northward, while, on the other hand, they have greatly the advantage of the agricultural districts in regard to pauperism; the deficiency of bastardy in some of the coal and iron districts being likewise very remarkable.

28. The excess of *real property* in proportion to the population is assumed to afford some rude index to the extent of the culture by larger farms, which has been considered with reference to the organization of industry; and the result derivable from the generally unfavourable aspect of the districts where real property is in the greatest relative excess, is obviously that a higher development of industry demands a higher development of moral character among the population to work it with social safety.

29. The excess of *persons of independent means* is seen generally to coincide with the excess of instruction, and their direct influence cannot, therefore, be wholly distinguished from that portion of it which is exercised through the agency of the schools.

30. The *concentration of the population* into masses appears to have the effect of augmenting the gross commitments, and especially those for offences against property without violence, but, for the reasons already stated, may be concluded to have little or no effect in augmenting the proportion of delinquents, but only in aggregating the ill-disposed in peculiar excess.

31. *Eleemosynary relief* has undoubtedly an influence to the same result, in the places of more genteel residence; and the most pauperised districts are those in which the farmers, in the boards of guardians, and in the administration of the highway rates, still, in a sordid misconception of their own interests, use the public funds, to the full extent of their ability, to keep up that excess of labour in the market,

* The moral effect of small properties and holdings has been elaborated with great care in a paper by John Barton, Esq., of Elmsleigh, read before the Statistical Society, in May, 1849, and which will appear in a subsequent number of this Society's Journal.

and therefore, as they vainly imagine, that cheapness of it, which the farmers of Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire find, without any such contrivance, among the poor peasantry of those counties, half dependent on their petty domestic manufactures of straw and lace.

32. The moral influences of improved *police*, too, are obviously greater than has generally been supposed, in its repression of the small pot-house crime which the present data prove to have an immediate sympathy with the violent and malicious offences against property, and offences against the currency, and to be, in all probability, a sort of nursing crime, through which (in times of disordered industry more especially) the hardier of the young and unprincipled graduate into professional crime; influences which are obvious in the comparative *deficiency* of these minor commitments in proportion to the more serious in the best policed counties.

33. The influence of *race*, too, can scarcely be doubted, in contemplating many of the facts here brought to account, such as those which give a peculiar aspect, throughout, to the Celtic populations of the west; whose ignorance, poverty, and excess of numbers in proportion to the produce of the soil, are as obvious as their relative deficiency of crime and improvident marriages, with only the average of incontinence in other respects, and a deficiency of savings in banks, which, however indicative of their genuine poverty, in no respect impugns the exceeding parsimony which characterises the daily life of their peasantry; features which all indicate considerable popular misapprehensions as to the Celtic character, and the structure of society which it is calculated to produce.

34. There is likewise a very remarkable general resemblance in moral features between the Celtic regions of the west and the Scandinavian districts of the north, except in the greater amount of energy, instruction, and means possessed by the latter; the second as well as the third, being probably a result of the first, a characteristic of race associated with higher habits of co-operation.

35. The Celtic districts, considered *apart*, always give the same results as those supplied by the rest of the kingdom, with reference to the predominantly beneficial influences associated with instruction, although they often appear, in a more general comparison with the kingdom at large, to give opposite testimony.

36. For the many minor inductions which have been adventured, I would refer to the preceding pages; and they will be found the more trustworthy because exempt from the common fallacy which would regard every moral phenomenon as the result of *one cause* only, if it do but exhibit some numerical accordance with any *one concomitant* placed in such a light by the imagination of the inquirer. I am well aware of the various objections which may be brought against some of them; but they involve what appeared to me to be the most probable hypotheses for the reconciliation of the facts; and to anticipate objections would be a very unprofitable labour, especially to one who trusts to find in the reader as much candour as may have been permitted to his own mind, in the course of his present endeavour to distinguish the predominant from the subordinate influences, and their various effect under different combinations.

CRIME
IN
ENGLAND & WALES,
as indicated by the
CRIMINAL COMMITMENTS
of MALES, to
ASSIZES & QUARTER SESSIONS,
1842–1847.

Scale of Tints

Showing the proportion Per Cent of Commitments below (—) and above (+) the average of all England & Wales with due allowance for the ages of the Population.

- —40 Per Cent and more
- —20 to 40
- —10 to 20
- — and + less than 10
- +10 to 20
- +20 to 40
- +40 and more.

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V.

CRIME IN ENGLAND AND WALES, AS INDICATED BY THE GROSS CRIMINAL COMMITMENTS OF MALES TO ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS: 1842–1847.

*** In all the Maps it will be observed that the *darker* tints and the *lower* numbers are appropriated to the *unfavourable* end of the scale, whether of influences or results.—For the whole numbers see the large Table IX.

Counties in their Alphabetical order.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.			Counties in the order of their per Centages above and below the Average.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.		
	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.	1842-47.		1842-47.	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.
34. Bedford	+21·4	+15·1	+18·4	1. Cumberland	−63·3	−68·2	−57·5
27. Berks	+ 9·6	+14·8	+12·0	2. North Wales	−59·0	−61·2	−57·4
38. Bucks	+20·0	+44·2	+31·2	3. South Wales	−54·0	−55·7	−53·2
19. Cambridge	− 6·2	+ 3·1	− 1·8	4. Westmoreland	−53·2	−66·3	−36·3
35. Cheshire	+34·5	+12·9	+24·3	5. Durham	−53·1	−49·0	−57·6
7. Cornwall	−54·1	−45·3	−50·0	6. Northumberland	−51·5	−46·3	−57·6
1. Cumberland	−68·2	−57·5	−63·3	7. Cornwall	−50·0	−54·1	−45·3
8. Derby	−32·7	−43·2	−39·0	8. Derby	−39·0	−32·7	−43·2
14. Devon	−24·5	− 3·8	−14·8	9. York	−31·2	−23·4	−39·9
16. Dorset	−19·2	+ 2·7	−10·1	10. Lincoln	−22·7	−19·6	−26·4
5. Durham	−49·0	−57·6	−53·1	11. Huntingdon	−18·0	−30·4	− 5·2
32. Essex	+17·5	+16·9	+17·2	12. Nottingham	−15·8	−12·5	−19·6
41. Gloucester	+54·0	+45·8	+50·2	13. Monmouth	−15·1	−12·1	−18·2
31. Hereford	+19·3	+12·5	+16·1	14. Devon	−14·8	−24·5	− 3·8
30. Hertford	+14·2	+17·5	+15·7	15. Northampton	−10·1	−10·9	− 9·2
11. Huntingdon	−30·4	− 5·2	−18·7	16. Dorset	−10·1	−19·2	+ 2·7
21. Kent	+ 3·4	− 3·7	....	17. Salop	− 8·1	+12·7	−32·2
23. Lancaster	+10·0	− 1·4	+ 4·5	18. Surrey	− 2·1	−13·3	+10·5
36. Leicester	+40·3	+ 9·1	+25·7	19. Cambridge	− 1·8	− 6·2	+ 3·1
10. Lincoln	−19·6	−26·4	−22·7	20. Sussex	− 0·5	− 3·4	+ 2·8
40. Middlesex	+28·4	+72·1	+49·0	21. Kent	....	+ 3·4	− 3·7
13. Monmouth	−12·1	−18·2	−15·1	22. Rutland	+ 1·3	+ 1·9	+ ·6
33. Norfolk	+16·2	+19·2	+17·6	23. Lancaster	+ 4·5	+10·0	− 1·4
15. Northampton	−10·9	− 9·2	−10·1	24. Suffolk	+ 7·4	+12·3	+ 2·0
6. Northumberland	−46 3	−57·6	−51·5	25. Southampton	+ 8·2	− 1·3	+19·0
12. Nottingham	−12·5	−19·6	−15·8	26. Stafford	+ 8·4	+22·7	− 6·9
29. Oxford	+12 9	+16·0	+14·3	27. Berks	+12·0	+ 9·6	+14·8
22. Rutland	+ 1·9	+ ·6	+ 1·3	28. Wilts	+13·7	+11·6	+16·2
17. Salop	+12·7	−32·2	− 8·1	29. Oxford	+14·3	+12·9	+16·0
37. Somerset	+37·6	+20·4	+29·7	30. Herts	+15·7	+14·2	+17·5
25. Southampton	− 1·3	+19·0	+ 8·2	31. Hereford	+16·0	+19·3	+12·5
26. Stafford	+22·7	− 6·9	+ 8·4	32. Essex	+17·2	+17·5	+16·9
24. Suffolk	+12·3	+ 2·0	+ 7·4	33. Norfolk	+17·6	+16·2	+19·2
18. Surrey	−13·3	+10·5	− 2·1	34. Bedford	+18·4	+21·4	+15·1
20. Sussex	− 3·4	+ 2·8	− ·5	35. Chester	+24·3	+34·5	+12·9
39. Warwick	+39·0	+28·2	+33·8	36. Leicester	+25·7	+40·3	+ 9·1
4. Westmoreland	−66·3	−36·3	−53·2	37. Somerset	+29·7	+37·6	+20·4
28. Wilts	+11·6	+16·2	+13·7	38. Bucks	+31·2	+20·0	+44·2
42. Worcester	+54·7	+55·9	+55·3	39. Warwick	+33·8	+39·0	+28·2
9. York	−23·4	−39·9	−31·2	40. Middlesex	+49·0	+28·4	+72·1
2. North Wales	−61·2	−57·4	−59·0	41. Gloucester	+50·2	+54·0	+45·8
3. South Wales	−55·7	−53·2	−54·0	42. Worcester	+55·3	+54·7	+55·9

VI.*

COMMITMENTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES FOR THE MORE SERIOU OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON AND MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINS PROPERTY: 1842–1847.

*** In all the Maps it will be observed that the *darker* tints and the *lower* numbers are appro priated to the *unfavourable* end of the scale, whether of influences or results.—For th whole numbers see the large Table VI.

Counties in their Alphabetical Order.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.			Counties in the order of their per Centages below and above the Average.	Proportion per Cent. below and above the Average.		
	1842-44.	1845-45.	1842-47.		1842-44.	1845-47.	1842-47
40. Bedford....	+69·4	+23·6	+48·8	1. Cumberland	−57·2	−42·6	−50·8
17. Berks	− 2·5	−23·4	−11·9	2. Cornwall	−50 9	−35·9	−44·1
39. Bucks	+45·3	+45·6	+45·6	3. Lincoln	−35·0	−51·2	−42·4
38. Cambridge	+15·4	+74·8	+40·5	4. Sussex....	−39·3	−42·3	−40·6
43. Chester....	+71·2	+38·9	+56·6	5. Westmoreland	−77·0	+ 7·3	−39·9
2. Cornwall	−50·9	−35·9	−44·1	6. North Wales	−34·8	−32·1	−33·6
1. Cumberland....	−57·2	−42·6	−50·8	7. Derby	−25·3	−40·5	−32·2
7. Derby	−25·3	−40·5	−32·2	8. Huntingdon	− 3·6	−63·3	−30·3
13. Devon	−29·6	− 9·5	−20·6	9. Nottingham	−27·3	−20·1	−24·1
25. Dorset	−26·2	+34·2	+ ·9	10. York, East Riding .	−30·3	−16·2	−23·9
24. Durham	+ 1·9	− 4·4	− 1·0	11. ,, West Riding	−30·2	−16·0	−23·7
37. Essex	+42·2	+36·8	+39·8	12. ,, North Riding	−30·3	−14·6	−23·2
30. Gloucester	+ 9·4	+13·2	+11·1	13. Devon....	−29·6	− 9·5	−20·6
15. Hereford	−38·4	+13·3	−15·7	14. Surrey....	−23·4	− 7·5	−16·2
31. Herts	− 1·3	+27·9	+11·8	15. Hereford	−38·4	+13·3	−15·7
8. Huntingdon.... ...	− 3·6	−63·3	−30·3	16. Northumberland....	−18·5	− 5·8	−12·8
28. Kent	+20·7	−19·8	+ 2·5	17. Berks	− 2·5	−23·4	−11·9
22. Lancaster	− 7·9	+ 1·8	− 3·4	18. Oxford	−21·5	+ 8·0	− 8·4
33. Leicester	+35·2	− 3·0	+18·0	19. Salop	+15·3	−54·7	− 6·9
3. Lincoln....	−35·0	−51·2	−42·4	20. Warwick	+ 4·2	−16·2	− 5·2
23. Middlesex	−14·3	+13·3	− 1·9	21. Northampton	−12·9	+ 7·5	− 3·7
26. Monmouth	− 2·6	+ 5·9	+ 1·4	22. Lancaster	− 7·9	+ 1·8	− 3·4
44. Norfolk....	+42·5	+80·5	+57·7	23. Middlesex	−14·3	+13·3	− 1·9
21. Northampton	−12·9	+ 7·5	− 3·7	24. Durham	+ 1·9	− 4·4	− 1·0
16. Northumberland	−18·5	− 5·8	−12·8	25. Dorset....	−26 2	+34·2	+ ·9
9. Nottingham	−27·3	−20·1	−24·1	26. Monmouth	− 2·6	+ 5·9	+ 1·4
18. Oxford	−21·5	+ 8·0	− 8·4	27. Southampton	+ 7·2	− 4·7	+ 1·9
32. Rutland	+24·8	....	+14·0	28. Kent	+20·7	−19 8	+ 2·5
19. Salop	+15·3	−54·7	− 6·9	29. South Wales	+33·8	−33·7	+ 3·0
35. Somerset	+49·0	+ 4·7	+29·4	30. Gloucester	+ 9·4	+13·2	+11·1
27. Southampton ...	+ 7·2	− 4·7	+ 1·9	31. Herts	− 1·3	+27·9	+11·8
42. Stafford....	+89·2	+15·3	+55·1	32. Rutland	+24·8	....	+14·0
36. Suffolk	+39·5	+26·9	+33·9	33. Leicester	+35·2	− 3·0	+18·0
14. Surrey	−23·4	− 7·5	−16·2	34. Wilts	+ 5·9	+49·6	+25·3
4. Sussex	−39·3	−42·3	−40·6	35. Somerset	+49·0	+ 4·7	+29·4
20. Warwick	+ 4·2	−16·3	− 5·2	36. Suffolk....	+39·5	+26·9	+33·9
5. Westmoreland ...	−77·0	+ 7·3	−39·9	37. Essex	+42·2	+36·8	+39·8
34. Wilts	+ 5·9	+49·6	+25·3	38. Cambridge	+15·4	+74·8	+40·5
41. Worcester	+41·0	+65·0	+51·7	39. Bucks	+45·3	+45·6	+45·6
10. York, East Rididg.	−30·3	−16·2	−23·9	40. Bedford	+69·4	+23·6	+48·8
12. ,, North Ridin	−30·3	−14·6	−23·2	41. Worcester	+41·0	+65·0	+51·7
11. ,, West Riding	−30·2	−16·0	−23·7	42. Stafford	+89·2	+15·3	+55·1
6. North Wales.... ...	−34·8	−32·1	−33 6	43. Chester	+71·2	+38·9	+56·6
29. South Wales.... ...	+33·8	−33·7	+ 3·0	44. Norfolk	+42·5	+80·5	+57·7

COMMITMENTS
IN
ENGLAND & WALES
for the more
SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON
and
MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY
1842 _ 1847.

Scale of Tints

Showing the proportion Per Cent of Male Commitments of this Class to the Male Population, below(—)& above(+) the average of all England & Wales.

- *— 40 Per Cent and more*
- *— 20 to 40*
- *— 10 to 20*
- *— and + not exceeding 10*
- *+ 10 to 20*
- *+ 20 to 40*
- *+ 40 and more*

Standidge & C.o Litho. 26 Old Jewry

COMMITMENTS
IN
ENGLAND & WALES,
for the more
SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON,
and
MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.
1845 _ 1847.

Scale of Tints

Showing the proportion Per Cent of Commitments below (—) and above (+) the average of all England & Wales with due allowance for the ages of the Population.

- — 40 Per Cent and more
- — 30 to 40
- — 10 to 20
- — and + less than 10
- + 10 to 20
- + 20 to 40
- + 40 and more.

Standidge & Co. Lithe. 36, Old Jewry.

VI.

COMMITMENTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES FOR THE MORE SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON AND MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, 1845-6-7.

*** In all the Maps it will be observed that the *darker* tints and the *lower* numbers are appropriated to the *unfavourable* end of the scale, whether of influences or results. For the whole numbers see large Table VI.

Counties in their Alphabetical Order.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.	Counties in the order of their Per Centages above and below the Average.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.
34. Bedford	+ 23·6	1. Huntingdon	− 63·3
10. Berks	− 23·4	2. Salop	− 54·7
40. Bucks	+ 45·6	3. Lincoln	− 51·2
43. Cambridge	+ 74·8	4. Cumberland	− 42·6
39. Chester	+ 38·9	5. Sussex	− 42·3
7. Cornwall	− 35·9	6. Derby	− 40·5
4. Cumberland	− 42·6	7. Cornwall	− 35·9
6. Derby	− 40·5	8. South Wales	− 33·7
17. Devon	− 9·5	9. North Wales	− 32·1
37. Dorset	+ 34·2	10. Berks	− 23·4
21. Durham	− 4·4	11. Nottingham	− 20·1
38. Essex	+ 36·8	12. Kent	− 19·8
30. Gloucester	+ 13·2	13. Warwick	− 16·3
31. Hereford	+ 13·3	14. East Riding	− 16·2
36. Herts	+ 27·9	15. West Riding	− 16·0
1. Huntingdon	− 63·3	16. North Riding	− 14·6
12. Kent	− 19·8	17. Devon	− 9·5
24. Lancaster	+ 1·8	18. Surrey	− 7·5
22. Leicester	− 3·0	19. Northumberland	− 5·8
3. Lincoln	− 51·2	20. Southampton	− 4·7
32. Middlesex	+ 13·3	21. Durham	− 4·4
26. Monmouth	+ 5·9	22. Leicester	− 3·0
44. Norfolk	+ 80·5	23. Rutland	....
28. Northampton	+ 7·5	24. Lancaster	+ 1·8
19. Northumberland	− 5·8	25. Somerset	+ 4·7
11. Nottingham	− 20·1	26. Monmouth	+ 5·9
29. Oxford	+ 8·0	27. Westmoreland	+ 7·3
23. Rutland	....	28. Northampton	+ 7·5
2. Salop	− 54·7	29. Oxford	+ 8·0
25. Somerset	+ 4·7	30. Gloucester	+ 13·2
20. Southampton	− 4·7	31. Hereford	+ 13·3
33. Stafford	+ 15·3	32. Middlesex	+ 13·3
35. Suffolk	+ 26·9	33. Stafford	+ 15·3
18. Surrey	− 7·5	34. Bedford	+ 23·6
5. Sussex	− 42·3	35. Suffolk	+ 26·9
13. Warwick	− 16·3	36. Herts	+ 27·9
27. Westmoreland	+ 7·3	37. Dorset	+ 34·2
41. Wilts	+ 49·6	38. Essex	+ 36·8
42. Worcester	+ 65·0	39. Chester	+ 38·9
14. York, East Riding	− 16·2	40. Bucks	+ 45·6
16. ,, North Riding	− 14·6	41. Wilts	+ 49·6
15. ,, West Riding	− 16·0	42. Worcester	+ 65·0
8. North Wales	− 32·1	43. Cambridge	+ 74·8
9. South Wales	− 33·7	44. Norfolk	+ 80·5

VII.

COMMITMENTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES FOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, EXCEPTING ONLY THE "MALICIOUS:" 1845–1847.

*** In all the Maps it will be observed that the *darker* tints and the *lower* numbers are appropriated to the *unfavourable* end of the scale, whether of influences or results. For the whole numbers see large Table VII.

Counties in their Alphabetical Order.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.	Counties in the order of their Per Centages above and below the Average.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.
29. Bedford	+ 13·0	1. Durham	− 62·4
33. Berks	+ 17·8	2. Northumberland	− 62·0
41. Bucks	+ 43·5	3. Cumberland	− 60·3
19. Cambridge	− 6·5	4. North Wales	− 60·0
28. Chester	+ 10·6	5. South Wales	− 57·6
6. Cornwall	− 50·0	6. Cornwall	− 50·0
3. Cumberland	− 60·3	7. Derby	− 49·8
7. Derby	− 49·8	8. North Riding	− 40·2
21. Devon	− 4·1	9. West Riding	− 40·0
24. Dorset	− 27·1	10. East Riding	− 39·9
1. Durham	− 62·4	11. Westmoreland	− 39·3
37. Essex	+ 21·7	12. Salop	− 29·6
42. Gloucester	+ 56·2	13. Lincoln	− 23·7
31. Hereford	+ 13·8	14. Monmouth	− 19·4
34. Herts	+ 18·3	15. Nottingham	− 17·0
20. Huntingdon	+ 5·7	16. Northampton	− 10·9
23. Kent	− 1·3	17. Rutland	− 10·9
22. Lancaster	− 2·2	18. Stafford	− 7·8
27. Leicester	+ 7·3	19. Cambridge	− 6·5
13. Lincoln	− 23·7	20. Huntingdon	− 5·7
44. Middlesex	+ 71·4	21. Devon	− 4·1
14. Monmouth	− 19·4	22. Lancaster	− 2·2
38. Norfolk	+ 12·2	23. Kent	− 1·3
16. Northampton	− 10·9	24. Dorset	+ 1·0
2. Northumberland	− 62·0	25. Suffolk	+ 2·8
15. Nottingham	− 17·0	26. Sussex	+ 4·7
35. Oxford	+ 18·6	27. Leicester	+ 7·3
17. Rutland	− 10·9	28. Chester	+ 10·6
12. Salop	− 29·6	29. Bedford	+ 13·0
36. Somerset	+ 18·6	30. Surrey	+ 13·7
39. Southampton	+ 22·2	31. Hereford	+ 13·8
18. Stafford	− 7·8	32. Wilts	+ 17·4
25. Suffolk	+ 2·8	33. Berks	+ 17·8
30. Surrey	+ 13·7	34. Herts	+ 18·3
26. Sussex	+ 4·7	35. Oxford	+ 18·6
40. Warwick	+ 34·4	36. Somerset	+ 18·6
11. Westmoreland	− 40·2	37. Essex	+ 21·7
32. Wilts	+ 17·4	38. Norfolk	+ 21·7
43. Worcester	+ 57·9	39. Southampton	+ 22·2
10. York, East Riding	− 39·9	40. Warwick	+ 34·4
8. ,, North Riding	− 40·2	41. Bucks	+ 43·5
9. ,, West Riding	− 40·0	42. Gloucester	+ 56·2
4. North Wales	− 57·6	43. Worcester	+ 57·9
5. South Wales	− 60·0	44. Middlesex	+ 71·4

COMMITMENTS
IN
ENGLAND & WALES
for all
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY
Excepting only the "Malicious"
1845 – 1847.

Scale of Tints.

Showing the proportion per Cent of Commitments below (–) and above (+) the average of all England & Wales with due allowance for the ages of the Population.

– *40 per Cent, & more*
– *20 to 40*
– *10 to 20*
– *and + less than 10*
+ *10 to 20*
+ *20 to 40*
+ *40 and more*

Standidge & C.o Litho Old Jewry.

COMMITMENTS IN ENGLAND & WALES, for ASSAULTS & MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES. 1842_1847.

Scale of Tints

Showing the proportion Per Cent of Male Commitments of this Class, to the Male Population, below(—)and above(+) the average of all England & Wales.

- —40 Per Cent and more
- —20 to 40
- —10 to 20
- — and + not exceeding 10
- +10 to 20
- +20 to 40
- +40 and more

Standidge & C.o Litho 56 Old Jewry.

VIII.

MITMENTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES FOR ASSAULTS AND MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES OF ALL KINDS: 1842-47.

n all the Maps it will be observed that the *darker* tints and the *lower* numbers are appropriated to the *unfavourable* end of the scale, whether of influences or results.—For the whole numbers see the large Table VIII.

ounties in their phabetical Order.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.		
	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.	1842-47.
edford....	— 34·7	+ 42·4	— 3·9
erks	+ 17·0	+ 8·4	+13·6
ucks	— 37·9	+ 57·0	— ·7
ambridge	— 35·0	+ 68·8	+ 6·8
hester....	+ 29·7	+ 23·2	+27·1
ornwall	— 35·7	+ 2·0	—20·5
umberland	— 65·0	— 33·4	—52·7
erby	+ ·2	— 8·0	— 3·0
evon	— 41·0	+ ·3	—23·6
orset	— 44·3	+ 7·3	—23·8
urham	— 15·6	— 36·7	—24·2
ssex	— 35·6	— 47·8	—40·5
loucester	— 15·9	— 47·8	—28·6
ereford	— 52·2	+ 3·0	—30·8
erts	— 37·0	+ 4·3	—20·6
untingdon	— 44·6	+ 34·6	—13·1
ent	— 27·5	— 19·3	—24·2
ancaster	+ 36·5	+ 4·8	+23·5
eicester	+ 12·5	+ 37·7	+22·5
incoln....	— 39·5	— 39·3	—39·4
iddlesex	+ 39·5	+114·8	+69·6
onmouth	+ 35·6	— 17·6	+13·3
orfolk....	— 34·3	— 43·1	—37·7
orthampton	+ 40·7	— ·9	+24·2
orthumberland	— 41·4	— 39·5	—40·6
ottingham	— 1·7	— 48·1	—20·2
xford	+ 19·5	— 4·4	+10·1
utland	+ 43·8	+119·2	+73·7
alop	— 20·3	— 58·4	—35·2
omerset	+ 69·2	+ 52·0	+62·4
outhampton	— 15·5	— ·5	— 9·5
tafford....	+109·3	— 10·0	+39·0
uffolk	— 40·8	— 20·9	—33·0
urrey	— 34·1	— 12·9	—25·5
ussex	— 31·4	+ 12·1	—14·1
Warwick	— 10 3	— 13·6	—11·6
Westmoreland	— 54·2	— 27·7	—43·9
Wilts	— 25·3	— 17·3	—22·2
Worcester	+ 24·0	+ 33·1	+27·6
York, East Riding	— 7·2	— 52·6	—25·4
,, North Riding	— 7·1	— 52·1	—25 2
,, West Riding	— 7·7	— 52·5	—25·3
North Wales....	— 48·6	— 44·7	—47·0
South Wales....	— 7·3	— 16·8	—11·1

Counties in the order of their Per Centages below and above the Average.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.		
	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7	1842-47.
1. Cumberland	— 65·0	— 33·4	—52·7
2. North Wales	— 48·6	— 44·7	—47·0
3. Westmoreland	— 54·2	— 27·7	—43·9
4. Northumberland	— 41·4	— 39·5	—40·6
5. Essex	— 35·6	— 47·8	—40·5
6. Lincoln....	— 39·5	— 39·3	—39·4
7. Norfolk....	— 34·3	— 43·1	—37·7
8. Salop	— 20·3	— 58·4	—35·2
9. Suffolk	— 40·8	— 20·9	—33·0
10. Hereford	— 52·2	+ 3·0	—30·8
11. Gloucester	— 15·9	— 47·8	—28·6
12. Surrey	— 34·1	— 12·9	—25·5
13. York, East Riding	— 7·2	— 52 6	—25·4
14. ,, West Riding	— 7·7	— 52·5	—25·3
15. ,, North Riding	— 7·1	— 52·1	—25·2
16. Durham	— 15·6	— 36·7	—24·2
17. Kent	— 27·5	— 19·3	—24·2
18. Dorset	— 44·3	+ 7·3	—23·8
19. Devon	— 41·0	+ ·3	—23·6
20. Wilts	— 25·3	— 17·3	—22·2
21. Herts	— 37·0	+ 4·3	—20·6
22. Cornwall	— 35·7	+ 2·0	—20·5
23. Nottingham	— 1·7	— 48·1	—20·2
24. Sussex	— 31·4	— 12·1	—14·1
25. Huntingdon	— 44·6	+ 34·6	—13·1
26. Warwick	— 10·3	— 13·6	—11·6
27. South Wales....	— 7·3	— 16·8	—11·1
28. Southampton	— 15·5	— ·5	— 9·5
29. Bedford....	— 34·7	+ 42·4	— 3·9
30. Derby	+ ·2	— 8·0	— 3·0
31. Bucks	— 37·9	+ 57·0	— ·7
32. Cambridge	— 35·0	+ 68·8	+ 6·8
33. Oxford	+ 19·5	— 4·4	+10·1
34. Monmouth	+ 35·6	— 17·6	+13·3
35. Berks	+ 17·0	+ 8·4	+13·6
36. Leicester	+ 12·5	— 37·7	+22·5
37. Lancaster	+ 36·5	+ 4·8	+23·5
38. Northampton	+ 40·7	+ ·9	+24·2
39. Chester	+ 29·7	— 23·2	+27·1
40. Worcester	+ 24·0	+ 33·1	+27·6
41. Stafford	+109·3	— 10·0	+39·0
42. Somerset	+ 69·2	+ 52·0	+62·4
43. Middlesex	+ 39·5	—114·8	+69·6
44. Rutland....	+ 43·8	+119·2	+73·7

IX.

IMPROVIDENT MARRIAGES IN ENGLAND AND WALES, (THOSE OF MALES UNDER 21 BEING SO DESIGNATED): 1844 AND 1845.

*** In all the Maps it will be observed that the *darker* tints and the *lower* numbers are appropriated to the *unfavourable* end of the scale, whether of influences or results.—For the whole numbers see the large Table X., and the Statistical Journal, Vol. X., p. 224, *et seq.*

Counties in their Alphabetical Order.	Proportion per Cent above and below the Average.		Counties in the order of their per Centages below and above the Average.	Proportion per Cent below and above the Average.	
	1844.	1845.		1844.	1845.
44. Bedford	+147·8	+142·5	1. Rutland	− 67·3	− 14·0
19. Berks	− 3·3	+ 9·9	2. Middlesex	− 62·8	− 51·9
38. Bucks	+ 69·0	+ 55·6	3. Surrey	− 61·6	− 64·7
40. Cambridge	+103·8	+ 39·3	4. Southampton	− 60·1	− 40·9
33. Chester	+ 39·6	+ 36·7	5. Devon	− 54·3	− 54·3
16. Cornwall	− 12·7	− 25·4	6. Salop	− 46·7	− 51·6
15. Cumberland	− 25·7	+ 10·6	7. Hereford	− 45·9	− 68·7
26. Derby	+ 9·5	− 16·3	8. Kent	− 40·9	− 43·1
5. Devon	− 54·3	− 54·3	9. Monmouth	− 38·8	− 39·2
29. Dorset	+ 26·1	+ 19 8	10. Westmoreland	− 38·1	− 43·8
14. Durham	− 26·3	− 22·6	11. South Wales	− 32·3	− 37·8
32. Essex	+ 38·6	+ 35·2	12. York, East Riding	− 31·9	− 30·0
18. Gloucester	− 5·1	− 2·5	13. North Wales	− 30·0	− 32·3
7. Hereford	− 45·9	− 68·7	14. Durham	− 26·3	− 22·6
42. Herts	+112·5	+ 69·6	15. Cumberland	− 25·7	+ 10·6
43. Hunts	+115·1	+122·2	16. Cornwall	− 12·7	− 25·4
8. Kent	− 40·9	− 43·1	17. Northumberland	− 8·1	− 15·0
25. Lancaster	+ 7·8	+ 15·6	18. Gloucester	− 5·1	− 2·5
41. Leicester	+110·5	+104·2	19. Berks	− 3·3	+ 9·9
22. Lincoln	+ 3·9	− 6·9	20. Warwick	+ 0·1	+ 4·2
2. Middlesex	− 62·8	− 51·9	21. Sussex	+ 3·7	− ·3
9. Monmouth	− 38·8	− 39·2	22. Lincoln	+ 3·9	− 6·9
30. Norfolk	+ 28·9	+ 21·2	23. Somerset	+ 6·5	+ 12·2
35. Northampton	+ 57·9	+ 84·7	24. Oxford	+ 7·8	+ 7·5
17. Northumberland	− 8·1	− 15·0	25. Lancaster	+ 7·8	+ 15·6
36. Nottingham	+ 58·4	+ 31·9	26. Derby	+ 9·5	− 16·3
24. Oxford	+ 7·8	+ 7·5	27. Worcester	+ 17·2	+ 34 5
1. Rutland	− 67·3	− 14·0	28. Suffolk	+ 17·3	+ 24·3
6. Salop	− 46·7	− 51·6	29. Dorset	+ 26·1	+ 19·8
23. Somerset	+ 6·5	+ 12·2	30. Norfolk	+ 28·9	+ 21·2
4. Southampton	− 60·1	− 40·9	31. Stafford	+ 34·0	+ 32 4
31. Stafford	+ 34·0	+ 32·4	32. Essex	+ 38·6	+ 35·2
28. Suffolk	+ 17·3	+ 24·3	33. Chester	+ 39·6	+ 36·7
3. Surrey	− 61·6	− 64·7	34. York, North Riding	+ 43·2	− 36·8
21. Sussex	+ 3·7	− ·3	35. Northampton	+ 57·9	+ 84·7
20. Warwick	+ 0·1	+ 4·2	36. Nottingham	+ 58·4	+ 31·9
10. Westmoreland	− 38·1	− 43·8	37. York, West Riding	+ 67·8	+ 70·6
39. Wilts	+ 73·4	+ 40·7	38. Buckingham	+ 69·0	+ 55 6
27. Worcester	+ 17·2	+ 34·5	39. Wilts	+ 73·4	+ 40·7
12. York, East Riding	− 31·9	− 36·8	40 Cambridge	+103·8	+ 39·3
34. ,, North Riding	+ 43·2	− 30·0	41. Leicester	+110·5	+104·2
37. ,, West Riding	+ 67·8	+ 70·6	42. Herts	+112·5	+ 69·6
13. North Wales	− 30·0	− 32·3	43. Huntingdon	+115·1	+122·2
11. South Wales	− 32·3	− 37·8	44. Bedford	+147·8	+142·5

IMPROVIDENT MARRIAGES
IN
ENGLAND & WALES.

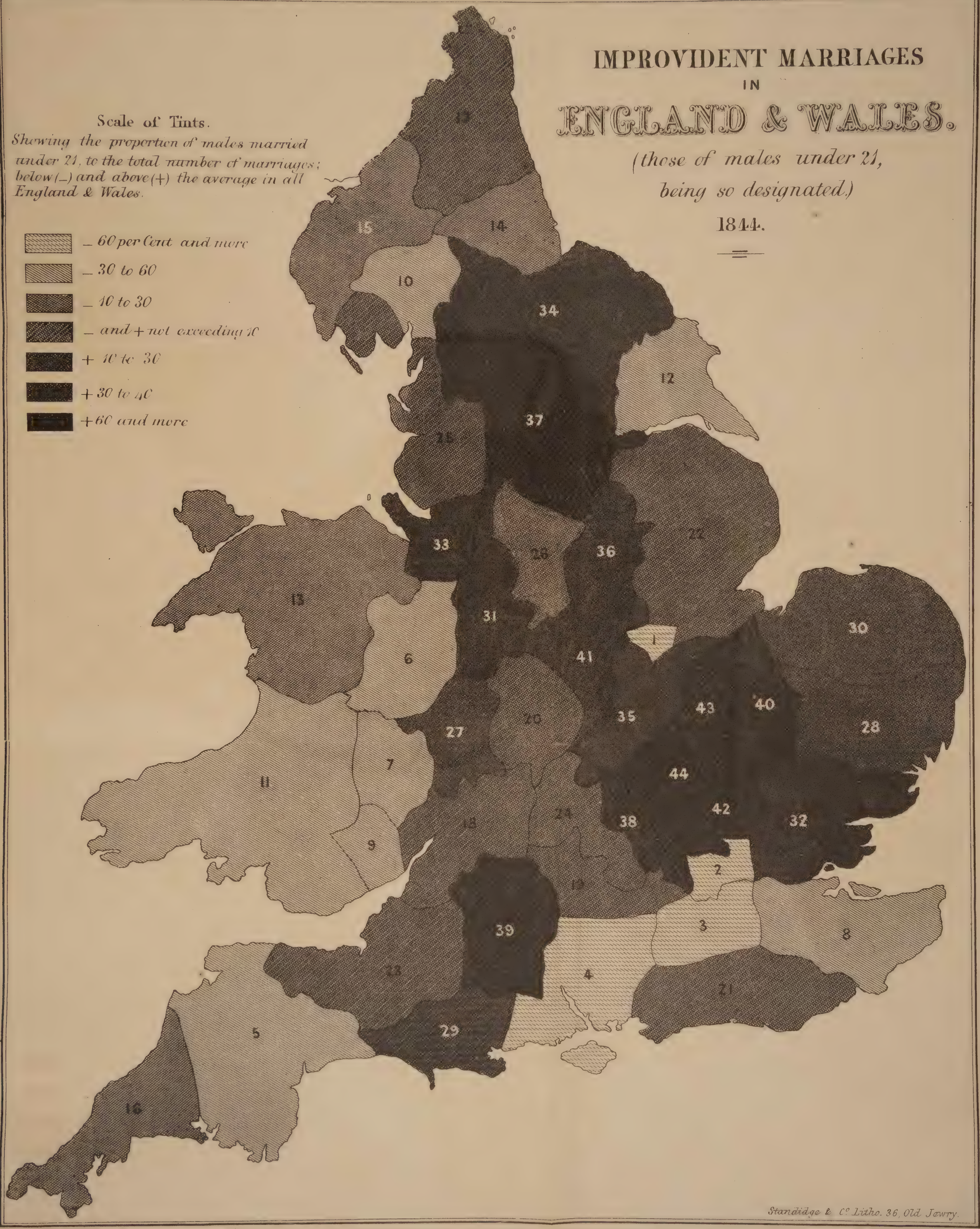
(those of males under 21, being so designated.)

1844.

Scale of Tints.

Showing the proportion of males married under 21, to the total number of marriages; below (–) and above (+) the average in all England & Wales.

- *– 60 per Cent and more*
- *– 30 to 60*
- *– 10 to 30*
- *– and + not exceeding 10*
- *+ 10 to 30*
- *+ 30 to 40*
- *+ 60 and more*



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BASTARDY IN ENGLAND & WALES,

as indicated by the

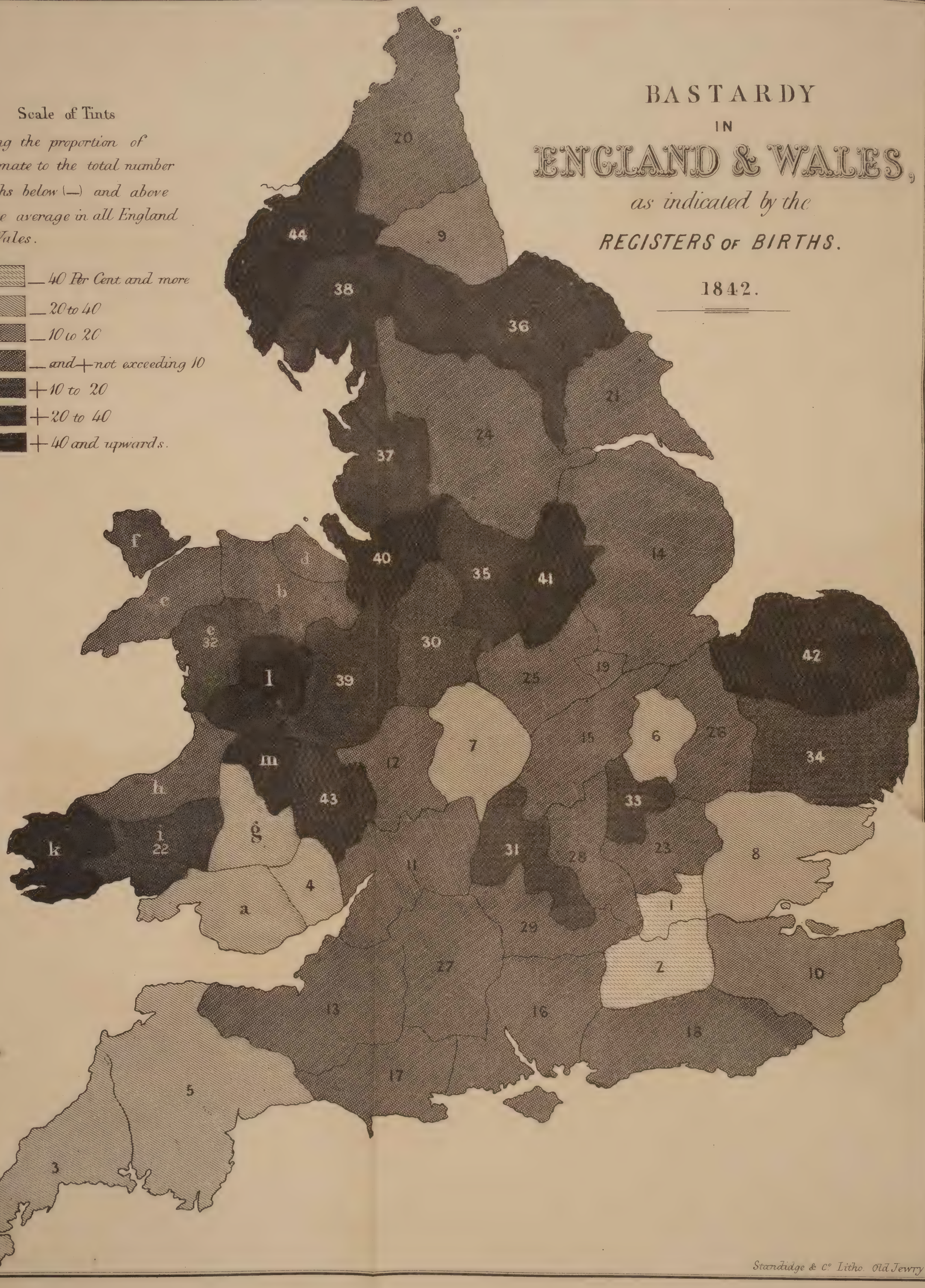
REGISTERS OF BIRTHS.

1842.

Scale of Tints

Showing the proportion of illegitimate to the total number of births below (—) and above (+) the average in all England and Wales.

- — 40 Per Cent and more
- — 20 to 40
- — 10 to 20
- — and + not exceeding 10
- + 10 to 20
- + 20 to 40
- + 40 and upwards.



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X.

BASTARDY IN ENGLAND AND WALES, AS INDICATED BY THE REGISTRY OF BIRTHS: 1842 AND 1845.

*** In all the Maps it will be observed that the *darker* tints and the *lower* numbers are appropriated to the *unfavourable* end of the scale, whether of influences or results. For the whole numbers see the large Table X., and the Statistical Journal, Vol. X., p. 224, *et seq.*

Counties in their Alphabetical Order.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.		Counties in the order of their per Centages below and above the Average.	Proportion per Cent. below and above the Average.	
	1842.	1845.		1842.	1845.
33. Bedford	+15·1	+17·5	1. Middlesex	−48·8	−44·4
29. Berks	+ 9·1	+14·3	2. Surrey	−48·0	−38·9
28 Bucks	+ 8·8	+ 2·6	3. Cornwall	−36·7	−27·8
26. Cambridge	+ 7·3	....	4. Monmouth	−31·3	−28·8
40. Chester	+40·3	+32·5	5. Devon	−24·2	−22·8
3. Cornwall	−36·7	−27·8	6. Hunts	−23·9	−18·9
44. Cumberland	+70·3	+57·9	7. Warwick	−23·7	−19·8
35. Derby	+20·6	+18·1	8. Essex	−21·2	−19·1
5. Devon	−24·2	−22·8	9. Durham	−15·9	−11·2
17. Dorset	− 0·2	+ ·7	10. Kent	−13 0	−19·8
9. Durham	−15·9	−11·2	11. Gloucester	− 9·6	− 5·9
8. Essex	−21·2	−19·1	12. Worcester	− 7·3	− 7·9
11. Gloucester	− 9·5	− 5·9	13. Somerset	− 7·3	− 4·9
43. Hereford	+58·3	+37·9	14. Lincoln	− 6·5	− 3·1
23. Herts	+ 4·6	+ 5·7	15. Northampton	− 5·4	−11·1
6. Hunts	−23·9	−18·9	16. Southampton	− 4·6	−10·6
10. Kent	−13·0	−19·8	17. Dorset	− 0·2	+ ·7
37. Lancaster	+28·8	+16·6	18. Sussex	+ 0·6	+ ·4
25. Leicester	+ 6·9	+23·0	19. Rutland	+ 0·8	+ 9·3
14. Lincoln	− 6·5	− 3·1	20. Northumberland	+ 1·2	+ 8·1
1. Middlesex	−48·8	−44·4	21. York, East Riding	+ 1·9	+ 4·6
4. Monmouth	−31·3	−28·8	22. South Wales	+ 3·4	+14·8
42. Norfolk	+47·2	+53·1	23. Herts	+ 4·6	+ 5·7
15. Northampton	− 5·4	−11·1	24. York, West Riding	+ 5·3	+ 3·9
20. Northumberland	+ 1·2	+ 8·1	25. Leicester	+ 6·9	+23 0
41. Nottingham	+46·8	+39·8	26. Cambridge	+ 7·3	Average
31. Oxford	+11·4	− ·1	27. Wilts	+ 8·5	+ 4·8
19. Rutland	+ 0·8	+ 9·3	28. Bucks	+ 8·8	+ 2·6
39. Salop	+38·0	+49·7	29. Berks	+ 9·1	+14·3
13. Somerset	− 7·3	− 4·9	30. Stafford	+10·2	+ 9·7
16. Southampton	− 4·6	−10·6	31. Oxford	+11·4	+ ·1
30. Stafford	+10·2	+ 9·7	32. North Wales	+12·3	+16·6
34. Suffolk	+20·1	+27·0	33. Bedford	+15·1	+17·5
2. Surrey	−48·0	−38·9	34. Suffolk	+20·1	+27·0
18. Sussex	+ 0·6	+ ·4	35. Derby	+20·6	+18·1
7. Warwick	−23·7	−19·8	36. York, North Riding	+26·1	+27·9
38. Westmoreland	+37·8	+45·5	37. Lancaster	+28·8	+16·6
27. Wilts	+ 8·5	+ 4·8	38. Westmoreland	+37·8	+45 5
12. Worcester	− 7·3	− 7·9	39. Salop	+38·0	+49·7
21. York, East Riding	+ 1·9	+27·9	40. Chester	+40·3	+32·5
36. ,, North Riding	+26·1	+ 4·6	41. Nottingham	+46·8	+39·8
24. ,, West Riding.	+ 5·3	+ 3·9	42. Norfolk	+47·2	+53·1
32. North Wales	+12·3	+16·6	43. Hereford	+58·3	+37·9
22. South Wales	+ 3·4	+14·8	44. Cumberland	+70·3	+57·9

For the Welsh Counties, see p. 221.

XI.

PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND AND WALES AS INDICATED BY THE PROPORTION TO THE WHOLE POPULATION OF THE PERSONS RELIEVED IN THE QUARTER ENDED LADY-DAY: 1844.

*** In all the Maps it will be observed that the *darker* tints and the *lower* numbers are appropriated to the *unfavourable* end of the scale, whether of influences or results.—For the whole numbers see Statistical Journal, Vol. X., p. 222.

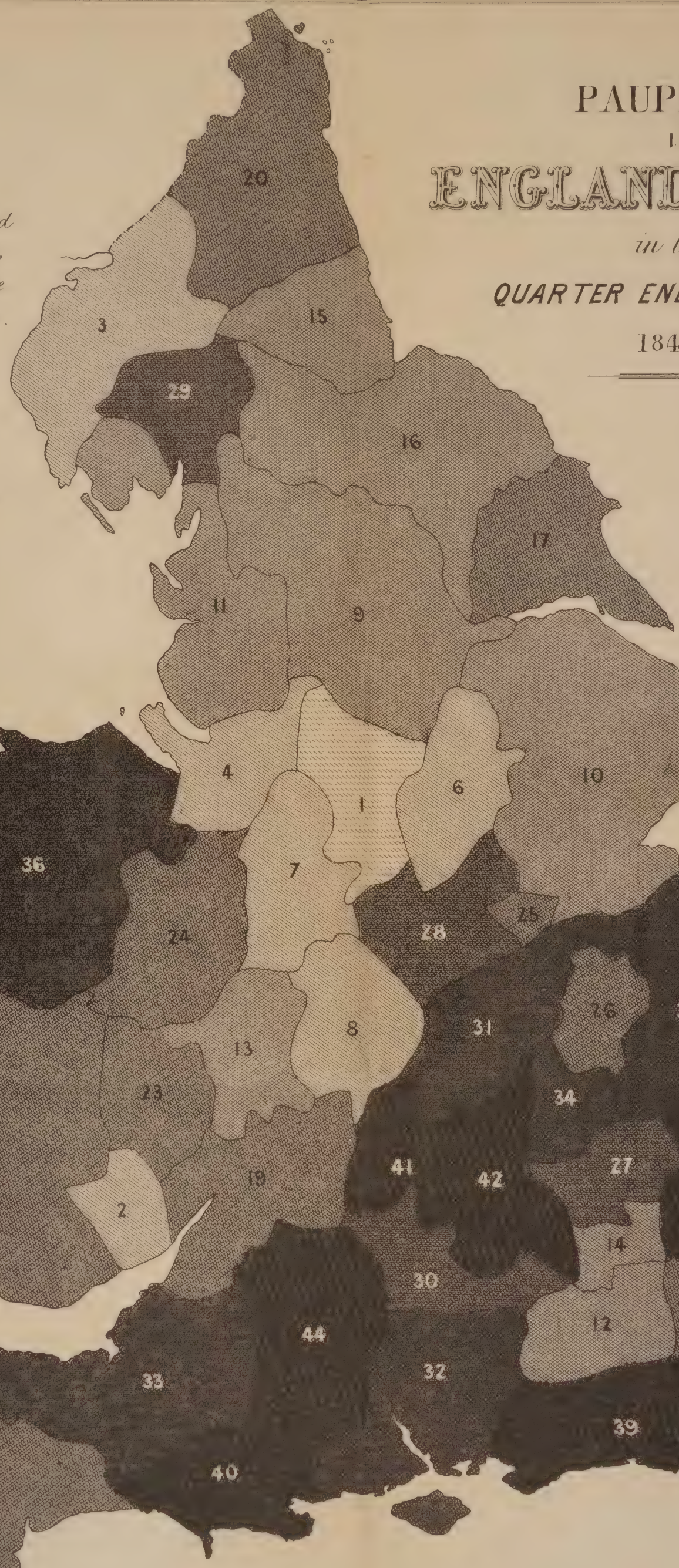
Counties in their Alphabetical Order.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.	Counties in the order of their per Centages below and above the Average.	Proportion per Cent. below and above the Average.
34. Bedford	+ 26·9	1. Derby	− 44·4
30. Berks	+ 19·0	2. Monmouth	− 32·4
42. Bucks	+ 49·7	3. Cumberland	− 31·1
35. Cambridge	+ 27·5	4. Chester	− 30·0
4. Chester	− 30·0	5. Cornwall	− 29·2
5. Cornwall	− 29·2	6. Nottingham	− 26·0
3. Cumberland	− 31·1	7. Stafford	− 25·8
1. Derby	− 44·4	8. Warwick	− 23·9
21. Devon	+ 0·8	9. York, West Riding	− 19·6
40. Dorset	+ 43·0	10. Lincoln	− 19·2
15. Durham	− 11·9	11. Lancaster	− 14·5
43. Essex	+ 50·0	12. Surrey	− 13·3
19. Gloucester	− 3·0	13. Worcester	− 12·2
23. Hereford	+ 1·5	14. Middlesex	− 12·0
27. Herts	+ 17·5	15. Durham	− 11·9
26. Hunts	+ 8·9	16. York, North Riding	− 10·6
22. Kent	+ 1·1	17. York, East Riding	− 8·4
11. Lancaster	− 14·5	18. South Wales	− 6·5
28. Leicester	+ 18·1	19. Gloucester	− 3·0
10. Lincoln	− 19·2	20. Northumberland	− 1·0
14. Middlesex	− 12·0	21. Devon	+ 0·8
2. Monmouth	− 32·4	22. Kent	+ 1·1
37. Norfolk	+ 29·6	23. Hereford	+ 1·5
31. Northampton	+ 20·1	24. Salop	+ 2·9
20. Northumberland	− 1·0	25. Rutland	+ 3·5
6. Nottingham	− 26·0	26. Huntingdon	+ 8·9
41. Oxford	+ 46·9	27. Herts	+ 17·5
25. Rutland	+ 3·5	28. Leicester	+ 18·1
24. Salop	+ 2·9	29. Westmoreland	+ 18·9
33. Somerset	+ 25·8	30. Berks	+ 19·0
32. Southampton	+ 22·2	31. Northampton	+ 20·1
7. Stafford	− 25·8	32. Southampton	+ 22·2
38. Suffolk	+ 36·2	33. Somerset	+ 25·8
12. Surrey	− 13·3	34. Bedford	+ 26·9
39. Sussex	+ 43·0	35. Cambridge	+ 27·5
8. Warwick	− 23·9	36. North Wales	+ 28·8
29. Westmoreland	+ 18·9	37. Norfolk	+ 29·6
44. Wilts	+ 67·7	38. Suffolk	+ 36·2
13. Worcester	− 12·2	39. Sussex	+ 43·0
17. York, East Riding	− 8·4	40. Dorset	+ 43·0
16. ,, North Riding	− 10·6	41. Oxford	+ 46·9
9. ,, West Riding	− 19·6	42. Bucks	+ 49·7
36. North Wales	+ 28·8	43. Essex	+ 50·0
18. South Wales	− 6·5	44. Wilts	+ 67·7

PAUPERISM
IN
ENGLAND & WALES,
in the
QUARTER ENDED LADY DAY,
1844.

Scale of Tints.

Showing the proportion of persons relieved in the Quarter ended Lady Day 1844, below (–) and above (+) the average on the like population according to the Census of 1841.

- *– 40 Per Cent and more*
- *– 20 to 40*
- *– 10 to 20*
- *– and + not exceeding 10*
- *+ 10 to 20*
- *+ 20 to 40*
- *+ 40 and more*



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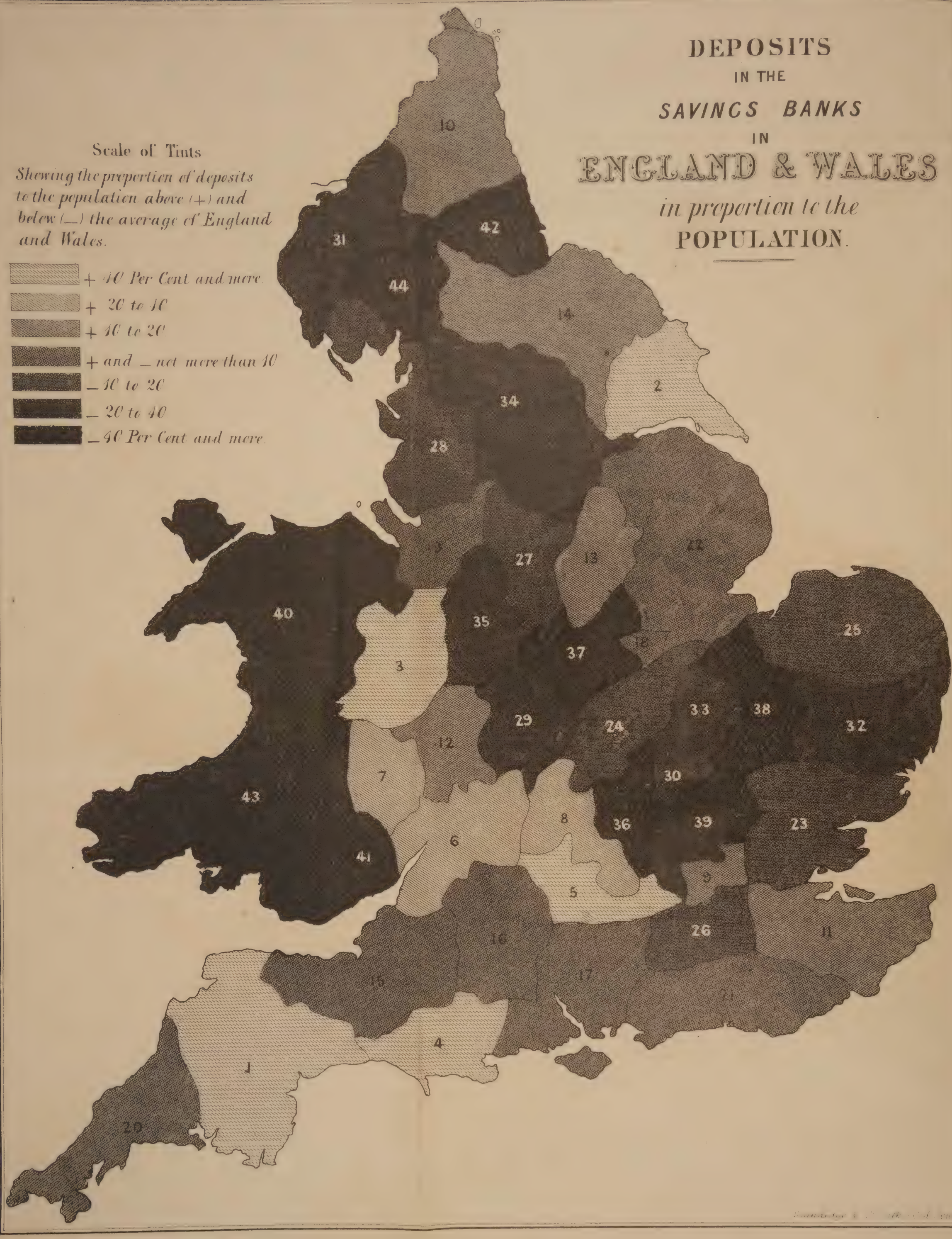
DEPOSITS
IN THE
SAVINGS BANKS
IN
ENGLAND & WALES
in proportion to the
POPULATION.

Scale of Tints

Shewing the proportion of deposits to the population above (+) and below (—) the average of England and Wales.

- + *40 Per Cent and more.*
- + *20 to 40*
- + *10 to 20*
- + *and — not more than 10*
- — *10 to 20*
- — *20 to 40*
- — *40 Per Cent and more.*



XII.

DEPOSITS IN THE SAVINGS' BANKS, IN PROPORTION TO THE POPULATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES: 1844.

*** In all the Maps it will be observed that the *darker* tints and the *lower* numbers are appropriated to the *unfavourable* end of the scale, whether of influences or results.—For the whole numbers see Statistical Journal, Vol. X., p. 222.

Counties in their Alphabetical Order.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.	Counties in the order of their per Centages below and above the Average.	Proportion per Cent. below and above the Average.
30. Bedford	− 23·0	1. Devon	+ 86·4
5. Berks	+ 49·6	2. York, East Riding	+ 83·6
36. Bucks	− 43·0	3. Salop	+ 60·3
38. Cambridge	− 44·5	4. Dorset	+ 56·6
19. Chester	− 3·5	5. Berks	+ 49·6
20. Cornwall	− 4·0	6. Gloucester	+ 25·4
31. Cumberland	− 23·2	7. Hereford	+ 23·0
27. Derby	− 18·0	8. Oxford	+ 20·9
1. Devon	+ 86·4	9. Middlesex	+ 18·8
4. Dorset	+ 56·6	10. Northumberland	+ 18·7
42. Durham	− 59·6	11. Kent	+ 14·5
23. Essex	− 13·5	12. Worcester	+ 12·9
6. Gloucester	+ 25·4	13. Nottingham	+ 12·8
7. Hereford	+ 23·0	14. York, North Riding	+ 10·5
39. Herts	− 46·2	15. Somerset	+ 6·3
33. Hunts	− 32·7	16. Wilts	+ 6·2
11. Kent	+ 14·5	17. Southampton	− 1·2
28. Lancaster	− 19·7	18. Rutland	Average
37. Leicester	− 43·2	19. Chester	− 3·5
22. Lincoln	− 8·4	20. Cornwall	− 4·0
9. Middlesex	+ 18·8	21. Sussex	− 7·7
41. Monmouth	− 56·7	22. Lincoln	− 8·4
25. Norfolk	− 14·8	23. Essex	− 13·5
24. Northampton	− 14·5	24. Northampton	− 14·5
10. Northumberland	+ 18·7	25. Norfolk	− 14·8
13. Nottingham	+ 12·8	26. Surrey	− 15·2
8. Oxford	+ 20·9	27. Derby	− 18·0
18. Rutland		28. Lancaster	− 19·7
3. Salop	+ 60·3	29. Warwick	− 22·1
15. Somerset	+ 6·3	30. Bedford	− 23·0
17. Southampton	− 1·2	31. Cumberland	− 23·2
35. Stafford	− 36·5	32. Suffolk	− 23·6
32. Suffolk	− 23·6	33. Hunts	− 32·7
26. Surrey	− 15·2	34. York, West Riding	− 34·9
21. Sussex	− 7·7	35. Stafford	− 36·5
29. Warwick	− 22·1	36. Bucks	− 43·0
44. Westmoreland	− 70·9	37. Leicester	− 43·2
16. Wilts	+ 6·2	38. Cambridge	− 44·5
12. Worcester	+ 12·9	39. Herts	− 46·2
2. York, East Riding	+ 83·6	40. North Wales	− 50·7
14. ,, North Riding	+ 10·5	41. Monmouth	− 56·7
34. ,, West Riding	− 34·9	42. Durham	− 59·6
40. North Wales	− 50·7	43. South Wales	− 65·3
43. South Wales	− 65·3	44. Westmoreland	− 70·9

TABLE I.—*Summary and Comparison of the Relative Excess or Deficiency of each Social Element subject to Investigation in each of the following Four Great Groups of Counties.*

I. LEAST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.
- *Least Instructed Counties.*—Suffolk, Cambridge, Norfolk, Essex, Huntingdon, Bedford, Bucks, Herts, North Wales, South Wales, Monmouthshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, West Riding of York, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire.
- *Most Instructed Counties.*—Wilts, Oxford, Berks, Somerset, Cornwall, Derby, Gloucester, Warwick, Leicester, and Nottingham.

II. MOST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.
- *Least Instructed Counties.*—Sussex, Hants, Dorset, Hereford, Salop, Westmoreland, North Riding of York, and Durham.
- *Most Instructed Counties* —Kent, Devon, Middlesex, Surrey, Lincoln, Northampton, Rutland, Cumberland, East Riding and City of York, and Northumberland.

Subjects of Investigation.	Commitments in Least Instructed Districts.		Commitments in Most Instructed Districts.		Difference between the Least of the Least Instructed and the Most of the Most Instructed Counties.		Difference between the Least of the Most Instructed and the Most of the Least Instructed Counties.		Difference between the Least of the Least Instructed and the Least of the Most Instructed Counties.		Difference between the Most of the Least Instructed and the Most of the Most Instructed Counties.	
	Per Centage of Actual above and below the Average in the Least Instructed Counties.	er Centage of Actual above and below the Average in the Most Instructed Counties.	Per Centage of Actual above and below the Average in the Least Instructed Counties.	Per Centage of Actual above and below the Average in the Most Instructed Counties.	In favour o the Least.	In favour of the Most.	In favour of the Least.	In favour of the Most.	In favour of the Least.	In favour of the Most.	In favour of the Least.	In favour of he Most.
I. *Indices to Moral Influences.*												
1. Inhabitants to 100 Acres....1841	+ 4·5	— ·2	−36·7	+20·3	15·8	....	....	36· 5	....	41·2	20·1	....
2. Real Property 1842	−10·1	+ 1·8	— 0·3	+14·1	....	24·2	2·1	....	....	9·8	....	12·3
3. Persons of Independent Means 1841	−24·6	— 5·0	+ 4·4	+38·6	....	63·2	....	9·4	....	29·0	....	43·6
4. Signatures by Marks to the Marriage Registers 1844	+27·7	+ 3·5	— 9·6	−40·1	....	67·8	....	13·1	....	37·3	....	43·5
II. *Indices to Moral Results.*												
1. Improvident Marriages 1844	+27·5	+20·1	−24·9	−44·7	....	72·2	....	45·0	....	52·4	....	64·8
2. Improvident Marriages 1845	+27·8	+13·1	−27·1	−39·8	....	67·6	....	40·2	....	54·9	....	52·9
3. Bastards 1842	+14·4	— 1·7	+ 7·8	−25·4	....	39·8	9·5	....	....	6·6	....	23·7
4. Bastards 1845	+12·2	+ 0·7	+ 7·5	−23·4	....	35·6	6·8	....	....	4·7	....	24·1
5. Improvident Marriages and Bastardy combined 1845	+14·5	+ 2·7	+ 3·0	−26·3	....	40·8	0·3	....	....	11·5	....	29·0
6. Paupers relieved 1844	— ·04	+ 3·3	+11·6	— 7·4	....	7·0	8·3	....	11·6	....	....	10·7
7. Savings in Banks 1844	−29·1	+ 1·9	+ 2·2	+41·5	....	70·6	....	0·3	....	31·3	....	39·6
8. Criminal Commitments....1842-3-4	— ·2	+13·9	−14·0	— 3·0	....	2·8	....	27·9	....	13·8	....	16·9
9. Criminals unable to Read or Write 1842-3-4	+12·0	— 1·8	+ 3·5	−18·4	....	30·4	5·3	....	....	8·5	....	16·6
10. Criminal Commitments 1845-6-7	— 9·3	+ 6·3	−16·1	+16·6	25·0	....	....	22·6	....	3·1	13·1	....

12. Total Commitments, exclusive of Assaults, Simple Larceny, and Riot, &c.	1845-6-7	− 9·7	− 4·1	−30·5	+24·8	34·5	....	....	26·4	....	20·8	28·9	....
III. *Criminal Commitments*, 1845-6-7, *Classified in Detail.*													
1. Assaults		−23·9	− 8·6	−15·7	+48·5	72·4	....	....	7·1	8·2	....	57·1	....
2. More Serious Offences against the Person		+ 6·2	−10·3	−10·6	+ 1·4	....	4·8	....	0·3	....	16·8	11·7	....
3. Total Offences against the Person		− 9·9	− 9·6	−13·3	+26·7	36·6	....	....	3·7	....	3·4	36·3	....
4. Offences against Property with Violence		+ 7·1	+ 6·7	− 7·4	−12·4	....	19·5	....	14·1	....	14·5	....	19·1
5. Simple Larceny		− 8 3	+14·1	− 6·6	+ 6·4	14·7	....	....	20·7	1·7	....	....	7·7
6. Residue against Property without Violence		−18·7	− 4·3	−42·1	+48·1	66·8	....	....	37·8	....	23·4	52·4	....
7. Total Offences against Property without Violence		−11·3	+ 8·8	−16·7	+18·3	29·6	....	....	25·5	....	5·4	9·5	....
8. Malicious Offences against Property		+26·7	+17·9	−14·1	−47·1	....	73·8	....	32·0	....	40·8	....	65·0
9. Forgery and Offences against Currency		−23·5	−25·2	−37·4	+67·1	90·6	....	....	12·2	....	14·9	92·3	....
10. Total Offences against Property		− 9·7	+ 8·1	−16·5	+16·2	25·9	....	....	24·6	....	6·8	8·1	....
11. Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound Breach		+14·0	+20·2	−30·4	−22·6	....	36·6	....	50·6	....	44·4	....	42·8
12. Poaching		− 3·8	+40·3	+39·8	−35·5	....	31·7	....	0·5	43·6	....	....	75·8
13. Other Miscellaneous Offences		− 1·0	−44·9	−51·5	+50·1	0·7	....	....	32·7	....	46·8	13·4	....
14. Total Miscellaneous Offences		+ 6·0	+ 1·5	−25·5	+ 0·1	....	5·9	....	27·0	....	31·5	....	1·4
IV. *Criminal Commitments*, 1845-6-7, *Reclassified in Groups.*													
1. Serious Offences against the Person, and Malicious Offences against Property	1842-3-4	+14·5	− ·5	−13·4	−17·0	....	31·5	....	13·9	....	27·9	....	17·5
	1845-6-7	+ 9·4	− 6·2	−10·9	− 6·4	....	15·8	....	4·7	....	20·3	....	0·2
	1842-7	+12·2	− 2·5	−12·3	−12·2	....	24·4	....	9·8	....	24·5	....	9·7
2. Offences of all kinds against Property, exclusive of the Malicious	1842-3-4	− 2·4	+16·2	−13·9	− ·8	1·6	....	....	30·1	....	11·5	....	17·0
	1845-6-7	−10·0	+ 8·0	−16·4	+16·8	26·8	....	....	24·4	....	6·4	8·8	....
	1842-7	− 6·2	+12·4	−15·1	+ 7·4	13·6	....	....	27·5	....	8·9	....	5·0
3. Assaults and Miscellaneous Offences	1842-3-4	+ 7·8	+ 2·1	−24·0	− 4·3	....	12·1	....	26·1	....	31·8	....	6·4
	1845-6-7	−11·9	− 4·9	−19·6	+29·0	40·0	....	....	14·7	....	7·7	33·9	....
	1842-7	− ·1	....	−22·2	+ 8·8	8·9	....	....	22·2	....	22·3	8·8	....
V. *Total Commitments in Six Years*, 1842-7		− 4·8	+10·3	−15·2	+ 6·6	11·2	....	....	25·5	....	10·4	....	3·7

TABLE I.—*Summary and Comparison of the Relative Excess or Deficiency of each Social Element subjected to Investigation.*—Continued.

Subjects of Investigation.	Difference between the Least and the Most Instructed Counties of the Least Instructed Districts.		Difference between the Least and the Most Instructed Counties of the Most Instructed Districts.		Commitments in all England and Wales.		Difference between the Least and the Most Instructed Counties of all the several Districts.		Commitments in all England and Wales.		Difference between the Least and the Most Instructed Districts.	
	In favour of the Least.	In favour of the Most.	In favour of the Least.	In favour of the Most.	Per Centage of Actual above and below the Average in the Least Instructed Counties in the several Districts.	Per Centage of Actual above and below the Average in the Most Instructed Counties in the several Districts.	In favour of the Least.	In favour of the Most.	Per Centage of Actual above and below the Average in the Least Instructed Districts.	Per Centage of Actual above and below the Average in the Most Instructed Districts.	In favour of the Least.	In favour of the Most.
I. *Indices to Moral Influences.*												
1. Inhabitants to 100 Acres....1841	....	4·7	37·0	....	− 7·9	+11·3	19·2	....	+ 3·0	− 4·0	....	7·0
2. Real Property 1842	....	11·9	....	14·4	− 8·1	+ 9·2	....	17·3	− 6·4	+10·0	....	16 4
3. Persons of Independent Means 1841	....	19·6	....	34·2	−18·6	+21·3	....	39·9	−18·7	+28·9	....	47·6
4. Signatures by Marks to the Marriage Registers 1844	....	24·2	....	30·5	+20·9	−24·3	....	45·2	+21·0	−32·5	....	53·5
II. *Indices to Moral Results.*												
1. Improvident Marriages 1844	....	7·4	....	19·8	+18·2	−21·2	....	39·4	+25·3	−39·9	....	65·2
2. Improvident Marriages 1845	....	14·7	....	12·7	+17·8	−21·0	....	38·8	+21·2	−36·6	....	57·8
3. Bastards 1842	....	16·1	....	33·2	+13·2	−16·1	....	29·3	+ 9·9	−16·5	....	26·4
4. Bastards 1845	....	11·5	....	32·9	+11·4	−14·1	....	25·5	+ 9·1	−15·1	....	24·2
5. Improvident Marriages and Bastardy combined....1845	....	11·8	....	29·3	+12·4	−15·2	....	27·6	+11·3	−18·5	....	31·8
6. Paupers relieved 1844	3·3	....	....	19·0	+ 2·4	− 2·8	....	5·2	+ 1·0	− 1·7	....	2·7
7. Savings in Banks 1844	....	31·0	....	39·3	−22·5	+25·8	....	48·3	−19·6	+30·3	....	49·9
8. Criminal Commitments....1842-3-4	13·7	....	140·	....	− 3·0	+ 3·5	6·5	....	+ 3·6	− 5·5	....	9·1
9. Criminals unable to Read or Write 1842-3-4	....	13·8	....	21·9	+10·4	−11·3	....	21·7	− 4·7	−12·8	....	17·5
10. Criminal Commitments....1845-6-7	15·5	....	33·0	....	−10·7	+12·5	23·2	....	− 4·7	+ 7·4	12·1	....
11. Criminals unable to Read or Write 1845-6-7	....	13·3	....	19·4	+ 9·6	− 9·0	....	18·6	− 5·9	− 8·3	....	14·2
12. Total Commitments, exclusive of Assaults, Simple Larceny, and Riot, &c. 1845-6-7	5·6	....	55·3	....	−13·9	+16·5	30·4	....	− 8·0	+12·6	20·6	....

III. *Criminal Commitments*, 1845-6-7, *Classified in Detail.*												
1. Assaults	15·3	....	64·2	....	−22·1	+26·3	48·4	....	−19·4	+30·4	49·8	....
2. More Serious Offences against the Person	....	16·5	12·0	....	+ 2·8	− 3·4	....	6·2	+ 1·2	− 1·9	....	3·1
3. Total Offences against the Person	0·3	....	40·0	....	−10·6	+12·6	23·2	....	− 9·8	+15·5	25·3	....
4. Offences against Property with Violence	....	0·4	....	5·0	+ 4·3	− 5·0	....	9·3	+ 7·0	−11·0	....	18·0
5. Simple Larceny	22·4	....	13·0	....	− 7·9	+ 9·4	17·3	....	− 1·8	+ 2·8	4·6	....
6. Residue against Property without Violence	14·4	....	90·2	....	−27·4	+27·7	55·1	....	−14·5	+22·7	37·2	....
7. Total Offences against Property without Violence	20·1	....	35·0	....	−12·4	+14·6	27·0	....	− 5·3	+ 8·4	13·7	....
8. Malicious Offences against Property	....	8·8	....	33·0	+18·3	−22·8	....	41·1	+24·2	−37·9	....	62·1
9. Forgery and Offences against Currency	....	1·7	104·5	....	−25·9	+31·2	57·1	....	−24·0	+37·7	61·7	....
10. Total Offences against Property	17·8	....	32·7	....	−11·0	+13·0	24·0	....	− 4·5	+ 7·0	11·5	....
11. Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound Breach	6·2	....	7·8	....	+ 5·1	− 6·0	....	11·1	+15·7	−24·7	....	40·4
12. Poaching	44·1	....	....	75·3	+ 5·0	− 5·3	....	10·3	+ 9·0	−14·2	....	23·2
13. Other Miscellaneous Offences	....	14·1	46·1	....	−11·2	+13·2	24·4	....	−13·8	+21·7	35·5	....
14. Total Miscellaneous Offences	....	4·5	25·6	....	− 0·4	+ 0·6	1·0	....	+ 4·6	− 7·0	....	11·6
IV. *Criminal Commitments*, 1845-6-7, *Reclassified in Groups.*												
1. Serious Offences against the Person, and Malicious Offences against Property — 1842-3-4	....	14·0	....	3·6	+ 8·8	−10·2	....	19·0	+10·3	−16·0	....	26·3
1845-6-7	....	15·6	4·0	....	+ 5·3	− 6·5	....	11·8	+ 4·8	− 7·6	....	12·4
1842-7	....	14·7	0·1	....	+ 7·2	− 8·4	....	15·6	+ 7·9	−12·0	....	19·9
2. Offences of all kinds against Property, exclusive of the Malicious — 1842-3-4	18·6	....	13·1	....	− 4·9	+ 5·8	10·7	....	+ 2·9	− 4·5	....	7·4
1845-6-7	18·0	....	33·2	....	−11·3	+13·4	24·7	....	− 4·7	+ 7·5	12·2	....
1842-7	18·6	....	22·5	....	− 7·9	+ 9·3	17·2	....	− 0·7	+ 1·1	0·4	....
3. Assaults and Miscellaneous Offences — 1842-3-4	....	5·7	19·7	....	+ 1·3	− 1·5	....	2·8	+ 6·4	− 9·8	....	16·3
1845-6-7	7·0	....	48·6	....	−13·5	+15·9	29·4	....	− 9·8	+15·3	25·1	....
1842-7	0·1	....	31·0	....	− 4·6	+ 5·4	10·0	....	− 0·1	+ 0·2	0·1	....
V. *Total Commitments in Six Years*, 1842-7	15·1	....	21·8	....	− 6·9	+ 6·6	13·5	....	− 0·3	+ 0·5	0·8	....

TABLE II.—*Summary of the Distribution of each Element of Investigation among the Four Groups of Counties formed by taking the Most and Least Instructed respectively of the Most and Least Instructed Districts respectively, in Whole Numbers and in Per Centages above and below the Average of all England and Wales.*

I. LEAST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.
- *Least Instructed Counties.*—Suffolk, Cambridge, Norfolk, Essex, Huntingdon, Bedford, Bucks, Herts, North Wales, South Wales, Monmouthshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, West Riding of York, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire.
- *Most Instructed Counties.*—Wilts, Oxford, Berks, Somerset, Cornwall, Derby, Gloucester, Warwick, Leicester, and Nottingham.

II. MOST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.
- *Least Instructed Counties.*—Sussex, Hants, Dorset, Hereford, Salop, Westmoreland, North Riding of York, and Durham.
- *Most Instructed Counties.*—Kent, Devon, Middlesex, Surrey, Lincoln, Northampton, Rutland, Cumberland, East Riding and City of York, and Northumberland.

Subjects of Investigation.	LEAST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.					
	Least Instructed Counties.			Most Instructed Counties.		
	Calculated.	Actual.	Per Centage of Actual above and below the Calculated.	Calculated.	Actual.	Per Centage of Actual above and below the Calculated.
I. *Indices to Moral Influences.*						
1. Inhabitants 1841	6,434,496·07	6,723,463	+ 4·5	2,936,593·65	2,929,876	— ·2
2. Real Property 1842	£36,267,320·78	£32,592,404	−10·1	£15,804,170·06	£16,099,242	+ 1·8
3. Persons of Independent Means 1841	188,503·69	141,948	−24·6	82,144·07	77,982	— 5·0
4. Signatures by Marks to the Marriage Registers 1844	18,896·68	24,123	+27·7	7,180·72	7,435	+ 3·5
II. *Indices to Moral Results.*						
1. Improvident Marriages 1844	2,437·69	3,110	+27·5	922·81	1,109	+20·1
2. Improvident Marriages 1845	2,780·80	3,555	+27·8	1,026·66	1,161	+13·1
3. Bastards 1842	15,531·94	17,773	+14·4	6,178·04	6,074	— 1·7
4. Bastards 1845	17,289·13	19,409	+12·2	6,581·49	6,628	+ ·7
5. Improvident Marriages and Bastardy combined 1845	20,039·87	22,964	+14·5	7,581·52	7,789	+ 2·7
6. Paupers Relieved 1844	539,180·02	538,934	— ·04	242,968·55	251,086	+ 3·3
7. Savings in Banks 1844	£10,797,887·00	£7,659,053	−29·1	£4,705,375·00	£4,792,827	+ 1·9
8. Criminal Commitments 1842-3-4	9,952·02	9,931	— ·2	4,180·60	4,762	+13·9
9. Criminals unable to Read or Write 1842-3-4	3,084·24	3,454	+12·0	1,487·90	1,461	— 1·8
10. Criminal Commitments 1845-6-7	8,957·41	8,123	— 9·3	3,687·71	3,918	+ 6·2

Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound Breach						
III. *Criminal Commitments*, 1845-6-7, *classified in Detail.*						
1. Assaults, and Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of their duty	425·25	324	−23·9	175·07	160	− 8·6
2. More Serious Offences against the Person	364·27	387	+ 6·2	149·96	134	−10·3
3. Total Offences against the Person	789·52	711	− 9·9	325·03	294	− 9·6
4. Offences against Property committed with Violence	627·74	673	+ 7·1	258·52	276	+ 6·7
5. Simple Larceny	5,019·14	4,601	− 8·3	2,066·28	2,358	+14·1
6. Residue of Offences against Property committed without Violence	2,006·44	1,631	−18·7	825·92	791	− 4·3
7. Total Offences against Property committed without Violence	7,025·44	6,232	−11·3	2,892·27	3,149	+ 8 8
8. Malicious Offences against Property	71·01	90	+26·7	29·12	34	+17·9
9. Forgery, and Offences against the Currency	153·95	118	−23·5	63·37	47	−25·2
10. Total Offences against Property	7,878·14	7,113	− 9·7	3,243·28	3,506	+ 8·1
11. Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound Breach	139·53	159	+14·0	57·40	69	+20·2
12. Poaching	47·81	46	− 3·8	19·74	28	+40·3
13. Other Miscellaneous Offences	95·73	95	− 1·0	39·36	22	−44·9
14. Total Miscellaneous Offences	283·09	300	+ 6·0	116·55	118	+ 1·5
IV. *Criminal Commitments*, 1845-6-7, *Reclassified in Groups.*						
1. Serious Offences against the Person, and Malicious Offences against Property — 1842-3-4	520·54	596	+14·5	218·66	220	+ ·5
1845-6-7	435·17	476	+ 9·4	179·16	168	− 6·2
1842-7	955·71	1,072	+12·2	397·82	388	− 2·5
2. Offences of all kinds against Property, exclusive of the Malicious — 1842-3-4	8,625·82	8,396	− 2.4	3,623·46	4,212	+16 2
1845-6-7	7,807·15	7,023	−10·0	3,214·11	3,472	+ 8·0
1842-7	16,432·97	15,419	− 6·2	6,837·57	7,684	+12·4
3. Assaults and Miscellaneous Offences — 1842-3-4	1,047·91	1,130	+ 7·8	440·22	453	+ 2·1
1845-6-7	708·68	624	−11·9	291·73	279	− 4·9
1842-7	1,756·59	1,754	− ·1	731·95	732	....
V. *Total Commitments for Six Years*, 1842-7	18,909·43	18,001	− 4·8	7,868,31	8,681	+10·3

TABLE II.

Summary of the Distribution of each Element of Investigation among the Four Groups of Counties, &c.—Continued.

Subjects of Investigation.		Most Instructed Districts.					
		Least Instructed Counties.			Most Instructed Counties.		
		Calculated.	Actual.	Per Centage of Actual above and below the Calculated.	Calculated.	Actual.	Per Centage of Actual above and below the Calculated.
I. *Indices to Moral Influences.*							
1. Inhabitants	1841	2,788,454·40	1,767,586	−36·7	3,727,793·40	4,485,816	+20·3
2. Real Property	1842	£9,534,611·61	£9,500,975	− 0·3	£24,197,132·95	£27,610,614	+14·1
3. Persons of Independent Means	1841	49,557·27	51,753	+ 4·4	125,767·49	174,290	+38·6
4. Signatures by Marks to the Marriage Registers	1844	4,178·28	3,776	− 9·6	12,656·32	7,578	−40·1
II. *Indices to Moral Results.*							
1. Improvident Marriages	1844	529·39	397	−24·9	1,625·51	899	−44·7
2. Improvident Marriages	1845	613·68	447	−27·1	1,866·17	1,124	−39·8
3. Bastards	1842	3,583·16	3,864	+ 7·8	9,502·81	7,085	−25·4
4. Bastards	1845	3,884·89	4,175	+ 7·5	10,485·49	8,029	−23·4
5. Improvident Marriages and Bastardy combined	1845	4,486·52	4,622	+ 3·0	12,420·09	9,153	−26·3
6. Paupers Relieved	1844	141,322·07	157,726	+11·6	326,212·03	301,936	− 7·4
7. Savings in Banks	1844	£2,838,744·00	£2,900,909	+ 2·2	£7,204,231·00	£10,193,448	+41·5
8. Criminal Commitments	1842-3-4	2,564·35	2,205	−14·0	6,583·03	6,383	− 3·0
9. Criminals unable to Read or Write	1842-3-4	687·83	712	+ 3·5	1,999·70	1,632	−18·4
10. Criminal Commitments	1845-6-7	2,265·86	1,893	−16·4	5,803·19	6,764	+16·6
11. Criminals unable to Read or Write	1845-6-7	561·97	601	+ 6·9	2,001·37	1,750	−12·5
12. Total Offences, exclusive of Assaults, Simple Larceny, and Riot, Breach of the Peace, and	1845-6-7	851·29	591	−30·5	2,181·42	2,825	+24·8

fied in Detail.						
1. Assaults, and Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of their duty	107·51	91	−15·7	275·51	409	+48·5
2. More Serious Offences against the Person	92·10	82	−10·6	236·00	239	+ 1·4
3. Total Offences against the Person	199·61	173	−13·3	511·51	648	+26·7
4. Offences against Property committed with Violence	158·74	147	− 7·4	406·67	356	−12·4
5. Simple Larceny	1,268·93	1,186	− 6·6	3,251·65	3,461	+ 6·4
6. Residue of Offences against Property committed without Violence	507·21	293	−42·1	1,299·75	1,924	+48·1
7. Total Offences against Property committed without Violence	1,776·12	1,479	−16·7	4,551·50	5,385	+18·3
8. Malicious Offences against Property	17·84	15	−14·1	46·03	24	−47·1
9. Forgery, and Offences against the Currency	38·92	25	−37·4	99·76	167	+67·1
10. Total Offences against Property	1,991·62	1,666	−16·5	5,103·96	5,932	+16·2
11. Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound Breach	35·28	24	−30·4	90·46	70	−22·6
12. Poaching	12·16	17	+39·8	30·96	20	−35·5
13. Other Miscellaneous Offences	24·20	12	−51·5	62·04	93	+50 1
14. Total Miscellaneous Offences	71·62	53	−25·5	183·41	184	+ 0·1
IV. *Criminal Commitments*, 1845-6-7, *Reclassified in Groups.*						
1. Serious Offences against the Person, and Malicious Offences against Property — 1842-3-4	134·14	116	−13·4	344·32	286	−17·0
1845-6-7	110·08	98	−10·9	281·92	264	− 6·4
1842-7	244·22	214	−12·3	626·24	550	−12·2
2. Offences of all kinds against Property, exclusive of the Malicious — 1842-3-4	2,222·62	1,912	−13·9	5,705·77	5,657	− ·8
1845-6-7	1,973·82	1,651	−16·4	5,057·92	5,908	+16·8
1842-7	4,196·44	3,563	−15·1	10,763·69	11,566	+ 7·4
3. Assaults and Miscellaneous Offences — 1842-3-4	270·00	205	−24·0	693·21	663	− 4·3
1845-6-7	179·10	144	−19·6	459·16	592	+29·0
1842-7	449·10	349	−22·2	1,152·37	1,255	+ 8·8
V. *Total Commitments for Six Years*, 1842-7	4,830·21	4,097	−15·2	12,386·22	13,199	+ 6·6

TABLE II.

Summary of the Distribution of each Element of Investigation among the Four Groups of Counties, &c.—Continued.

Subjects of Investigation.	THE KINGDOM AT LARGE.					
	Least Instructed Counties.			Most Instructed Counties.		
	Calculated.	Actual.	Per Centage of Actual above and below the Calculated.	Calculated.	Actual.	Per Centage of Actual above and below the Calculated.
I. *Indices to Moral Influences.*						
1. Inhabitants to Area 1841	9,222,950·47	8,491,049	− 7·9	6,664,387·05	7,415,692	+11·3
2. Real Property 1842	£45,801,932·39	£42,093,379	− 8·1	£40,001,303·01	£43,709,856	+ 9·2
3. Persons of Independent Means 1841	238,060·96	193,701	−18·6	207,911·56	252,272	+21·3
4. Signatures by Marks to the Marriage Registers 1844	23,074·96	27,899	+20·9	19,837·04	15,013	−24·3
II. *Indices to Moral Results.*						
1. Improvident Marriages 1844	2,967·08	3,507	+18·2	2,548·32	2,008	−21·2
2. Improvident Marriages 1845	3,394·48	4,002	+17·8	2,892·83	2,285	−21·0
3. Bastards 1842	19,115·10	21,637	+13·2	15,680·85	13,159	−16·1
4. Bastards 1845	21,174·02	23,584	+11·4	17,066·98	14,657	−14·1
5. Improvident Marriages and Bastardy combined 1845	24,526·39	27,586	+12·4	20,001·61	16,942	−15·2
6. Paupers relieved 1844	680,502·09	696,660	+ 2·4	569,180·58	553,022	− 2·8
7. Savings in Banks 1844	£13,636,631·00	£10,559,962	−22·5	£11,909,606·00	£14,986,275	+25·8
8. Criminal Commitments 1842-3-4	12,516·37	12,135	− 3·0	10,763·63	11,145	+ 3·5
9. Criminals unable to Read or Write 1842-3-4	3,772·07	4,166	+10·4	3,487·60	3,093	−11·3
10. Criminal Commitments 1845-6-7	11,223·27	10,016	−10·7	9,490·90	10,682	+12·5
11. Criminals unable to Read or Write 1845-6-7	2,959·47	3,246	+ 9·6	3,162·53	2,876	− 9·0
12. Total Offences, exclusive of Assaults, Simple Larceny, and Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound Breach 1845-6-7	4,218·39	3,630	−13·9	3,567·61	4,156	+16·5

III. *Criminal Commitments*, 1845-6-7, *classified in detail.*						
1. Assaults, and Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of their duty	532·76	415	−22·1	450·58	569	+26·3
2. More Serious Offences against the Person	456·37	469	+ 2·8	385·96	373	− 3·4
3. Total Offences against the Person	989·13	884	−10·6	836·54	942	+12·6
4. Offences against Property, committed with Violence	786·48	820	+ 4·3	665·19	632	− 5·0
5. Simple Larceny	6,288·07	5,787	− 7·9	5,317·93	5,819	+ 9·4
6. Residue of Offences against Property committed without Violence	2,513·65	1,924	−27·4	2,125·68	2,715	+27·7
7. Total Offences against Property, committed without Violence	8,801·56	7,711	−12·4	7,443·77	8,534	+14·6
8. Malicious Offences against Property	88·85	105	+18·3	75·15	58	−22·8
9. Forgery, and Offences against the Currency	192·87	143	−25·9	163·13	214	+31·2
10. Total Offences against Property	9,869·76	8,779	−11·0	8,347·24	9,438	+13·0
11. Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound Breach	174·81	183	+ 5·1	147·86	139	− 6·0
12. Poaching	59·97	63	+ 5·0	50·70	48	− 5·3
13. Other Miscellaneous Offences	119·93	107	−11·2	101·40	115	+13·2
14. Total Miscellaneous Offences	354·71	353	− 0·4	299·96	302	+ 0·6
IV. *Criminal Commitments*, 1845-6-7, *Reclassified in Groups.*						
1. Serious Offences against the Person, and Malicious Offences against Property — 1842-3-4	654·68	712	+ 8·8	562·98	506	−10·2
1845-6-7	545·25	574	+ 5·3	461·08	432	− 6·5
1842-7	1,199·93	1,286	+ 7·2	1,024·06	938	− 8·4
2. Offences of all kinds against Property, exclusive of the Malicious — 1842-3-4	10,848·44	10,308	− 4·9	9,329·23	9,869	+ 5·8
1845-6-7	9,780·97	8,674	−11·3	8,272·03	9,380	+13·4
1842-7	20,629·41	18,982	− 7·9	17,601·26	19,249	+ 9·3
3. Assaults and Miscellaneous Offences — 1842-3-4	1,317·91	1,335	+ 1·3	1,133·43	1,116	− 1·5
1845-6-7	887·78	768	−13·5	750·89	871	+15·9
1842-7	2,205·69	2,103	− 4·6	1,884·32	1,987	+ 5·4
V. *Total Commitments for Six Years*, 1842-7	23,739·64	22,098	− 6·9	20,254·53	21,880	+ 8·0

TABLE II.

Summary of the Distribution of each Element of Investigation among the Four Groups of Counties, &c.—Continued.

Subjects of Investigation.		THE KINGDOM AT LARGE.						
		Least Instructed Districts.			Most Instructed Districts.			Actual Grand Totals and Average Numbers.
		Calculated.	Actual.	Per Centage of Actual above and below the Calculated.	Calculated.	Actual.	Per Centage of Actual above and below the Calculated.	
I. *Indices to Moral Influences.*								
1. Inhabitants to Area	1841	9,371,089·72	9,653,339	+ 3·0	6,516,247·80	6,253,402	− 4·0	5,906,741
2. Real Property	1842	£52,071,490·84	£48,691,646	− 6·4	£33,731,744·56	£37,111,589	+10·02	£85,803,235
3. Persons of Independent Means	1841	270,647·76	219,930	−18·7	175,324·76	226,043	+28·9	445,973
4. Signatures by Marks to the Marriage Registers	1844	26,077·40	31,558	+21·0	16,834·60	11,354	−32·5	42,912
II. *Indices to Moral Results.*								
1. Improvident Marriages	1844	3,360·50	4,219	+25·3	2,155·90	1,296	−39·9	5,515
2. Improvident Marriages	1845	3,807·46	4,716	+21·2	2,479·85	1,571	−36·6	6,287
3. Bastards	1842	21,709 98	23,847	+ 9·9	13,085·97	10,949	−16·5	34,796
4. Bastards	1845	23,870·62	26,037	+ 9·1	14,370·38	12,204	−15·1	38,241
5. Improvident Marriages and Bastardy combined	1845	27,621·39	30,753	+11·3	16,906·61	13,775	−18·5	44,528
6. Paupers relieved	1844	782,148·57	790,020	+ 1·0	467,534·10	459,662	− 1·7	1,249,682
7. Savings in Banks	1844	£15,503,262·00	£12,451,880	−19·6	£10,042,975·00	£13,094,357	+30·3	£25,546,237
8. Criminal Commitments	1842-3-4	14,132·62	14,640	+ 3·6	9,147·38	8,640	− 5·5	23,280*
9. Criminals unable to Read or Write	1842-3-4	4,572·14	4,915	+ 7·5	2,687·53	2,344	−12·8	7,259
10. Criminal Commitments	1845-6-7	12,645·12	12,042	− 4·7	8,069·05	8,656	+ 7·4	20,698
11. Criminals unable to Read or Write	1845-6-7	3,558·66	3,771	+ 5·9	2,563·34	2,351	− 8·3	6,122
12. Total Offences, exclusive of Assaults, Simple Larceny, and Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound Breach	1845-6-7	4,753·29	4,370	− 8·0	3,032·71	3,416	+12·6	7,786

III. *Criminal Commitments*, 1845-6-7, *classified in detail.*							
1. Assaults, and Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of their duty	600·32	484	−19·4	383·02	500	+30·4	984
2. More Serious Offences against the Person	514·23	521	+ 1·2	328·10	321	− 1·9	842
3. Total Offences against the Person	1,114·55	1,005	− 9·8	711·12	821	+15·5	1,826
4. Offences against Property committed with Violence	886·26	949	+ 7·0	565·41	503	−11·0	1,452
5. Simple Larceny	7,085·42	6,959	− 1·8	4,520·58	4,647	+ 2·8	11,606
6. Residue of Offences against Property committed without Violence	2,832·36	2,421	−14·5	1,806·97	2,218	+22·7	4,639
7. Total Offences against Property committed without Violence	9,917·71	9,381	− 5·3	6,327·62	6,864	+ 8·4	16,245
8. Malicious Offences against Property	100·13	124	+24·2	63·87	40	−37·9	164
9. Forgery, and Offences against the Currency	217·32	165	−24·0	138·68	191	+37·7	356
10. Total Offences against Property	11,121·42	10,619	− 4·5	7,095·58	7,598	+ 7·0	18,217
11. Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound Breach	196·93	228	+15·7	125·74	95	−24·7	323
12. Poaching	67·55	74	+ 9·0	43·12	37	−14·2	111
13. Other Miscellaneous Offences	135·09	116	−13·8	86·24	105	+21·7	221
14. Total Miscellaneous Offences	399·64	418	+ 4·6	255·03	237	− 7·0	655
IV. *Criminal Commitments*, 1845-6-7, *Reclassified in Groups.*							
1. Serious Offences against the Person, and Malicious Offences against Property — 1842-3-4	739·20	816	+10·3	478·46	402	−16·0	1,218
1845-6-7	614·33	644	+ 4·8	392·00	362	− 7·6	1,006
1842-7	1,353·53	1,460	+ 7·9	870·46	764	−12·0	2,224
2. Offences of all kinds against Property, exclusive of the Malicious — 1842-3-4	12,249·28	12,608	+ 2·9	7,928·39	7,569	− 4·5	20,177
1845-6-7	11,021·26	10,495	− 4·7	7,031·74	7,558	+ 7·5	18,053
1842-7	23,270·54	23,103	− ·7	14,960·13	15,127	+ 1·1	38,230
3. Assaults and Miscellaneons Offences — 1842-3-4	1,488·13	1,583	+ 6·4	963·21	868	− 9·8	2,451
1845-6-7	1,000·41	903	− 9·8	638·26	736	+15·3	1,639
1842-7	2,488·54	2,486	− ·1	1,601·47	1,604	+ ·2	4,090
V. *Total Commitments for Six Years*, 1842-7	26,777·74	26,682	− ·3	17,216·43	17,296	+ ·5	43,978

* The number of observations upon which these and the succeeding calculations are based is thrice the number here entered; these being all averages of three years' experience; while in the bottom line is added together the averages of the two periods of three years each.

TABLE III.—*Comparative Abstract of the Results of the Detailed Tables formerly add among the Population at Large, and among those Committed for Trial, compared Real Property, Number of Persons of Independent Means, Improvident Marri*

DISTRICTS.	Population in 1841.	§ I.—1. Features of Social Organization.			
		Number of Inhabitants to 100 Statute Acres in 1841.	Proportion per Cent. to whole Population of Domestic Servants in 1841.	Proportion per Cen of whole Populatio engaged in	
				Agriculture, or as Graziers, Gardeners, &c.	Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures
LEAST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.					
II. South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties	1,877,247	32·4	5·8	13·6	10·4
V. South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures	857,108	39·1	6·1	11·8	12·9
VI. Western Agricultural and Mining Counties	1,387,237	23·3	6·5	10·0	10·0
VIII. North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	5,531,747	72·3	4·9	5·2	23·1
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	9,653,339	44·8	5·4	8·1	17·8
MOST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.					
I. Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	1,911,597	37·0	6·9	9·5	11·0
III. Metropolitan Counties	2,159,314	330·1	9·3	2·0	18·9
IV. North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties	936,058	24·5	7·1	14·0	11·0
VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	1,246,433	23·2	6·0	8·6	13·8
Total of the Most Instructed Districts	6,253,402	41·7	7·6	7·6	14·3
Grand Total of England and Wales	15,906,741	43·0	6·3	7·9	16·5

DISTRICTS.	§ I.—4. Ignorance among the Population at Large.					
	Proportion per Cent. of Men Signing the Marriage Register with Marks in 1844, above and below the Average of all England and Wales upon the like Number of Marriages.					Increase or Decrease in the Proportion, from
	In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Excess in the Counties of Least Instruction.	
LEAST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.						
II. South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties	+33·8	+21·0	+39·3	18·3	..	−2·2
V. South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures	+27·3	+10·6	+45·9	35·3	..	−2·2
VI. Western Agricultural and Mining Counties	+30·9	+11·8	+36·8	25·0	..	−2·8
VIII. North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	+14·9	− 5·6	+21·5	27·1	..	−0·9
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	+21·0	+ 3·5	+27·7	24·2	..	−1·6
MOST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.						
I. Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	−10·8	−14·3	− 5·9	8·4	..	−0·9
III. Metropolitan Counties	−58·1	..	..	..	..	..
IV. North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties	+ 9·5	+ 3·7	+20·7	17·0	..	−1·7
VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	−38·2	−45·1	−30·4	14·7	..	−1·9
Total of the Most Instructed Districts	−32·5	−40·1	− 9·6	30·5	..	−0·8
Grand Total of England and Wales	..	−24·3	+20·9	45·2	..	−1·2

ed by Districts, and showing the Relative Progress and Present State in each of Ignorance like Indications respecting the Distribution and Occupations of the People, the Amount of tardy, Pauperism, Savings, and Criminal Commitments.

Counties.	§ I.—1. Distribution of the Population. Proportion per Cent. of Inhabitants to 100 Acres above and below the Average of all England and Wales.				§ I.—2. Real Property. Proportion per Cent. of Real Property in 1843, above and below the Average to the like Population throughout England and Wales.					§ I.—3. Persons of Independent Means. Proportion per Cent. of Persons of Independent Means in 1841, above and below the Average of all England and Wales upon the like Population.				
	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.	In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.	In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.
	24·6	−25·3	− 23·9	1·4	..	+ 7·66	+ 8·94	+ 7·09	0·85	..	−14·7	−10·2	−16·7	6·5	..
	9·1	− 3·7	− 15·8	..	12·1	−12·18	+27·21	− 3·36	30·57	..	− 2·5	+21·9	−28·0	49·9	..
	22·5	− 7·4	− 52·1	..	44·7	−27·70	−26·48	−28·09	1·61	..	− 8·3	− 5·1	− 9·3	4·2	..
	68·1	+19·3	+100·9	81·6	..	− 8·87	− 1·63	−11·74	10·11	..	−25·2	−10·6	−31·0	20·4	..
	4·2	− ·2	+ 4·5	4·7	4·7	− 6·42	+ 1·8	−10·1	11·9	..	−18·7	− 5·0	−24·6	19·6	..
	13·9	− 3·7	− 24·4	..	20·7	− 5·42	− 5·79	− 4·93	..	·86	+21·7	+28·5	+12·9	15·6	..
	57·7	..	..	..	..	+22·64	..	..	..	..	+66·6	..	..	..	..
	43·0	−43·7	− 41·8	1·9	..	+29·88	+35·98	+19·79	16·19	..	−16·5	−18·6	−13·1	5·5	..
	46·0	−47·0	− 44·6	2·4	..	− 3·08	− 0·48	− 6·02	5·54	..	+ 8·7	+13·8	+ 3·0	10·8	..
	3·0	+20·3	− 36·7	..	57·0	+10·02	+14·1	− 0·3	14·4	..	+28·9	+38·6	+ 4·4	34·2	..
	-	+11·3	− 7·9	..	19·2	..	+ 9·2	− 8·1	17·3	..	..	+21·3	−18·6	39·9	..

Counties.	§ II.—1. Improvident Marriages, 1842-3. Proportion per Cent. of Marriages of Men under 21 Years of Age, above and below the Average on the like Number of Marriages in 1844, in all England and Wales.				§ II.—2. Improvident Marriages, 1845. Proportion per Cent. of Marriages of Men under 21 Years of Age, above and below the Average on the like Number of Marriages in 1844, in all England and Wales.					Increase of Marriages of Men under 21 Years of Age, between 1844-5	§ II.—3. Bastardy, 1842. Proportion per Cent. of Illegitimate Children above and below the Average of all England and Wales, in the Year 1842, upon the like Number of Registered Births.				
	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.	In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.		In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.
	38·8	+30·1	+ 42·7	12·6	..	+29·3	+22·4	+32·2	9·8	..	+ 1·5	+12·6	+ 9·5	+13·9	4·4	..
	95·2	+ 6·5	+109·5	103·0	..	+48·9	+12·2	+88·8	76·6	.	+ 1·8	+ 0·9	− 7·3	+ 9·0	16·3	..
	27·6	−12·7	− 32·4	..	19·7	−33·8	−25·4	−36·4	..	11·0	+ 4·3	− 8·8	−36·7	+ 1·1	37·8	..
	28·9	+26·7	+ 29·6	2·9	..	+30·9	+17·7	+35·1	17·4	..	+17·0	+14·6	+ 4·1	+18·1	14·0	..
	25·3	+20·1	+ 27·5	7·4	..	+21·2	+13·1	+27·8	14·7	..	+11·8	+ 9·9	− 1·7	+14·4	16·1	..
	32·8	−47·9	− 12·0	35·9	..	−35·2	−48·9	−15·8	33·1	..	+11·4	−11·2	−18·4	− 1·1	17·3	..
	52·5	..	..	..	..	−55·2	..	..	..	..	+35·1	−48·5	..	..	..	..
	1·0	+21·9	− 46·0	..	67·9	− 1·0	+26·0	−57·1	..	83·1	+ 8·8	+10·2	− 5·8	+43·9	49·17	..
	26·9	−22·2	− 32·3	..	10·1	−22·2	−16·6	−28·5	..	11·9	+30·9	+11·3	+19·1	+ 2·6	..	16·5
	39·9	−44·7	− 24·9	19·8	..	−36·6	−39·8	−27·1	12·7	..	+21·2	−16·5	−25·4	+ 7·8	33·2	..
	..	−21·2	+ 18·2	39·4	..	..	−21·0	+17·8	38·8	..	+14·0	..	−16·1	+13·2	29·3	..

TABLE III.—*Comparative Abstract of the Results of the Detailed Tables formerly addu among the Population at large, and am*

§ II.—4. Bastardy, 1845.

DISTRICTS.	Proportion per Cent. of Illegitimate Children above and below the Average of all England and Wales in the year 1845, upon the like number of Registered Births.					Increa of Ille gitima Childr in thr Years 1842-4
	In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.	
LEAST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.						
II. South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties	+14·3	+ 6·4	+17·7	11·3	..	+10·
V. South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures	+ 1·8	− 4·9	+ 8·2	13·1	..	+ 5·
VI. Western Agricultural and Mining Counties	− ·5	−27·8	+ 8·8	36·6	..	+15·
VIII. North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	+10·6	+ 6·6	+11·8	3·2	..	+ 8·
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	+ 9·1	+ ·7	+12·2	11·5	..	+ 9·
MOST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.						
I. Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	−14·0	−21·0	− 4·3	16·7	..	+ 7·
III. Metropolitan Counties	−42·9	..	..	..	..	+23·
IV. North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties	+10·7	− 5·5	+46·1	51·6	..	+ 6·
VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	+12·6	+19·7	+ 4·7	..	15·0	+10·
Total of the Most Instructed Districts	−15·1	−23·4	+ 7·5	30·9	..	+11·
Grand Total of England and Wales	..	−14·1	+11·4	25·5	..	+ 9·

§ II.—7. Savings.

DISTRICTS.	Proportion per Cent. of Deposits in Savings' Banks, 20th Nov 1844, above and below the Average on the like Populatio in England and Wales in 1841.				
	In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favou of Least Instructio
LEAST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.					
II. South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties	− 7·6	+22·3	−21·1	43·4	..
V. South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures	−15·9	+ 6·3	−39·1	45·4	..
VI. Western Agricultural and Mining Counties	−45·2	− 4·0	−58·7	63·7	..
VIII. North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	−17·9	− 5·7	−22·7	17·0	..
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	−19·6	+ 1·9	−29·1	31·0	..
MOST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.					
I. Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	+32·4	+49·9	+ 9·6	40·3	..
III. Metropolitan Counties	+55·6	..	..	..	..
IV. North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties	+ 8·7	−13·9	+48·3	..	63·2
VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	− 0·9	+30·3	−36·2	66·5	..
Total of the Most Instructed Districts	+30·3	+41·5	+ 2·2	39·3	..
Grand Total of England and Wales	..	+25·8	−22·5	48·3	..

d by Districts, and showing the Relative Progress and Present State in each of Ignorance Committed for Trial, &c., &c.—Continued.

II.—5. Improvident Marriages and Bastardy, 1845, combined.					§ II.—6. Pauperism.				
ortion per Cent. of Men's Marriages under 21, and Illegitimate Children, above and below the Average all England and Wales, upon the like number of rriages and Births.					Proportion per Cent. of Paupers relieved in the first quarter of 1844 above and below the Average of all England and Wales upon the like Population.				
all he nties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.	In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.
7·2	+ 9·4	+20·5	11·1	..	+39·5	+46·1	+36·4	..	9·7
8·7	− 2·1	+19·2	21·3	..	+28·1	+25·8	+30·5	4·7	..
4·4	−26·8	+ 3·0	29·8	..	− 5·5	−29·2	+ 2·3	31·5	..
3·3	+ 8·0	+15·0	7·0	..	−17·8	−15·1	−18·9	3·8	..
1·3	+ 2·7	+14·5	11·8	..	+ 1·0	+ 3·3	− ·04	..	3·34
3·9	−25·2	− 5·7	19·5	..	+14·6	+ 0·9	+34·5	33·6	..
5·7	..	..	..	..	−12·5	..	..	..	..
0·1	− ·6	+33·3	33·9	..	− 3·6	− 4·9	− 1·2	3·7	..
8·0	+14·9	+ ·4	..	14·5	−10·2	−11·8	− 8·4	3·4	..
8·5	−26·3	+ 3·0	29·3	..	− 1·7	− 7·4	+11·6	19·0	..
.	−15·2	+12·4	27·6	..	..	− 2·8	+ 2·4	5·2	..

III.—8. Criminal Commitments, 1842-3-4.					§ II.—9. Ignorance among Criminals, 1842-3-4.					
ortion per Cent. of Commitments above and ow the calculated Average for all England l Wales on the same Amount of Male Popu- ion at the like Ages, 1842-3-4.					Proportion per Cent. of Male Criminals who could neither Read nor Write above or below the Average of all England in 1842-3-4.					Increase or Decrease in the Proportions found in each district, from 1837-8-9 to 1842-3-4.
all ie ties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.	In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Excess in the Counties of Most Instruction.	Excess in the Counties of Least Instruction.	
·7	+11·4	+10·4	..	1·0	+ 9·4	−13·0	+19·8	32·8	..	−4·3
·1	+37·6	+18·2	..	19·4	+23·3	+18·0	+29·7	11·7	..	−4·5
·9	−54·0	−51·3	2·8	..	+ 6·0	−13·4	+11·5	24·9	..	−0·2
·2	+22·5	+ 6·9	..	15·6	+ 4·4	− 3·1	+ 7·5	10·6	..	−2·7
·6	+13·9	− ·2	13·7	..	+ 7·5	− 1·8	+12·0	13·8	..	−3·2
·2	− 9·8	− 6·0	3·8	..	− 2·9	− 1·7	− 4·3	..	2·6	−3·2
·5	..	..	..	..	−27·0	..	..	..	..	−3·0
·3	−15·9	+14·8	30·7	..	+ 7·7	− 7·2	+26·1	33·3	..	−5·1
·8	−43·8	−41·8	2·0	..	−10·6	−15·1	− 6·0	9·1	..	−4·1
·5	− 3·0	−14·0	11·0	..	−12·8	−18·4	+ 3·5	21·9	..	−3·3
	+ 3·5	− 3·0	..	6·5	..	−11·3	+10·4	21·7	..	−3·1

TABLE IV.—*Comparative Abstract of the Results of the Large Tables*, VI., VII., *and* V *among the Population at Large and those Committed for Trial, in juxta-position wit More Serious Offences against the Person, Total Offences against the Person, Off Violence, Malicious Offences against Property, Forgery and Offences against the Curr Miscellaneous Offences*, 1845-6-7.

DISTRICTS.	Population in 1841.	§ I.—1. Features of Social Organisation.			
		Number of Inhabitants to 100 Statute Acres in 1841.	Proportion per Cent. to whole Population of Domestic Servants in 1841.	Proportion per Ce of whole Populati engaged in	
				Agriculture, or as Graziers, Gardeners, &c.	Trad Comm and Manu ture
LEAST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.					
II. Midland and Agricultural	1,877,247	32·4	5·8	13·6	10·
V. South Midland Agricultural, with Domestic Manufactures	857,108	39·1	6·1	11·8	12·
VI. Western Agricultural and Mining Counties	1,387,257	23·3	6·5	10·0	10·
VIII. North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	5,531,747	72·3	4·9	5·2	23·
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	9,653,339	44·8	5·4	8·1	17·
MOST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.					
I. Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	1,911,597	37·0	6·9	9·5	11·
III. Metropolitan Counties	2,159,314	330·1	9·3	2·0	18·
IV. North Midland and North-Eastern Agricultural Counties	936,058	24·5	7·1	14·0	11·
VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	1,246,433	23·2	6·0	8·6	13·
Total of the Most Instructed Districts	6,253,402	41·7	7·6	7·6	14·
Grand Total—England and Wales	15,906,741	43·0	6·3	7·9	16·

DISTRICTS.	§ III.—1. Assaults, and Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty.					
	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above and below the Calculated Committals on the Average of the Years 1845-6-7.					Increa or Decre per Cen this Cla Commit 1842-3 to 1845-6
	In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.	
LEAST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.						
II. Midland and Agricultural	− 26·0	− 14·4	− 31·4	...	17·0	−29·
V. South Midland Agricultural, with Domestic Manufactures	+ 35·2	+ 68·5	+ 1·3	...	67·2	− 8·
VI. Western Agricultural and Mining Counties	− 44·0	− 17·5	− 52·0	...	35·5	−29·
VIII. North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	− 19·0	− 24·9	− 16·9	8·0	...	−11·
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	− 19·4	− 8·6	− 23·9	...	15·3	−17·
MOST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.						
I. Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	− 2·5	− 21·4	+ 21·8	...	43·2	− 9·
III. Metropolitan Counties	+133·4	...	...	...	...	+20·
IV. North Midland and North-Eastern Agricultural Counties	− 40·0	− 37·3	− 44·5	...	7·2	−39·
VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Districts	− 49·1	− 50·2	− 47·9	2·3	...	−22·
Total of the Most Instructed Counties	+ 30·4	+ 48·5	− 15·7	...	64·2	+ 1·
Grand Total—England and Wales	...	+ 26·3	− 22·1	...	48·4	− 8·

rd by Districts, and showing the Relative Progress and Present State in each, of Ignorance nbers Committed for each kind of Offence enumerated in the preceding Tables, viz., Assaults, nst Property Committed with Violence, Offences against Property Committed without l Offences against Property, Poaching, Other Miscellaneous Offences, and Total

Distribution of the Population.					Ignorance among the Population at Large.					
portion per Cent. of Inhabitants to 100 Acres bove and below the Average of all England and Wales.					Proportion per Cent. of Men Signing the Marriage Register with Marks in 1844 above and below the Average of all England and Wales upon the like Number of Marriages.					Increase or Decrease in the Proportion from June, 1839, to December, 1844.
all ne ities.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.	In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.	
24·6	− 25·3	− 23·9	1·4	...	+33·8	+21·0	+39·3	18·3	...	− 2·2
9·1	− 3·7	− 15·8	...	12·1	+27·3	+10·6	+45·9	35·3	...	− 2·2
22·5	− 7·4	− 52·1	...	44·7	+30·9	+11·8	+36·8	25·0	...	− 2·8
58·1	+ 19·3	+100·9	81·6	...	+14·9	− 5·6	+21·5	27·1	..	− ·9
4·2	− ·2	+ 4·5	4·7	...	+21·0	+ 3·5	+27·7	24·2	...	− 1·6
13·9	− 3·7	− 24·4	...	20·7	−10·8	−14·3	− 5·9	8·4	...	− ·9
57·7	...	...	...	...	−58·1	...	...	...	...	...
43·0	− 43·7	− 41·8	1·9	...	+ 9·5	+ 3·7	+20·7	17·0	...	− 1·7
46·0	− 47·0	− 44·6	2·4	...	−38·2	−45·1	−30·4	14·7	...	− 1·9
3·0	+ 20·3	− 36·7	...	57·0	−32·5	−40·1	− 9·6	30·5	...	− 0·8
...	+ 11·3	− 7·9	...	19·2	...	−24·3	+20·9	45·2	...	− 1.2

§III.—2. More Serious Offences against the Person.						§ III.—3. Total Offences against the Person.					
ortion per Cent. of the Actual Committals ove and below the Calculated Committals the Average of the Years 1845-6-7.					Increase or Decrease per Cent. in this Class of Committals, 1842-3-4 to 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above and below the Calculated Committals on the Average of the Years 1845-6-7.					Increase or Decrease per Cent. in this Class of Committals, 1842-3-4 to 1845-6-7.
ll ies	In the Most Instructed Counties	In the Least Instructed Counties	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.		In all the Counties	In the Most Instructed Counties	In the Least Instructed Counties	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.	
·7	+ 7·7	+ 6·3	1·4	...	− 4·7	−10·9	− 4·2	−14·0	...	9·8	−17·7
·5	− 4·0	+15·2	19·2	...	−31·8	+21·5	+35·0	+ 7·7	...	27·3	−19·5
·3	−46·9	−29·1	17·8	...	−12·5	−39·0	−31·1	−41·4	...	10·3	−21·5
·3	−11·9	+14·4	26·3	...	−15·5	− 6·9	−19·0	− 2·5	16·5	...	−13·8
·2	−10·3	+ 6·2	16·5	..	−15·1	− 9·8	− 9·6	− 9·9	...	0·3	−16·0
·6	− 8·2	−13·7	5·5	...	−15·9	− 6·3	−15·3	+ 5·4	20·7	...	−12·5
·5	...	...	...	...	+ 4·7	+81·3	...	...	...	...	+15·3
·6	−34·3	−24·2	10·1	...	−26·1	−35·6	−35·9	−35·2	·7	...	−33·6
·6	−15·7	+ ·9	16·6	...	− 7·5	−30·0	−34·3	−25·4	8·9	...	−13·9
·9	+ 1·4	−10·6	...	12·0	− 7·7	+15·5	+26·7	−13·3	40·0	...	− 2·2
	− 3·4	+ 2·8	...	6·2	−12·4	...	+12·6	−10·6	...	23·2	−10·3

TABLE IV.—*Comparative Abstract of the Results of the Large Tables*, VI., VII., *and* V. *among the Population at Large and those Committed for Trial, in juxta-position with*

DISTRICTS.	§ III.—4. Offences against Property committed with Violen					
	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above and below the Calculated Committals on the Average of the Years 1845-6-7.					Increa or Decrea per Ce in thi Class Commit 1842-3 to 1845-6
	In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.	
LEAST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.						
II. Midland and Agricultural	+12·8	+ 4·1	+16·7	12·6	...	−31·7
V. South Midland Agricultural, with Domestic Manufactures	+55·5	+56·3	+54·6	...	1·7	−24·7
VI. Western Agricultural and Mining Counties	−34·4	−65·8	−25·0	...	40·8	+20·8
VIII. North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	+ 8·4	+ 9·7	+ 8·0	...	1·7	−38·6
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	+ 7·0	+ 6·7	+ 7·1	...	·4	−32·7
MOST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.						
I. Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	− 4·0	−16·9	+12·6	29·5	...	−10·1
III. Metropolitan Counties	− 4·5	...	...	...	...	−10·4
IV. North Midland and North-Eastern Agricultural Counties	− 8·4	−19·4	+10·4	29·8	...	−35·0
VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	−34·2	−25·8	−43·2	...	17·4	−33·2
Total of the Most Instructed Districts	−11·0	−12·4	− 7·4	5·0	...	−19·2
Grand Total—England and Wales	...	− 5·0	+ 4·3	9·3	...	−28·7

DISTRICTS.	§ III.—7. Total Offences against Property committed witho Violence.					
	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above and below the Calculated Committals on the Average of the Years 1845-6-7.					Increas or Decreas per Cen in this Class o Committ 1842-3- to 1845-6-7
	In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.	
LEAST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.						
II. Midland and Agricultural	+15·2	+20·5	+12·7	...	7·8	− 9·9
V. South Midland Agricultural, with Domestic Manufactures	+20·0	+16·8	+23·3	6·5	...	−17·5
VI. Western Agricultural and Mining Counties	−53·2	−48·2	−54·6	...	6·4	− 5·5
VIII. North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	− 3·8	+14·4	−10·5	...	24·9	−15·7
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	− 5·3	+ 8·8	−11·3	...	20·1	−14·0
MOST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.						
I. Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	+ 4·7	− 1·0	+12·2	13·2	...	− 1·2
III. Metropolitan Counties	+59·2	...	...	...	...	+18·5
IV. North Midland and North-Eastern Agricultural Counties	−18·0	−18·5	−17·1	1·4	...	−24·9
VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	−55·0	−56·1	−53·8	2·3	...	−19·7
Total of the Most Instructed Districts	+ 8·4	+18·3	−16·7	...	35·0	+ 1·9
Grand Total—England and Wales	...	+14·6	−12·4	...	27·0	− 7·9

l by Districts, and showing the Relative Progress and Present State in each, of Ignorance bers Committed for each kind of Offence enumerated in the preceding Tables, &c.—Continued.

§ III.—5. Simple Larceny.						§ III.—6. Other Offences against Property without Violence.					
ortion per Cent. of the Actual Committals ve and below the Calculated Committals the Average of the Years 1845-6-7.					Increase or Decrease per Cent. in this Class of Committals, 1842-3-4 to 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above and below the Calculated Committals on the Average of the Years 1845-6-7.					Increase or Decrease per Cent. in this Class of Committals, 1842-3-4 to 1845-6-7.
ll ies	In the Most Instructed Counties	In the Least Instructed Counties	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.		In all the Counties	In the Most Instructed Counties	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.	
·8	+29·6	+24·1	...	5·5	− 8·9	−11·3	− 2·2	−15·5	...	13·3	−13·2
·2	+22·1	+28·2	4·1	...	−16·2	+ 7·1	+ 3·4	+10·9	7·5	...	−21·2
·8	−41·5	−49·6	...	8·1	− 4·0	−66·7	−65·5	−67·1	...	1·6	−11·2
·0	+17·9	−10·7	...	28·6	−17·3	− 5·8	+ 5·6	−10·1	...	15·7	−11·1
·8	+14·1	− 8·3	...	22·4	−14·4	−14·5	− 4·3	−18·7	...	14·4	−12·7
·5	+ 5·2	+26·8	21·6	...	+ ·5	−19·9	−16·5	−24·2	7·7	...	− 6·8
·2	...	...	...	...	+ 9·7	+134·6	...	...	...	...	+33·2
·6	− 9·0	− 8·0	1·0	...	−26·0	−41·5	−42·5	−39·9	2·6	...	−20·3
·7	−54·4	−48·7	5·7	...	−18·1	−63·2	−60·6	−66·5	5·9	...	−24·7
·8	+ 6·4	− 6·6	...	13·0	− 2·6	+22·7	+48·1	−42·1	...	90·2	+13·2
	+ 9·4	− 7·9	...	17·3	−10·1	...	+27·7	−27·4	...	55·1	− 1·9

§ III.—8. Malicious Offences against Property.						§ III.—9. Forgery, and Offences against the Currency.					
portion per Cent. of the Actual Committals ove and below the Calculated Committals the Average of the Years 1845-6-7.					Increase or Decrease per Cent. in this Class of Committals, 1842-3-4 to 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above and below the Calculated Committals on the Average of the Years 1845-6-7.					Increase or Decrease per Cent. in this Class of Committals, 1842-3-4 to 1845-6-7.
all ties	In the Most Instructed Counties	In the Least Instructed Counties	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.		In all the Counties	In the Most Instructed Counties	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.	
·2	+68·1	+254·6	186·5	...	−18·8	− 41·6	−49·6	−38·0	11·6	...	−32·0
·2	+51·0	+130·9	79·9	...	−32·9	− 9·3	−52·3	+34·3	86·6	...	−29·0
·7	+21·2	− 11·5	...	32·7	−40·6	− 43·0	−62·9	−60·9	2·9	...	−23·4
·7	− 9·6	− 39·4	...	29·8	−43·5	− 11·6	− 1·6	−15·3	...	13·7	−45·6
·2	+17·9	+ 26·7	8·8	...	−38·5	− 24·0	−25·2	−23·5	1·7	...	−41·3
·1	−49·7	+ 7·1	56·8	...	−47·5	− 17·9	−17·4	−18·6	...	1·2	−31·9
·8	...	...	...	...	+40·0	+166·3	...	...	...	...	+ 6·5
·5	− 5·3	+ 4·8	10·1	...	−34·9	− 46·8	−33·8	−69·3	...	35·5	−31·2
·0	−40·1	− 52·1	...	12·0	+31·1	− 43·4	−42·7	−43·8	...	1·1	−44·2
·9	−47·1	− 14·1	33·0	...	−25·2	+ 37·7	+67·1	−37·4	...	104·5	−11·7
	−22·8	+ 18·3	41·1	...	−35·7	...	+31·2	−25·9	...	57·1	−28·4

TABLE IV.—*Comparative Abstract of the Results of the Annexed Tables*, VI., VII., *and* V *among the Population at Large and those Committed for Trial, in juxta-position with*

DISTRICTS.	§ III.—10. Total Offences against Property.					
	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above and below the Calculated Committals on the Average of the Years 1845-6-7.					Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the Class Committals 1842-5 to 1845-
	In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.	
LEAST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.						
II. Midland and Agricultural	+15·5	+18·2	+14·2	4·0	...	−12
V. South Midland Agricultural, with Domestic Manufactures	+22·9	+18·9	+27·0	8·1	...	−18
VI. Western Agricultural and Mining Counties	−51·4	−49·3	−52·0	...	2·7	− 6
VIII. North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	− 3·3	+13·4	− 9·4	...	22·8	−19
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	− 4·5	+ 8·1	− 9·7	...	17·8	−17
MOST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.						
I. Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	+ 3·3	− 2·0	+11·6	13·6	...	− 3
III. Metropolitan Counties	+55·2	...	...	...	...	+16
IV. North Midland and North-Eastern Agricultural Counties	−17·0	−16·1	−15·7	...	·4	−26
VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	−53·0	−53·3	−52·3	1·0	...	−22
Total of the Most Instructed Districts	+ 7·0	+16·2	−16·5	...	32·7	− 0
Grand Total—England and Wales	...	+13·0	−11·0	...	24·0	−10

DISTRICTS.	§ III.—13. Other Miscellaneous Offences.					
	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above and below the Calculated Committals on the Average of the Years 1845-6-7.					Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the Class Committals 1842-5 to 1845-
	In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.	
LEAST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.						
II. Midland and Agricultural	− 8·9	−44·5	+ 7·4	51·9	...	+61
V. South Midland Agricultural, with Domestic Manufactures	− 22·7	−41·1	− 3·9	37·2	...	..
VI. Western Agricultural and Mining Counties	− 39·5	−10·5	−48·3	...	37·8	−40
VIII. North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	− 7·9	−53·2	+ 8·7	61·9	...	−84
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	− 13·8	−44·9	− 1·0	43·9	...	−77
MOST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.						
I. Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	− 14·3	+20·9	−60·5	...	81·4	−20
III. Metropolitan Counties	+111·9	...	...	...	...	−31
IV. North Midland and North-Eastern Agricultural Counties	− 48·1	−38·3	−64·7	...	26·4	−58
VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	− 31·8	−31·3	−32·4	...	1·1	−72
Total of the Most Instructed Districts	+ 21·7	+50·1	−51·5	...	101·6	−42
Grand Total—England and Wales	...	+13·2	−11·2	...	24·4	−67

by Districts, and showing the Relative Progress and Present State in each, of Ignorance ers Committed for each kind of Offence enumerated in the preceding Tables, &c.—Continued.

	§ III.—11. Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound Breach.					§ III.—12. Poaching.				
	portion per Cent. of the Actual Committals ove and below the Calculated Committals the Average of the Years 1845-6-7.				Increase or Decrease per Cent. in this Class of Committals, 1842-3-4 to 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above and below the Calculated Committals on the Average of the Years 1845-6-7.				Increase or Decrease per Cent. in this Class of Committals, 1842-3-4 to 1845-6-7.
	In the Most Instructed Counties	In the Least Instructed Counties	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.		In all the Counties	In the Most Instructed Counties	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.	
2	− 23·8	−30·2	...	6·4	−40·9	+ 94·6	+187·8	+ 51·8	...	136·0	−32·4
6	+ 85·8	+77·3	...	8·5	−47·6	+125·0	− 5·6	+257·1	262·7	...	+31·1
8	+100·0	+80·3	...	19·7	+29·4	− 79·3	− 85·4	− 77·6	7·8	...	−66·6
5	+ 2·3	+ 3·9	1·6	...	−37·3	− 12·8	+ 24·2	− 26·5	...	50·7	−50·7
7	+ 20·2	+14·0	...	6·2	−37·7	+ 9·0	+ 40·3	− 3·8	44·1	...	−39·6
1	+ 14·8	−31·2	...	46·0	+23·5	+ 26·3	− 30·0	+ 99·2	129·2	...	−12·7
8	...	...	...	...	−46·9	− 84·6	...	...	...	...	...
9	− 24·2	−61·4	...	37·2	−58·3	+151·8	+168·7	+123·0	...	45·7	−15·6
1	− 18·3	−11·6	6·7	...	−51·2	− 73·4	− 64·0	− 84·2	...	20·2	−45·8
7	− 22·6	−30·4	...	7·8	−37·7	− 14·2	− 35·5	+ 39·8	75·3	...	−12·5
	− 6·0	− 5·1	0·9	...	−37·5	...	− 5·3	+ 5·0	10·3	...	−32·6

	§ III.—14. Total Miscellaneous Offences.					§ II.—9. Ignorance among Criminals.				
	ortion per Cent. of the Actual Committals ve and below the Calculated Committals the Average of the Years 1845-6-7.				Increase or Decrease per Cent. in this Class of Committals, 1842-3-4 to 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Male Criminals who could neither Read nor Write above and below the Average of all England and Wales, 1845-6-7.				Increase or Decrease in the Proportion in each District from 1842-3-4.
	In the Most Instructed Counties	In the Least Instructed Counties	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.		In all the Counties	In the Most Instructed Counties	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Excess in the Counties of Least Instruction.	
8	+ 5·2	− 3·5	...	8·7	−22·6	+13·2	− 6·8	+ 2·8	9·6	...	−0·1
8	+27·4	+80·5	53·1	...	−32·0	+20·7	+17·2	+24·1	6·9	...	−2·1
5	+31·4	+10·8	...	20·6	−34·2	+ 4·2	+10·4	+ 2·1	...	8·3	−1·6
1	−12·8	+ ·4	13·2	...	−68·7	+ 0·9	− 8·5	+ 5·2	14·7	...	−2·2
6	+ 1·5	+ 6·0	4·5	...	−58·1	+ 5·9	− 3·0	+10·3	13·3	...	−1·6
4	+10·1	−18·8	28·9	...	− 3·5	+ 7·7	−14·2	− 0·1	14·3	...	+2·1
4	...	...	...	...	−36·0	−21·6	...	...	...	...	+0·8
0	+ 3·3	−31·0	34·3	...	−45·2	+15·9	+ 1·8	+30·5	28·7	...	+1·3
6	−30·2	−31·0	·8	...	−61·0	−12·0	−20·4	− 3·3	17·8	...	−1·4
0	+ 0·1	−25·5	25·6	...	−37·2	− 8·3	−12·5	+ 6·9	19·4	...	−1·1
	+ 0·6	− 0·4	1·0	...	−52·4	...	− 9·0	+ 9·6	18·6	...	−1·1

TABLE V.—*Comparative Abstract of the Results of the Annexed Tables* IX. *and* X., *stated among the Population at Large; Crime, as a Whole, and under its Three Great Division*

DISTRICTS.	Population in 1841.	§ I.—1. Features of Social Organization.			
		Number of Inhabitants to 100 Statute Acres in 1841.	Proportion per Cent. to whole Population of Domestic Servants in 1841.	Proportion per Cent of whole Populatio engaged in	
				Agriculture, or as Graziers, Gardeners, &c.	Trade Comme and Manufa tures
LEAST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.					
II. South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties	1,877,247	32·4	5·8	13·6	10·4
V. South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures	857,108	39·1	6·1	11·8	12·9
VI. Western Celtic Agricultural and Mining Counties	1,387,237	23·3	6·5	10·0	10·0
VIII. North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	5,531,747	72·3	4·9	5·2	23·7
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	9,653,339	44·8	5·4	8·1	17·8
MOST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.					
I. Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	1,911,597	37·0	6·9	9·5	11·0
III. Metropolitan Counties; both in the highest scale of Instruction	2,159,314	330·1	9·3	2·0	18·9
IV. North Midland and North-Eastern Agricultural Counties	936,058	24·5	7·1	14·0	11·6
VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	1,246,433	23·2	6·0	8·6	13·2
Total of the Most Instructed Districts	6,253,402	41·7	7·6	7·6	14·2
Grand Total—England and Wales	15,906,741	43·0	6·3	7·9	16·3

DISTRICTS.	Population in 1841.	§ I.—1. Features of Social Organization.			
		Number of Inhabitants to 100 Statute Acres in 1841.	Proportions per Cent. to whole Population of Domestic Servants in 1841.	Proportion per Ce of whole Populati engaged in	
				Agriculture, or as Graziers, Gardeners, &c.	Trad Comme and Manuf ture
LEAST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.					
II. South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties	1,877,247	32·4	5·8	13·6	10·
V. South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures	857,108	39·1	6·1	11·8	12·
VI. Western Celtic Agricultural and Mining Counties	1,387,237	23·3	6·5	10·0	10·
VIII. North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	5,531,747	72·3	4·9	5·2	23·
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	9,653,339	44·8	5·4	8·1	17·
MOST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.					
I. Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	1,911,597	37·0	6·9	9·5	11·
III. Metropolitan Counties; both in the highest scale of Instruction	2,159,314	330·1	9·3	2·0	18·
IV. North Midland and North-Eastern Agricultural Counties	936,058	24·5	7·1	14·0	11·
VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	1,246,433	23·2	6·0	8·6	13·
Total of the Most Instructed Districts	6,253,402	41·7	7·6	7·6	14·
Grand Total—England and Wales	15,906,741	43·0	6·3	7·9	16·

ricts, and showing the Relative Recent Progress and Present State in each, of Ignorance ion, Gain, and Temper; and of Ignorance among those Committed for Trial, 1845-6-7.

§ I.—4. Distribution of the Population.					Ignorance among the Population at Large.					
portion per Cent. of Inhabitants to 100 acres bove and below the Average of all England nd Wales.					Proportion per Cent. of Men signing the Marriage Register with Marks, in 1844, above and below the Average of all England and Wales upon the like number of Marriages.					Increase or Decrease in the Proportion from June 1839 to Dec. 1840.
all ne nties.	In the Most In-structed Counties.	In the Least In-structed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most In-struction.	Balance in favour of Least In-struction.	In all the Counties	In the Most In-structed Counties.	In the Least In-structed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most In-struction.	Excess in the Coun-ties of Least In-struction.	
24·6	−25·3	− 23·9	1·4	..	+33·8	+21·0	+39·3	18·3	..	− 2·2
9·1	− 3·7	− 15·8	..	12·1	+27·3	+10·6	+45·9	35·3	..	− 2·2
22·5	− 7·4	− 52·1	..	44·7	+30·9	+11·8	+36·8	25·0	..	− 2·8
58·1	+19·3	+100·9	81·6	..	+14·9	− 5·6	+21·5	27·1	..	− 0·9
4·2	− ·2	+ 4·5	4·7	..	+21·0	+ 3·5	+27·7	24·2	..	− 1·6
13·9	− 3·7	− 24·4	..	20·7	−10·8	−14·3	− 5·9	8·4	..	− 0·9
57·7	..	..	..	..	−58·1	..	..	..	..	..
43·0	−43·7	− 41·8	1·9	..	+ 9·5	+ 3·7	+20·7	17·0	..	− 1·7
46·0	−47·0	− 44·6	2·4	..	−38·2	−45·1	−30·4	14·7	..	− 1·9
3·0	+20·3	− 36·7	..	57·0	−32·5	−40·1	− 9·6	30·5	..	− 0·8
..	+11·3	− 7·9	..	19·2	..	−24·3	+20·9	45·2	..	− 1·2

I.—8, 10. Comparison of the Total Commitments of 1842-3-4 with those of 1845-6-7, showing the Progress of Crime.						§ II.—10. Total Commitments, 1845-6-7.				
rease or Decrese per Cent. in the Total Number f Committals in the interval between the above-amed periods.					Consequent Difference between the per Centages of all the Counties at the latter as compared with the former period.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above and below the Calculated Committals on the Average of the Years 1845-6-7.				
all he nties.	In the Most In-structed Counties.	In the Least In-structed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most In-struction.	Balance in favour of Least In-struction.		In all the Counties.	In the Most In-structed Counties.	In the Least In-structed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most In-struction.	Balance in favour of Least In-struction.
13·2	−12·2	−13·8	..	1·6	+ 1·9	+12·6	+15·7	+11·2	..	14·5
19·4	−28·9	− 7·5	21·4	..	− 4·7	+23·4	+20·4	+26·5	..	6·1
10·9	+ 4·9	−15·1	..	20·0	+ 3·7	−48·2	−45·3	−49·2	..	3·9
22·9	−21·4	−23·5	2·1	..	−14·8	− 3·6	+ 9·7	− 8·5	..	18·2
19·7	−15·3	−19·7	..	4·4	−10·3	− 4·7	+ 6·2	− 9·3	..	15·5
3·9	− 8·0	+ 1·1	9·1	..	+10·3	+ 2·1	− 3·8	+ 9·9	13·7	..
14·2	..	..	..	..	+38·4	+55·9	..	..	..	..
27·6	−18·2	−39·4	..	21·2	−14·8	−19·1	−19·6	−18·2	1·4	..
24·4	−26·1	−22·5	3·6	..	− 7·5	−50·3	−51·1	−49·6	1·5	..
2·0	+ 2·4	−19·6	..	22·0	+ 5·4	− ·1	+16·6	−16·4	..	33·0
13·2	− 7·0	−18·9	..	11·9	..	..	+12·5	−10·7	..	23·2

TABLE V.—*Comparative Abstract of the Results of the Annexed Tables* IX. *and* X., *stated among the Populatio*

DISTRICTS.	§ II.—12. Total Commitments, 1845-6-7, exclusive of the la inferior classes, for Assaults, Simple Larceny, Riot, &c					
	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above and below the Calculated Committals on the Average of the Years 1845-6-7.					Increas Decre per Ce in the Classes Commi from 1842-3- 1845-6
	In all the Counties.	In the Most In-structed Counties.	In the Least In-structed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most In-struction.	Balance in favour of Least In struction.	
LEAST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.						
II. South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties	− 0·3	+ 0·8	− 0·8	..	1·6	− 17
V. South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures	+17·8	+ 9·5	+26·2	16·7	..	− 22
VI. Western Celtic Agricultural and Mining Counties	−54·9	−60·3	−53·3	10·0	..	− 14
VIII. North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	− 2·7	+ 2·4	− 4·6	..	7·0	− 30
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	− 8·0	− 4·1	− 9·7	..	5·6	− 26
MOST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.						
I. Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	−15·1	−15·5	−14·5	1·0	..	− 12
III. Metropolitan Counties; both in the highest scale of Instruction	+90·0	..	..	..	..	+ 20
IV. North Midland and North-Eastern Agricultural Counties	−31·0	−33·0	−27·5	5·5	..	− 27
VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	−49·7	−47·0	−52·7	..	5·7	− 29
Total of the Most Instructed Districts	+14·6	+24·8	−30·5	..	55·3	−
Grand Total—England and Wales	..	+16·5	−13·9	..	30·4	− 16

DISTRICTS.	§ IV.—I. Serious Offences against the Person and Malicio Offences against Property.				
	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above a below the Calculated Committals on the Average of t Years 1842—7.				
	In all the Counties.	In the Most In-structed Counties.	In the Least In-structed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most In-struction.	Balanc in favou of Least In structio
LEAST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.					
II. South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties	+29·6	+ 5·5	+40·7	35·2	..
V. South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures	+31·4	+29·4	+33·5	4·1	..
VI. Western Celtic Agricultural and Mining Counties	−18·2	−44·1	−10·5	33·6	..
VIII. North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	+ 3·9	− 5·4	+ 7·4	12·8	..
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	+ 7·9	− 2·5	+12·2	9·7	..
MOST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.					
I. Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	−10·6	− 8·4	−13·6	..	5·2
III. Metropolitan Counties; both in the highest scale of Instruction	− 5·6	..	..	..	..
IV. North Midland and North-Eastern Agricultural Counties	−20·9	−27·5	− 9·7	17·8	..
VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	−19·7	−26·6	−12·3	14·3	..
Total of the Most Instructed Districts	−12·0	−12·2	−12·3	..	0·1
Grand Total—England and Wales	..	− 8·4	+ 7·2	15·6	..

tricts, and showing the Relative Recent Progress and Present State in each, of Ignorance ge, &c.—Continued.

§ IV.—1. Serious Offences against the Person and Malicious Offences against Property.

Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above and below the Calculated Committals on the Average of the Years 1842-3-4.					Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above and below the Calculated Committals on the Average of the Years 1845-6-7.					Increase or Decrease per Cent. in these classes of Committals from 1842-3-4 to 1845-6-7.
all he nties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.	In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.	
3·3	− 4·1	+36·0	40·1	..	+37·4	+17·4	+46·5	29·1	..	−10·2
1·4	+49·0	+33·7	..	15·3	+19·0	+ 4·9	+32·2	27·3	..	−32·1
9·4	−50·9	+ 3·2	54·1	..	−29·1	−35·9	−26·8	9·1	..	−34·6
6·4	− ·3	+ 8·9	..	9·2	+ 0·9	−11·5	+ 5·6	17·1	..	−20·1
0·3	+ 0·5	+14·5	14·0	..	+ 4·8	− 6·2	+ 9·4	15·6	..	−21·0
8·8	− 3·1	−16·1	..	13·0	−13·0	−28·7	−13·0	15·7	..	−22·5
6·7	..	..	..	..	+ 7·7	..	..	..	..	+ 6·4
6·5	−25·4	− 1·8	23·6	..	−26·0	−22·8	−35·0	..	12·2	−28·2
5·3	−32·8	−16·8	26·0	..	−13·1	−19·0	− 7·9	11·1	..	− 3·9
6·0	−17·0	−13·4	3·6	..	− 7·6	− 6·4	−10·9	..	4·5	− 9·9
..	−10·2	+ 8·8	19·0	..	..	− 6·5	+ 5·3	11·8	..	−17·3

§ IV.—2. Offences of all kinds against Property, exclusive of the "Malicious."

Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above and below the Calculated Committals on the Average of the Years 1842-3-4.					Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above and below the Calculated Committals on the Average of the Years 1845-6-7.					Increase or Decrease per Cent. in these classes of Committals from 1842-3-4 to 1845-6-7.
all he nties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.	In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.	
3·5	+13·9	+13·3	..	0·6	+13·9	+17·8	+12·1	..	5·7	−12·4
1·1	+39·7	+22·3	..	17·4	+22·3	+18·6	+26·0	7·4	..	−18·5
4·9	−57·0	−54·2	2·8	..	−51·3	−50·0	−52·4	..	2·4	− 3·5
9·4	+26·0	+ 3·2	..	22·8	− 3·0	+13·7	− 9·2	..	22·9	−19·2
2·9	+16·2	− 2·4	..	18·6	− 4·7	+ 8·0	−10·0	..	18·0	−16·7
6·4	− 8·3	− 3·8	4·5	..	+ 3·6	− 2·6	+11·7	13·3	..	− 2·5
9·9	..	..	..	..	+56·3	..	..	..	..	+16·2
2·5	−15·5	+19·0	34·5	..	−17·8	−18·9	−16·0	2·9	..	−26·0
5·9	−44·9	−47·0	..	2·1	−53·1	−53·5	−52·8	0·7	..	−22·3
4·5	− ·8	−13·9	..	13·1	+ 7·5	+16·8	−16·4	..	33·2	− 0·1
..	+ 5·8	− 4·9	..	10·7	..	+13·4	−11·3	..	24·7	−10·5

TABLE V.—*Comparative Abstract of the Results of the Annexed Tables*, IX. *and* X., *stated among the Population*

DISTRICTS.	§ IV.—2. Offences of all kinds against Property, exclusive of the "Malicious." Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above and below the Calculated Committals on the Average of the Years 1842—7.				
	In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction
LEAST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.					
II. South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties	+13·6	+15·7	+12·8	..	2·9
V. South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures	+27·0	+29·9	+24·0	..	5·9
VI. Western Celtic Agricultural and Mining Counties	−53·4	−53·7	−53·3	0·4	..
VIII. North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	+ 3·5	+20·1	− 2·7	..	22·8
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	− ·7	+12·4	− 6·2	..	18·6
MOST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.					
I. Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	− 1·7	− 5·6	+ 3·4	9·0	..
III. Metropolitan Counties; both in the highest scale of Instruction	+37·0	..	..	..	..
IV. North Midland and North-Eastern Agricultural Counties	− 9·7	−17·1	+ 2·8	19·9	..
VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	−49·3	−49·0	−49·8	..	0·8
Total of the Most Instructed Districts	+ 1·1	+ 7·4	−15·1	..	22·5
Grand Total—England and Wales	..	+ 9·3	− 7·9	..	17·2

DISTRICTS.	§ IV.—3. Assaults and Miscellaneous Offences of all kinds. Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above and below the Calculated Committals on the Average of the Years 1842—47.				
	In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction
LEAST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.					
II. South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties	−21·7	− 3·2	−30·2	..	27·0
V. South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures	+27·1	+62·4	− 9·1	..	71·5
VI. Western Celtic Agricultural and Mining Counties	−20·4	−20·5	−20·4	0·1	..
VIII. North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	+ 7·8	−11·3	+15·0	26·3	..
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	− 0·1	..	− 0·1	..	0·1
MOST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.					
I. Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	−19·6	−23·9	−14·0	9·9	..
III. Metropolitan Counties; both in the highest scale of Instruction	+44·7	..	..	..	..
IV. North Midland and North-Eastern Agricultural Counties	−21·3	−13·3	−33·8	..	20·5
VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	−32·6	−38·2	−26·4	11·8	..
Total of the Most Instructed Districts	+ ·2	+ 8·8	−22·2	..	31·0
Grand Total—England and Wales	..	+ 5·4	− 4·6	..	10·0

tricts, and showing the Relative Recent Progress and Present State in each, of Ignorance ge, &c.—Continued.

§ IV.—3. Assaults and Miscellaneous Offences of all kinds.

Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above and below the Calculated Committals on the Average of the Years 1842-3-4.					Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above and below the Calculated Committals on the Average of the Years 1845-6-7.					Increase or Decrease per Cent. in these classes of Committals from 1842-3-4 to 1845-6-7.
n all the unties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.	In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.	
25·5	− 1·0	−36·7	..	35·7	−15·9	− 6·5	−20·2	..	13·7	−26·4
16·9	+69·2	−36·7	..	105·9	+42·6	+52·0	+33·1	..	18·9	−20·4
20·6	−35·7	−16·1	19·6	..	−20·2	+ 2·0	−26·9	..	24·9	−32·1
21·8	− 5·5	+32·1	37·6	..	−12·7	−20·1	−10·0	10·1	..	−51·2
6·4	+ 2·1	+ 7·8	5·7	..	− 9·8	− 4·9	−11·9	..	7·0	−43·0
30·9	−33·9	−26·9	7·0	..	− 2·5	− 8·8	+ 5·6	14·4	..	− 7·3
20·3	..	..	..	..	+81·3	..	..	..	..	+ 0·4
17·3	− 9·3	−30·4	..	21·1	−27·5	−20·8	−39·1	..	18·3	−42·5
26·3	−35·5	−16·3	19·2	..	−42·0	−42·8	−41·2	1·6	..	−47·3
9·8	− 4·3	−24·0	..	19·7	+15·3	+29·0	−19·6	..	48·6	−15·2
..	− 1·5	+ 1·3	2·8	..	..	+15·9	−13·5	..	29·4	−33·1

§ V.—Total Commitments in the Six Years, 1842-47.

§ II.—11. Ignorance among Criminals.

roportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above and below the Calculated Committals on the Average of Six Years.					Proportion per Cent. of Male Criminals who could neither Read nor Write above and below the Average of all England and Wales, 1845-6-7.					Increase or Decrease in the Proportion in each District from 1842-3-4 to 1845-6-7.
m all the unties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.	In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.	
11·6	+13·4	+10·7	..	2·7	+13·2	− 6·8	+ 2·8	9·6	..	−0·1
25·9	+29·7	+22·1	..	7·6	+20·7	+17·2	+24·1	6·9	..	−2·1
50·2	−50·0	−50·3	..	0·3	+ 4·2	+10·4	+ 2·1	..	8·3	−1·6
4·2	+16·5	− ·4	..	16·9	+ 0·9	− 8·5	+ 5·2	14·7	..	−2·2
·3	+10·3	− 4·8	..	15·1	+ 5·9	− 3·0	+10·3	13·3	..	−1·6
3·3	− 7·0	+ 1·4	8·4	..	+ 7·7	+14·2	− 0·1	14·3	..	+2·1
35·5	..	..	..	..	−21·6	..	..	..	..	+0·8
11·2	−17·6	− ·4	17·2	..	+15·9	+ 1·8	+30·5	28·7	..	+1·3
46·4	−47·2	−45·4	1·8	..	−12·0	−20·4	− 3·3	17·8	..	−1·4
·5	+ 6·6	−15·2	..	21·8	− 8·3	−12·5	+ 6·9	19·4	..	+0·4
..	+ 8·0	− 6·9	..	14·9	..	− 9·0	+ 9·6	18·6	..	−1·1

TABLE VI.—*Abstract of the Average Number of Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes a and Wales, during the years* 1842-3-4, *as compared with the same during the three follow Population of the same ages on the Average of all England and Wales.*

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	Population in 1841.	Proportion per Cent. of Men who signed the Marriage Register with Marks in 1844, above & below the Average.	§ III.—1. Assaults, and Assaults on Peac Officers.				
			Average Actual Committals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Commitmts. above and below the
			1842-3-4	1845-6-7			
I. *Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties.*							
I. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—							
Sussex	299,753	— 7·5	16·00	19·67	+ 22·9	17·48	+ 6
Hants	355,004	—11·1	26·00	24·33	— 6·4	21·52	+ 13
Dorset	175,043	+10·1	7·00	15·34	+119·1	9·69	+ 58
Total—Least Instruction	829,800	— 5·9	49·00	59·34	+ 21·1	48·69	+ 21
I. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—							
Kent	548,337	—17·1	44·67	26·33	— 41·0	33·73	— 21
Devonshire	533,460	—11·9	27·33	23·66	— 13·4	29·88	— 20
Total—Most Instruction	1,081,797	—14·3	72·00	49·99	— 30·5	63·61	— 21
Total—Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	1,911,597	—10·8	121·00	109·33	— 9·6	112·30	— 2
II. *South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties.*							
II. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the Eastern Counties;—							
Suffolk	315,073	+42·0	14·33	12·66	— 11·6	17·96	— 29
Cambridge	164,459	+33·5	9·00	13·33	+ 48·1	10·31	+ 29
Norfolk	412,664	+38·1	17·00	10·00	— 41·2	23·23	— 56
Essex	344,979	+42·4	21·00	8·33	— 60 3	20·72	— 59
Huntingdon	58,549	+38·0	4·33	7·67	+ 77·1	3·57	+114
Total—Least Instruction	1,295,724	+39·3	65·66	51·99	— 20·8	75·79	— 31
II. B. Counties of Most Instruction, being the South Midland Counties:—							
Wiltshire	258,733	+26·5	20·00	12·66	— 36·7	15·25	— 17
Oxford	161,643	+ 5·0	17·00	7·67	— 54·8	9·65	— 20
Berkshire	161,147	+28·6	13·33	9·34	— 29·9	9·79	— 4
Total—Most Instruction	581,523	+21·0	50·33	29·67	— 41·0	34·69	— 14
Total—South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties	1,877,247	+33·8	115·99	81·66	— 29·6	110·48	— 26
III. *Metropolitan Counties; both in the Highest Scale of Instruction.*							
Middlesex	1,576,636	—59·7	228·34	276·00	+ 20·8	99·94	+176
Surrey	582,678	—53·2	33·67	40·33	+ 19·7	35·58	+ 13
Total—Most Instruction	2,159,314	—58·1	262·01	316·33	+ 20·7	135·52	+133
IV. *North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties.*							
IV. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the North Midland Counties:—							
Hereford	113,878	+11·2	5·67	4·33	— 23·6	6·61	— 34
Shropshire	239,048	+24·6	11·34	7·34	— 35·2	14·41	— 49
Total—Least Instruction (Carried forward)	352,926	+20·7	17·01	11·67	— 31·3	21·05	— 44

rter Sessions for OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON *in each District and County of England rs, 1845-6-7, and checked against the number in each which might be expected among the like*

§ III.—2. More Serious Offences against the Person.					§ III.—3. Total Offences against the Person.					
Average Actual Committals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated, 1845-6-7.	Average Actual Committals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated, 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Total Commitments above and below the Average, 1845-6-7.
2-3-4.	1845-6-7.				1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.				
0·33	8·33	−19·3	14·98	−44·3	26·33	28·00	+ 6·3	32·46	− 13·7	+ 2·8
4·67	18·66	−24·3	18·44	+ 1·2	50·67	42·99	−15 1	39·96	+ 7·5	+19·0
5·66	9·00	+59·0	8·30	+ 8·4	12·66	24·34	+92·2	17·99	+ 35·3	+ 2·7
0·66	35·99	−11·4	41·72	−13·7	89·66	95·33	+ 6·3	90·41	+ 5·4	+ 9·9
2·66	26·67	−37·4	28·90	− 7·7	87·33	53·00	−39·3	62·63	− 15·3	− 3·7
9·00	23·34	+22·8	25·60	− 8·8	46·33	47·00	+ 1·4	55·48	− 15·2	− 3·8
1·66	50·01	−18·9	54·50	− 8·2	133·66	100·00	−25·2	118·11	− 15·3	− 3·8
2·32	86·00	−15·9	96·22	−10·6	223·32	195·33	−12·5	208·52	− 6·3	+ 2·1
2·00	12·00	..	15·38	−22·0	26·33	24·66	− 6·3	33·34	− 26·0	+ 2·0
9·00	6·66	−26·0	8·83	−13·2	18·00	19·99	+11·0	19·14	+ 4·4	+ 3·1
4 33	30·67	+26·0	19·90	+54·1	41·33	40·67	− 1·5	43·13	− 5·7	+19·2
7·00	18·67	−30·8	17·74	+ 5·2	48·00	27·00	−43·7	38·46	− 29·8	+16·9
1·67	1·00	−40·1	3·05	−67·2	6·00	8·67	+44·5	6·62	+ 30·9	− 5·2
4·00	69·00	− 6·7	64·90	+ 6·3	139·66	120·99	−13·4	140·69	− 14·0	+11·2
7·00	17·34	+ 2·0	13·06	+ 32·8	37·00	30·00	−18·9	28·31	+ 6·0	+16·2
7·00	7·66	+ 9·4	8·26	− 7·2	24·00	15·33	−36·1	17·91	− 13·4	+16·0
8·00	7·00	−12·5	8·38	− 16·4	21·33	16·34	−23·4	18·17	− 10·0	+14·8
2·00	32·00	..	29·70	+ 7·7	82·33	61·67	−25·1	64·39	− 4·2	+15·7
6·00	101·00	− 4·7	94·60	+ 6·7	221·99	182·66	−17·7	205·08	− 10·9	+12·6
3·33	112·66	+ 9·0	85·63	+ 32·7	331·67	388·66	+17·2	185·57	+109·4	+72·1
0·33	27·34	− 9·8	30·48	− 10·3	64·00	67·67	+ 5·7	66·06	+ 2·4	+10·5
3·66	140·00	+ 4·7	116·11	+20·5	395·67	456·33	+15·3	251·63	+ 81·3	+55·9
4·67	6·00	+28·4	5·66	+ 6·0	10·34	10·33	..	12·27	− 15·8	+12·5
6·33	7·66	−53·1	12·37	− 38·0	27·67	15·00	−45·8	26·81	− 44·0	−32·2
21·00	13·66	−34·9	18·03	− 24·2	38·01	25·33	−33·3	39·08	− 35·2	−18·2

TABLE VI.—*Abstract of the Average Number of Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Wales, during the years* 1842-3-4, *as compared with*

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	Population in 1841.	Proportion per Cent. of Men who signed the Marriage Register with Marks in 1844, above & below the Average.	§ III.—1. Assaults, and Assaults on Peace Officers. Average Actual Committals in 1842-3-4	Average Actual Committals in 1845-6-7	Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Committmts. above and below the
Total—Least Instruction (Brought forward)	352,926	+20·7	17·01	11·67	— 31·3	21·05	— 4
IV. B. Counties of Most Instruction, being the North Eastern Counties:—							
Lincolnshire	362,602	— 1·5	23·00	12·00	— 47·8	22·76	— 4
Northamptonshire	199,228	+15 6	14·33	9·34	— 34·8	12·12	— 2
Rutlandshire	21,302	—38·4	2·66	1·34	— 49·6	1·29	+
Total—Most Instruction	583,132	+ 3·7	39·99	22·68	— 43·3	36·17	— 3
Total—North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties.....	936,058	+ 9·5	57·00	34·35	— 39·7	57·22	— 4
V. *South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures.*							
V. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—							
Bedfordshire	107,936	+53·0	7·67	3·00	— 60·9	6·32	— 5
Buckinghamshire	155,983	+30·2	6·67	14·34	+115·0	8·94	+ 6
Hertfordshire	157,207	+53·8	10·00	7·66	— 23·4	9·41	— 1
Total—Least Instruction	421,126	+45·9	24·34	25·00	+ 27·1	24·67	+
V. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—							
Somersetshire	435,982	+10·6	49·33	42·34	— 14·2	25·13	+ 6
Total—Most Instruction	435,982	+10·6	49·33	42·34	— 14·2	25·13	+ 6
Total—South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures	837,108	+27·3	73·67	67·34	— 8·6	49·80	+ 3
VI. *Western (and chiefly Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties.*							
VI. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—							
South Wales	515,283	+39·3	17·00	14·00	— 17·7	31·97	— 5
North Wales	396,320	+26·1	16·67	8·00	— 52·0	23·52	— 6
Monmouthshire	134,355	+53·3	13·67	9·67	— 29·2	10·46	— 7
Total—Least Instruction	1,045,958	+36·8	47·34	31·67	— 33·1	65·95	— 5
VI. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—							
Cornwall	341,279	+11·8	20·33	16·33	— 19·6	19·81	— 1
Total—Most Instruction	341,279	+11·8	20·33	16·33	— 19·6	19·81	— 1
Total—Western Agricultural and Mining Counties	1,387,237	+30·9	67·67	48·00	— 29·0	85·76	— 4
VII. *Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties.*							
VII. A. Counties of Least Instruction;—							
Westmoreland	56,454	—36·2	·67	3·00	+347·7	3·33	— 9
North Riding	204,122	—31 4	7·00	3·66	— 47·7	12·97	— 7
Durham	324,284	—29·1	15·66	13·00	— 16·9	21·47	— 3
Total—Least Instruction (Carried forward)	584,860	—30·4	23·33	19·66	— 15·7	37·77	— 4

ter Sessions for Offences Against the Person *in each District and County of England during the three following years,* 1845-6-7.—Continued.

—2. More Serious Offences against the Person.					§ III.—3. Total Offences against the Person.					
rage Actual mmittals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated, 1845-6-7.	Average Actual Committals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated, 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Total Commitments above and below the Average, 1845-6-7.
-4.	1845-6-7.				1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.				
00	13·66	— 34·9	18·03	—24·2	38·01	25·33	— 33·3	39·08	—35·2	—18·2
00	8·00	— 46·6	19·49	—58·7	38·00	20·00	— 47·3	42·25	—52·6	—26·4
33	11·33	+ 21·4	10·38	+ 9·1	23·66	20·67	— 12·6	22·50	— 8·1	— 9·2
67	1·00	— 49·2	1·10	— 9·0	3·33	2·34	— 0·4	2·39	— 2·1	+ 0·6
00	20·33	— 18·6	30·97	—34·3	64·99	43·01	— 33·8	67·14	—35·9	—19·6
00	33·99	— 26·1	49·00	—30·6	103·00	68·34	— 33·6	106·22	—35·6	—19·1
33	5·00	— 31·8	5·41	— 7·5	15·00	8·00	— 46·6	11·73	—31·8	+15·1
67	9·33	— 31·7	7·65	+22·0	20·34	23·67	+ 16·3	16·59	+42·7	+44·2
00	10·00	..	8·06	+24·0	20·00	17·66	— 11·7	17·47	+ 1·0	+19·5
00	24·33	— 21·5	21·12	+15·2	55·34	49·32	— 10·8	45·79	+ 7·7	+26·5
00	20 67	— 40·9	21·53	— 4·0	84·33	63·01	— 25·2	46·66	+35·0	+20·4
00	20·67	— 40·9	21·53	— 4·0	84·33	63·01	— 25·2	46·66	+35·0	+20·4
00	45·00	— 31·8	42·65	+ 5·5	139·67	112·34	— 19·5	92·45	+21·5	+23 4
33	16·00	— 21·3	27·39	—41·5	37·33	30·00	— 19·3	59·36	—49·4	—53·2
67	14·34	— 2·2	20·15	—28·8	31·34	22·34	— 28·7	43·67	—48·8	—57·4
33	9·67	— 14·6	8·95	+ 8·0	25·00	19·34	— 22·6	19·41	— ·3	—18·2
33	40·01	— 13·6	56·49	—29·1	93·67	71·68	— 28·4	122·44	—41·4	—19·2
67	9·00	— 6·9	16·97	—46·9	30·00	25·33	— 15·5	36·78	—31·1	—45·3
67	9·00	— 6·9	16·97	—46 9	30·00	25·33	— 15·5	36·78	—31·1	—45·3
00	49·01	— 12·5	73·46	—33·3	123·67	97·01	— 21·5	159·22	—39·0	—48·2
00	3·66	+266·0	2·85	+28·4	1·67	6·66	+298·8	6·18	— 7·7	—36·3
67	10·00	+ 17·3	11·11	— 9·9	16·67	13·66	— 18·0	24·08	—43·2	—39·9
67	19·00	— 19·7	18·39	+ 3·3	39·33	32·00	— 18·6	39·86	—19·7	—57·6
14	32·66	— 4·8	32·35	+ ·9	57·67	52·32	— 9·2	70·12	—25·4	—19·6

TABLE VI.—*Abstract of the Average Number of Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Wales, during the years* 1842-3-4, *as compared with*

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	Population in 1841.	Proportion per Cent. of Men who signed the Marriage Register with Marks in 1844, above & below the Average.	§ III.—1. Assaults, and Assaults on Peace Officers				
			Average Actual Committals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Committals.
			1842-3-4	1845-6-7			
Total—Least Instruction (Brought forward)	584,860	—30·4	23·33	19·66	—15·7	37·77	— 47
VII. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—							
Cumberland	178,038	— 52·1	5·00	8·66	+73·2	10·22	— 1
East Riding (with City and Ainsty)....	233,257	— 37·1	8·00	4·00	—50·0	14·78	— 7
Northumberland.....	250,278	— 51·3	14·67	7·33	—50·0	15·21	— 51
Total—Most Instruction	661,573	— 45·1	27·67	19·99	—30·6	40·21	— 5
Total—Northern Agricultural & Mining Counties	1,246,433	— 38·2	51·00	39·65	—22·2	77·98	— 4
VIII. *Northern and Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties.*							
VIII. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—							
Cheshire	395,660	+ 0·4	23·33	25·66	+ 9·9	25·32	+
Lancashire	1,667,054	+22·1	100·00	124·00	+24·0	112 00	+ 1
West Riding	1,154,101	+17·9	39·33	20·34	—48·2	73·25	— 7
Staffordshire	510,504	+31·3	46·33	28·67	—38·1	34·44	— 1
Worcestershire	233,336	+37·3	23·67	16·34	—30·9	13·83	+ 1
Total—Least Instruction	3,960,655	+21·5	232·66	215·01	— 7·5	258·84	— 1
VIII. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—							
Derbyshire	272,217	—13·6	12·00	9·34	—22·1	16·96	— 4
Gloucestershire	431,383	—13·2	31·00	11·67	—62·3	25·32	— 5
Warwickshire.....	401,715	+ 0·3	22·00	28·00	+27·2	25·70	+
Leicestershire	215,867	— 2 8	10·33	13·66	+32·2	12·78	+
Nottinghamshire.....	249,910	+ 1·9	17·33	9·00	—48·0	14·68	— 3
Total—Most Instruction	1,571,092	— 5·6	92·66	71·67	—22·6	95·44	— 2
Total—North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	5,531,747	+14·9	325·32	286·68	—11·8	354·28	— 1
Least Instructed Districts.							
II. The South Midland and Eastern Agricultl. Counties (exclusive of the Metropolitan)	1,877,247	+33·8	115·99	81·66	—29·6	110·48	— 2
V. The South Midland Agricultural and Manufacturing Counties	857,108	+27·3	73·67	67·34	— 8·6	49·80	+ 3
VI. The Western (Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties	1,387,237	+30·9	67·67	48·00	—29·0	85·76	— 4
VIII. The Northern and Midland Manufacturing and Mining Counties	5,531,747	+14·9	325·32	286·68	—11·8	354·28	— 1
Total of the Least Instructed Districts.....	9,653,339	+21·0	582·65	483·68	—17·0	600·32	— 1
Most Instructed Districts.							
I. The Southn. Agricultl. & Maritime Counties	1,911,597	—10·8	121·00	109·33	— 9·6	112·30	—
III. The Two Metropolitan Counties	2,159,314	—58·1	262·01	316·33	+20·7	135·52	+13
IV. The North Midland Agricultural Counties	936,058	+ 9·5	57·00	34·35	—39·7	57·22	— 4
VII. The Northn. Agricultl. & Mining Counties	1,246,433	—38·2	51·00	39·65	—22·2	77·98	— 4
Total of the Most Instructed Districts.....	6,253,402	—32·5	491·01	499·66	+ 1·7	383·02	— 3
Grand Total of England and Wales.....	15,906,741	..	1073·66	983·34	— 8·4	983·34	.

r Sessions for OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON *in each District and County of England uring the three following years,* 1845-6-7.—Continued.

—2. More Serious Offences against the Person.					§ III.—3. Total Offences against the Person.					
ge Actual mittals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the Two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated, 1845-6-7.	Average Actual Committals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated, 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Total Commitments above and below the Average, 1845-6-7.
4.	1845-6-7.				1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.				
4	32·66	— 4·8	32·35	+ ·9	57·67	52·32	— 9·2	70·12	—25·4	—49·6
7	5·67	..	8·75	—35·2	10·67	14·33	+34·3	18·97	—24 4	—57·5
3	11·00	— 2·9	12·65	—13·0	19·33	15·00	—22·4	27·43	—45·3	—39·9
3	12·33	—19·5	13·02	— 5·3	30·00	19·66	—34·5	28·23	—30·4	—57·6
3	29·00	—10·3	34·42	—15·7	60·00	48·99	—18·3	74·63	—34·3	—51·1
7	61·66	— 7·5	66·77	— 7·6	117·67	101·31	—13·9	144·75	—30·0	—50·3
7	31·34	—37·6	21·69	+44·5	72·00	57·00	—20·8	47·01	+21·2	+12·9
3	110·66	+ 1·2	95·97	+15·3	209·33	234·66	+12·1	207·97	+12·8	— 1·4
3	57·66	+ 2·3	62·75	— 8·1	95·66	78·00	—18·4	136·00	—42·6	—39·9
7	36·00	—28·9	29·51	+22·0	97·00	64·67	—33·3	63·95	+ 1·1	— 6·9
0	18·00	—14·3	11·84	+52·0	44·67	34·34	—23·1	25·67	+33·8	+55·9
0	253·66	—11·3	221·76	+14·4	518·66	468 67	— 9·6	480·60	— 2·5	— 8·5
7	8·33	—39·0	14·53	—42·6	25 67	17·67	—31·1	31·49	—43·9	—43·2
7	22·00	—28·2	21·69	+ 1·4	61·67	33·67	—45·4	47·01	—28·4	+45·8
7	20·34	—23·7	22·02	— 7·6	48·67	48·34	+ 0·6	47·72	+ 1·3	+28·2
7	10·34	—37·9	10·95	— 5·5	27·00	24·00	—11·1	23·73	+ 1·1	+ 9·1
0	11·00	— 8·3	12·57	—12·5	29·33	20·00	—31·8	27·25	—26·6	—19·6
8	72·01	—27·7	81·76	—11·9	192·34	143·68	—20·1	177·20	—19·0	+ 9·7
8	325·67	—15 5	303·52	+ 7·3	711·00	612·35	—13·8	657·80	— 6·9	— 3·6
0	101·00	— 4·7	94·60	+ 6·7	221·99	182·66	—17·7	205·08	—10·9	+12·6
0	45·00	—31·8	42·65	+ 5·5	139·67	112·34	—19·5	92·45	+21·5	+23·4
0	49·01	—12·5	73·46	—33·3	123·67	97·01	—21·5	159·22	—39·0	—48·2
8	325·67	—15·5	303·52	+ 7·3	711·00	612·35	—13·8	657·80	— 6·9	— 3·6
8	520·68	—15·1	514·23	+ 1·2	1196·33	1004·36	—16·0	1114·55	— 9·8	— 4·7
2	86·00	—15·9	96·22	—10·6	223·32	195·33	—12·5	208·52	— 6·3	+ 2·1
3	140·00	+ 4·7	116·11	+20·5	395·67	456·33	+15·3	251·63	+81·3	+55·9
0	33·99	—26·1	49·00	—30·6	103·00	68·34	—33·6	106·22	—35·6	—19·1
7	61·66	— 7·5	66·77	— 7·6	117·67	101·31	—13·9	144·75	—30·0	—50·3
5	321·65	— 7·7	328·10	— 1·9	839·66	821·31	— 2·2	711·12	+15·5	— 0·1
8	842·33	—12·4	842·33	..	2035·99	1825·67	—10·3	1825·67	..	..

Table VII.

Abstract of the Average Number of Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions for Offences Against Property *in each County and District of England and Wales, during the years* 1842-3-4, *as compared with the same during the three following years,* 1845-6-7, *and checked against the number in each which might be expected among the like Population of the same Ages on the Average of all England and Wales.*

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	Population in 1841.	Proportion per Cent. of Men signing the Marriage Register with Marks in 1844 above and below the Average.	§ III.—4. Offences against Property Committed with Violence.					Offences against Property Committed without Violence. § III.—5. Simple Larceny.				
			Average Actual Committals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committments above and below the Calculated in 1845-6-7.	Average Actual Committals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committments above and below the Calculated in 1845-6-7.
			1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.				1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.			
I. *Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties.*												
I. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—												
Sussex	299,753	− 7·5	34·00	33·00	− 3·0	25·81	+27·8	228·67	224·66	− 1·7	206·34	+ 8·8
Hants	355,004	−11·1	33·33	33·00	− ·9	31·77	+ 3·8	345·67	382·00	+10·5	254·02	+50·3
Dorset	175,043	+10·1	14·00	15·00	+ 7·1	14·31	+ 4·8	128·00	122·33	− 4·4	114·39	+ 6·9
Total—Least Instruction	829,800	− 5·9	81·33	81·00	− ·4	71·89	+12·6	702·34	728·99	+ 3·8	574·75	+26·8
I. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—												
Kent	548,337	−17·1	63·67	44·34	−30·3	49·79	−10·9	466·00	387·66	−16·8	398·12	− 2·6
Devonshire	533,460	−11·9	32·00	33·67	+ 5·2	44·11	−23·6	343·00	402·34	+17·3	352·70	+14·0
Total—Most Instruction	1,081,797	−14·3	95·67	78·01	−18·4	93·90	−16·9	809·00	790·00	− 2·3	750·82	+ 5·2
Total—Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	1,911,597	−10·8	177·00	159·01	−10·1	165·79	− 4·0	1511·34	1518·99	+ ·5	1325·57	+14·5
II. *South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties.*												
II. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the Eastern Counties:—												
Suffolk	315,073	+42·0	47·00	28·00	−40·4	26·51	+ 5·6	323·67	262·34	−18·9	211·96	+23·7
Cambridge	164,459	+33·5	21·00	14·67	−30·1	15·22	− 3·6	136·67	126·66	− 7·3	121·68	+ 4·1
Norfolk	412,664	+38·1	60·34	28·33	−53·0	34·29	−17·3	411·00	391·66	− 4·7	274·19	+42·8
Essex	344,979	+42·4	56·67	53·66	− 5·3	30·59	+75·4	320·00	287·00	−10·3	244·48	+17·4
Huntingdon	58,549	+38·0	4·67	6·00	+28·4	5·27	+13·8	38·34	42·33	+10·4	42·05	+ 0·7

Berkshire	161,147	+28·6	20·67	18·00	−12·9	14·46	+24·4	156·00	143·33	− 8·1	115·51	+24·0
Total—Most Instruction	581,523	+21·0	79·67	53·33	−33·0	51·23	+ 4·1	572·32	530·66	− 7·3	409·33	+29·6
Total—South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties	1,877,247	+33·8	269·35	183·99	−31·7	163·11	+12·8	1802·00	1640·65	− 8·9	1303·69	+25·8
III. *Metropolitan Counties; both in the highest scale of Instruction.*												
Middlesex	1,576,636	−59·7	148·33	145·67	− 1·8	147·52	− 1·2	1511·66	1620·67	+ 7·2	1179·77	+37·3
Surrey	582,678	−53·2	65·00	45·34	−30·2	52·51	−13·6	372·00	446·00	+19·9	419·98	+ 6·2
Total—Most Instruction	2,159,314	−58·1	213·33	191·01	−10·4	200·03	− 4·5	1883·66	2066·67	+ 9·7	1599·75	+29·2
IV. *North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties.*												
IV. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the North Midland Counties:—												
Hereford	113,878	+11·2	24·66	23·00	− 6·7	9·75	+135·9	119·00	86·34	−27·4	77·94	+10·7
Shropshire	239,048	+24·6	35·00	11·33	−67·6	21·32	− 46·8	255·00	142·00	−44·3	170·46	−16·6
Total—Least Instruction	352,926	+20·7	59·66	34·33	−42·4	31·07	+ 10·4	374·00	228·34	−39·0	248·40	− 8·0
IV. B. Counties of Most Instruction, being the North Eastern Counties:—												
Lincolnshire	362,602	− 1·5	37·33	27·00	−27·6	33·60	−19·6	289·67	231·33	−20·1	268·58	−13·8
Northamptonshire	199,228	+15·6	18·34	12·33	−32·7	17·88	−31·0	155·00	142·00	− 8·4	142·98	− 0·6
Rutlandshire	21,302	−38·4	3·66	3·67	...	1·90	+93·1	15·34	15·00	− 2·2	15·14	− 0·9
Total—Most Instruction	583,132	+ 3·7	59·33	43·00	−27·5	53·38	−19·4	460·01	388·33	−15·6	426·70	− 9·0
Total—North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties	936,058	+ 9·5	118·99	77·33	−35·0	84·45	− 8·4	834·01	616·67	−26·0	675·10	− 8·6
V. *South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures.*												
V. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—												
Bedfordshire	107,936	+53·0	19·00	13·33	−29·8	9·33	+ 42·8	101·00	85·00	−15·8	74·58	+13·9
Buckinghamshire	155,983	+30·2	25·00	28·33	+13·3	13·20	+114·6	151·00	153·34	+ 1·5	105·48	+45·3
Hertfordshire	157,207	+53·8	20·00	14·67	−26·6	13·90	+ 5·5	149·67	135·00	− 9·8	111·02	+21·6
Total—Least Instruction	421,126	+45·9	64·00	56·33	−12·0	36·43	+ 54·6	401·67	373·34	− 7·0	291·08	+28·2
V. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—												
Somersetshire	435,982	+10·6	88·00	58·00	−34·0	37·10	+ 56·3	476·33	362·33	−23·9	296·62	+22·1
Total—Most Instruction	435,982	+10·6	88·00	58·00	−34·0	37·10	+ 56·3	476·33	362·33	−23·9	296·62	+22·1
Total—South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures	857,108	+27·3	152·00	114·33	−24·7	73·53	+ 55·5	878·00	735·67	−16·2	587·70	+25·2

Table VII.

Abstract of the Average Number of Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions for Offences Against Property *in each County and District of England and Wales, during the years* 1842-3-4, *as compared with the same during the three following years,* 1845-6-7, *and checked against the number in each which might be expected among the like Population of the same Ages on the Average of all England and Wales.*—Continued.

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	Population in 1841.	Proportion per Cent. of Men signing the Marriage Register with Marks in 1844 above and below the Average.	§ III.—4. Offences against Property Committed with Violence.					Offences against Property Committed without Violence.				
								§ III.—5. Simple Larceny.				
			Average Actual Committals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committments above and below the Calculated in 1845-6-7.	Average Actual Committals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committments above and below the Calculated in 1845-6-7.
			1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.				1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.			
VI. *Western (and chiefly Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties.*												
VI. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—												
South Wales	515,283	+39·3	27·34	39·34	+43·8	47·20	−16·6	180·67	166·33	− 7·9	377·37	−55·9
North Wales	396,320	+26·1	20·67	16·33	−21·0	34·72	−53·0	118·66	122·33	+ 3·0	277·56	−55·9
Monmouthshire	134,355	+53·3	13·66	17·33	+26·8	15·44	+12·2	113·34	103·00	− 9·1	123·36	−16·5
Total—Least Instruction	1,045,958	+36·8	61·67	73·00	+18·3	97·36	−25·0	412·67	391·66	− 5·0	778·29	−49·6
VI. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—												
Cornwall	341,279	+11·8	7·00	10·00	+42·8	29·25	−65·8	138·00	137·00	− 0·7	234·38	−41·5
Total—Most Instruction	341,279	+11·8	7·00	10·00	+42·8	29·25	−65·8	138·00	137·00	− 0·7	234·38	−41·5
Total—Western Agricultural and Mining Counties	1,387,237	+30·9	68·67	83·00	+20·8	126·61	−34·4	550·67	528·66	− 4·0	1012·67	−47·8
VII. *Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties.*												
VII. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—												
Westmoreland	56,454	−36·2	5·33	1·00	−81·2	4·93	−79·7	13·33	32·34	+142·6	39·25	−17·6
North Riding	204,122	−31·4	30·33	19·33	−36·2	19·15	+ ·9	116·86	87·59	− 25·0	153·08	−42·7
Durham	324,284	−29·1	19·66	11·34	−42·3	31·70	−64·2	117·00	108·33	− 7·4	253·45	−57·2
Total—Least Instruction	584,860	−30·4	55·32	31·67	−42·7	55·78	−43·2	247·19	228·26	− 7·6	445·78	−48·7
VII. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—												
Cumberland	178,038	−52·1	2·67	10·34	+287·2	15·09	−31·4	48·00	46·67	− 2·7	120·56	−61·2

Counties	1,246,433	−38·2	113·32	75·68	− 33·2	115·14	−34·2	542·40	444·20	−18·1	920·16	−51·7
VIII. *Northern and Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties.*												
VIII. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—												
Cheshire	395,660	+ 0·4	68·67	39·67	−42·2	37·36	+ 6·1	448·66	347·33	−22·5	298·87	+16·2
Lancashire	1,667,054	+22·1	271·00	186·34	−31·2	165·35	+ 12·7	1380·67	1186·00	−14·1	1322·20	−10·3
West Riding	1,154,101	+17·9	172·67	109·33	−36·6	108·12	+ 1·1	661·93	496·14	−25·0	864·64	−42·6
Staffordshire	510,504	+31·3	92·00	33·33	−63·7	50·83	− 34·4	522·66	445·34	−14·8	406·53	+ 9·5
Worcestershire	233,336	+37·3	59·00	44·00	−25·4	20·41	+115·4	304·34	251·67	−17·3	163·17	+54·2
Total—Least Instruction	3,960,655	+21·5	663·34	412·67	−37·7	382·07	+ 8·0	3318·26	2726·48	−17·8	3055·41	−10·7
VIII. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—												
Derbyshire	272,217	−13·6	47·00	16·00	−65·9	25·06	−36·1	125·67	101·34	−19·3	200·18	−49·3
Gloucestershire	431,383	−13·2	57·67	44·66	−22·5	37·39	+19·5	565·00	480·00	−15·0	298·87	+60·6
Warwickshire	401,715	+ 0·3	87·00	54·66	−37·1	37·94	+44·0	449·66	409·00	− 9·0	302·79	+35·0
Leicestershire	215,867	− 2·8	47·00	20·00	−57·4	18·87	+ 6·0	250·66	176·34	−29·6	150·84	+16·9
Nottinghamshire	249,910	+ 1·9	23·00	19·33	−16·0	21·68	−10·8	198·00	161·33	−18·5	173·27	− 6·9
Total—Most Instruction	1,571,092	− 5·6	261·67	154·65	−40·9	140·94	+ 9·7	1588·99	1328·01	−16·4	1125·95	+17·9
Total—North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	5,531,747	+14·9	925·01	567·32	−38·6	523·01	+ 8·4	4907·25	4054·49	−17·3	4181·36	− 3·0
Least Instructed Districts.												
II. The South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties (exclusive of the Metropolitan)	1,877,247	+33·8	269·35	183·99	−31·7	163·11	+12·8	1802·00	1640·65	− 8·9	1303·69	+25·8
V. The South Midland Agricultural and Manufacturing Counties	857,108	+27·3	152·00	114·33	−24·7	73·53	+55·5	878·00	735·67	−16·2	587·70	+25·2
VI. The Western (Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties	1,387,237	+30·9	68·67	83·00	+20·8	126·61	−34·4	550·67	528·66	− 4·0	1012·67	−47·8
VIII. The Northern and Midland Manufacturing and Mining Counties	5,531,747	+14·9	925·01	567·32	−38·6	523·01	+ 8·4	4907·25	4054·49	−17·3	4181·36	− 3·0
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	9,653,339	+21·0	1415·03	948·64	−32·9	886·26	+ 7·0	8137·92	6959·47	−14·4	7085·42	− 1·8
Most Instructed Districts.												
I. The Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	1,911,597	−10·8	177·00	159·01	−10·1	165·79	− 4·0	1511·34	1518·99	+ 0·5	1325·57	+14·5
III. The Two Metropolitan Counties	2,159,314	−58·1	213·33	191·01	−10·4	200·03	− 4·5	1883·66	2066·67	+ 9·7	1599·75	+29·2
IV. The North Midland Agricultural Counties	936,058	+ 9·5	118·99	77·33	−35·0	84·45	− 8·4	834·01	616·67	−26·0	675·10	− 8·6
VII. The Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	1,246,433	−38·2	113·32	75·68	−33·2	115·14	−34·2	542·40	444·20	−18·1	920·16	−51·7
Total of the Most Instructed Districts	6,253,402	−32·5	622·64	503·03	−19·2	565·41	−11·0	4771·41	4646·53	− 2·6	4520·58	+ 2·8
Grand Total of England and Wales	15,906,741	...	2037·67	1451·67	−28·7	1451·67	...	12909·33	11606·00	−10·1	11606·00	...

Table VII.

Abstract of the Average Number of Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions for Offences against Property *in each County and District of England and Wales, during the years* 1842-3-4, *as compared with the same during the three following years,* 1845-6-7, *and checked against the number in each which might be expected among the like Population of the same Ages on the Average of all England and Wales.*—Continued.

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	Offences against Property Committed without Violence.										§ III.—8. Malicious Offences against Property.				
	§ III.—6. Other Offences against Property without Violence.					§ III.—7. Total Offences against Property Committed without Violence.									
	Average Actual Committals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1845-6-7.	Average Actual Committals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1845-6-7.	Average Actual Committals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1845-6-7.
	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.				1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.				1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.			
I. *Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties.*															
I. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—															
Sussex..	90·00	71·00	−21·1	82·48	− 13·9	318·67	295·66	− 7·2	288·82	+ 2·3	3·00	2·00	− 33·3	2·90	− 31·0
Hants	57·00	62·34	+ 9·4	101·53	− 38·5	402·67	444·34	+10·3	355·55	+24·9	4·33	2·33	− 46·2	3·59	− 35·1
Dorset	25·00	40·67	+62·6	45·72	− 11·0	153·00	163·00	+ 6·5	160·12	+ 1·2	3·34	4·33	+ 29·6	1·59	+172·3
Total—Least Instruction	172·00	174·01	+ 1·1	229·73	− 24·2	874·34	903·00	+ 3·2	804·49	+12·2	10·67	8·66	− 18·8	8·08	+ 7·1
I. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—															
Kent	191·66	166·00	−13·3	159·14	+ 4·3	657·66	553·66	−15·8	557·27	− ·6	8·34	1·00	− 88·0	5·64	− 82·2
Devonshire	91·67	84·33	− 8·0	140·98	− 40·2	434·67	486·67	+11·9	493·68	− 1·4	7·67	4·34	− 43·4	4·99	− 13·0
Total—Most Instruction	283·33	250·33	−11·6	300·12	− 16·5	1092·33	1040·33	− 4·7	1050·95	− 1·0	16·01	5·34	− 66·6	10·63	− 49·7
Total—Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	455·33	424·34	− 6·8	529·85	− 19·9	1966·67	1943·33	− 1·2	1855·44	+ 4·7	26·68	14·00	− 47·5	18·71	− 25·1
II. *South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties.*															
II. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the Eastern Counties:—															
Suffolk	68·00	45·00	−33·8	84·72	− 46·8	391·67	307·34	−21·5	296·68	+ 3·5	20·00	11·33	− 43·3	2·99	+278·9
Cambridge	32·33	34·67	+ 7·2	48·64	− 28·7	169·00	161·33	− 4·5	170·32	− 5·2	5·67	11·34	+100·0	1·70	+567·0
Norfolk	109·00	95·34	−12·5	109·60	− 13·0	520·00	487·00	− 6·3	383·78	+26·8	18·00	11·34	− 37·0	3·87	+193·0
Essex	143·33	114·00	−20·4	97·72	+ 16·6	463·33	401·00	−13·4	342·19	+17·1	10·33	10·33	...	3·46	+198·5
Huntingdon	8·00	13·00	+62·5	16·81	− 22·6	46·34	55·33	+19·4	58·86	− 6·0	2·66	·34	− 87·2	·58	− 41·3
Total—Least Instruction	360·66	302·01	− 16·2	357·49	− 15·5	1590·34	1412·00	− 11·2	1251·83	+12·7	56·66	44·68	− 21·1	12·60	+254·6

Berkshire	46·67	47·67	+ 2·1	46·17	+ 3·2	202·67	191·00	− 5·7	161·68	+18·1	4.00	·67	− 83·2	1·62	− 58·6
Total—Most Instruction	171·67	160·00	− 6·8	163·61	− 2·2	743·99	690·66	− 7·1	572·95	+20·5	10·34	9·67	− 6·4	5·75	+ 68·1
Total—South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties	532·33	462·01	−13·2	521·10	− 11·3	2334·33	2102·66	− 9·9	1824·78	+15·2	67·00	54·35	− 18·8	18·35	+196·2
III. *Metropolitan Counties; both in the highest scale of Instruction.*															
Middlesex	937·34	1280·66	+36·6	471·59	+171·5	2449·00	2901·33	+18·4	1651·42	+75·7	3·33	3·00	− 9·9	16·79	− 82·1
Surrey	188·67	220·00	+16·6	167·88	+ 31·0	560·67	666·00	+18·8	587·87	+13·2	3·33	6·33	+ 90·0	5·96	+ 6·2
Total—Most Instruction	1126·01	1500·66	+33·2	639·47	+134·6	3009·67	3567·33	+18·5	2239·29	+59·2	6·66	9·33	+ 40·0	22·75	− 58·8
IV. *North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties.*															
IV. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the North Midland Counties:															
Hereford	39·34	28·33	−27·9	31·15	− 9·0	158·34	114·67	−27·6	109·09	+ 5·1	·66	1·66	+151·5	1·09	+ 52·2
Shropshire	56·33	31·34	−44·3	68·14	− 54·0	311·33	173·34	−44·3	238·59	−27·3	5·00	2·00	− 60·0	2·40	− 16·6
Total—Least Instruction	95·67	59·67	−37·6	99·29	− 39·9	469·67	288·01	−38·6	347·68	−17·1	5·66	3·66	− 35·3	3·49	+ 4·8
IV. B. Counties of Most Instruction, being the North Eastern Counties:															
Lincolnshire	57·66	57·67	...	107·36	− 46·3	347·33	289·00	−16·8	375·94	−23·1	3·33	3·33	...	3·79	− 12·1
Northamptonshire	38·33	38·00	− ·8	57·15	− 33·5	193·33	180·00	− 6·9	200·13	−10·0	4·00	2·00	− 50·0	2·00	...
Rutlandshire	6·33	2·33	−63·2	6·05	− 61·4	21·67	17·33	−20·0	21·19	−18·1	1·34	·33	− 75·3	·19	+ 73·7
Total—Most Instruction	102·32	98·00	− 4·2	170·56	− 42·5	562·33	486·33	−13·5	597·26	−18·5	8·67	5·66	− 34·7	5·98	− 5·3
Total—North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties	197·99	157·67	−20·3	269·85	− 41·5	1032·00	774·34	−24·9	944·94	−18·0	14·33	9·32	− 34·9	9·47	− 1·5
V. *South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures.*															
V. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—															
Bedfordshire	39·00	28·34	−27·3	29·81	− 4·9	140·00	113·34	−19·0	104·39	+ 8·5	6·00	3·00	− 50·0	1·03	+191·2
Buckinghamshire	56·33	51·66	− 8·3	42·13	+ 22·6	207·33	205·00	− 1·1	147·54	+38·9	3·00	4·00	+ 33·3	1·47	+172·1
Hertfordshire	56·66	49·00	−13·5	44·38	+ 7·2	206·33	184·00	−10·8	155·40	+18·4	1·67	2·33	+ 39·5	1·54	+ 51·3
Total—Least Instruction	151·99	129·00	−15·1	116·32	+ 10·9	553·66	502·34	− 9·2	407·33	+23·3	10·67	9·33	− 12·5	4·04	+130·9
V. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—															
Somersetshire	167·34	122·67	−26·7	118·57	+ 3·4	643·67	485·00	−24·6	415·20	+16·8	12·67	6·33	− 50·0	4·19	+ 51·0
Total—Most Instruction	167·34	122·67	−26·7	118·57	+ 3·4	643·67	485·00	−24·6	415·20	+16·8	12·67	6·33	− 50·0	4·19	+ 51·0
Total—South Midland Agricultl Counties, with Domestic Manufactures	319·33	251·67	−21·2	234·89	+ 7·1	1197·33	987·34	−17·5	822·53	+20·0	23·34	15·66	− 32·9	8·23	+ 90·2

Table VII.

Abstract of the Average Number of Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions for Offences against Property *in each County and District of England and Wales, during the years* 1842-3-4, *as compared with the same during the three following years,* 1845-6-7, *and checked against the number in each which might be expected among the like Population of the same Ages on the Average of all England and Wales.*—Continued.

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	Offences against Property Committed without Violence.										§ III.—8. Malicious Offences against Property.				
	§ III.—6. Other Offences against Property without Violence.					§ III.—7. Total Offences against Property Committed without Violence.									
	Average Actual Committals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1845-6-7.	Average Actual Committals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1845-6-7.	Average Actual Committals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1845-6-7.
	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.				1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.				1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.			
VI. *Western (and chiefly Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties*															
VI. A. Counties of Least Instruction:															
South Wales	50·00	38·33	−23·3	150·84	− 74·5	230·67	204·66	−11·2	528·21	−61·2	32·00	5·67	− 82·2	5·35	+ 6·0
North Wales	42·67	32·34	−24·2	110·95	− 70·8	161·33	154·67	− 4·1	388·51	−60·2	4·66	2·00	− 57·0	3·92	− 49·0
Monmouthshire	32·33	31·67	− 2·0	49·31	− 35·8	145·67	134·67	− 7·5	172·67	−22·0	·33	1·66	+403·0	1·73	− 4·0
Total—Least Instruction	125·00	102·34	−18·1	311·10	− 67·1	537·67	494·00	− 8·1	1089·39	−54·6	36·99	9·33	− 74·7	11·00	− 15·1
VI. B. Counties of Most Instruction:															
Cornwall	26·67	32·33	+21·2	93·69	− 65·5	164·67	169·33	+ 2·8	328·07	−48·2	2·33	4·00	+ 71·6	3·30	+ 21·2
Total—Most Instruction	26·67	32·33	+21·2	93·69	− 65·5	164·67	169·33	+ 2·8	328·07	−48·2	2·33	4·00	+ 71·6	3·30	+ 21·2
Total—Western Agricultural and Mining Counties	151·67	134·67	−11·2	404·79	− 66·7	702·34	663·33	− 5·5	1417·46	−53·2	39·32	13·33	− 40·6	14·30	− 6·8
VII. *Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties.*															
VII. A. Counties of Least Instruction:															
Westmoreland	3·00	3·00	...	15·69	− 80·9	16·33	35·34	+116·4	54·94	−35·6	...	...	...	·54	...
North Riding	43·05	32·08	−25·5	61·19	− 47·5	159·91	119·67	− 25·1	214·25	−43·9	1·20	1·00	− 16·6	2·15	− 53·4
Durham	38·33	24·67	−35·6	101·31	− 75·6	155·33	133·00	− 14·3	354·76	−62·5	2·34	2·00	− 14·5	3·58	− 44·1
Total—Least Instruction	84·38	59·75	−29·2	178·19	− 66·5	331·57	288·01	− 13·1	623·95	−53·8	3·54	3·00	− 15·2	6·27	− 52·1
VII. B. Counties of Most Instruction:															
Cumberland	11·33	16·33	+44·1	48·19	−66·1	59·33	63·00	+ 6·2	168·75	−62·6	...	·33	...	1·69	− 80·4

Mining Counties	179·82	135·26	−24·7	367·80	−63·2	722·23	579·34	− 19·7	1287·95	−55·0	5·24	6·99	+ 33·4	12·94	− 46·0
VIII. *Northern and Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties.*															
VIII. A. Counties of Least Instruction:															
Cheshire	137·67	121·00	−12·1	119·46	+ 1·2	586·33	468·33	− 20·1	418·33	+11·9	4·00	4·67	+ 16·7	4·23	+ 10·4
Lancashire	634·00	599·00	− 5·5	528·52	+13·3	2014·67	1785·00	− 11·4	1850·67	− 3·5	13·33	6·00	− 55·0	18·82	− 68·0
West Riding	243·84	181·74	−25·4	345·62	−47·4	905·76	678·00	− 25·1	1210·26	−44·0	6·76	6·00	− 11·2	12·27	− 51·1
Staffordshire	108·34	96·66	−10·8	162·71	−40·6	631·00	542·00	− 14·1	569·24	− 4·7	27·00	4·67	− 82·7	5·76	− 18·9
Worcestershire	87·66	99·00	+12·9	65·22	+51·8	392·00	350·67	− 10·5	228·39	+53·5	3·66	5·33	+ 45·6	2·29	+132·7
Total—Least Instruction	1211·51	1097·40	− 9·4	1221·53	−10·1	4529·76	3824·00	− 15·5	4276·89	−10·5	54·75	26·67	− 51·3	43·37	− 39·4
VIII. B. Counties of Most Instruction:															
Derbyshire	41·67	37·33	−10·4	80·01	− 53·3	167·34	138·67	− 17·1	280·19	−50·5	2·00	2·00	...	2·81	− 28·8
Gloucestershire	229·67	190·33	−17·1	119·46	+ 59·3	794·67	670·33	− 15·6	418·33	+60·2	4·00	7·34	+ 83·5	4·23	+ 73·5
Warwickshire	178·00	156·00	−12·3	121·03	+ 28·9	627·66	565·00	− 9·9	423·87	+33·3	5·67	1·67	− 70·5	4·28	− 61·0
Leicestershire	73·34	52·66	−28·2	60·29	− 12·6	324·00	229·00	− 29·3	211·13	+ 8·4	5·00	2·34	− 53·2	2·12	+ 10·3
Nottinghamshire	36·33	39·33	+ 8·2	69·26	− 43·2	234·33	200·66	− 14·3	242·53	−17·2	1·34	1·00	− 25·3	2·44	− 59·0
Total—Most Instruction	559·01	475·65	−14·9	450·05	+ 5·6	2148·00	1803·66	− 16·0	1576·05	+14·4	18·01	14·35	− 20·3	15·88	− 9·6
Total—North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	1770·52	1573·05	−11·1	1671·58	− 5·8	6677·76	5627·66	− 15·7	5852·94	− 3·8	72·76	41·02	− 43·6	59·25	− 30·7
Least Instructed Districts.															
II. The South Midland & Eastern Agricultural Counties (exclusive of the Metropolitan)	532·33	462·01	−13·2	521·10	− 11·3	2334·33	2102·66	− 9·9	1824·78	+15·2	67·00	54·35	− 18·8	18·35	+196·2
V. The South Midland Agricultural & Manufacturing Counties	319·33	251·67	−21·2	234·89	+ 7·1	1197·33	987·34	− 17·5	822·53	+20·0	23·34	15·66	− 32·9	8·23	+ 90·2
VI. The Western (Celtic) Agricultural & Mining Counties	151·67	134·67	−11·2	404·79	− 66·7	702·34	663·33	− 5·5	1417·46	−53·2	39·32	13·33	− 40·6	14·30	− 66·7
VIII. The Northern & Midland Manufacturing & Mining Counties	1770·52	1573·05	−11·1	1671·58	− 5·8	6677·76	5627·66	− 15·7	5852·94	− 3·8	72·76	41·02	− 43·6	59·25	− 30·7
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	2773·85	2421·40	−12·7	2832·36	− 14·5	10911·76	9380·99	− 14·0	9917·71	− 5·3	202·42	124·36	− 38·5	100·11	+ 24·2
Most Instructed Districts.															
I. The Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	455·33	424·34	− 6·8	529·85	− 19·9	1966·67	1943·33	− 1·2	1855·44	+ 4·7	26·68	14·00	− 47·5	18·71	− 25·1
III. The Two Metropolitan Counties	1126·01	1500·66	+33·2	639·47	+134·6	3009·67	3567·33	+18·5	2239·29	+59·2	6·66	9·33	+ 40·0	22·75	− 58·8
IV. The North Midland Agricultural Counties	197·99	157·67	−20·3	269·85	− 41·5	1032·00	774·34	−24·9	944·94	−18·0	14·33	9·32	− 34·9	9·47	− 1·5
VII. The Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	179·82	135·26	−24·7	367·80	− 63·2	722·23	579·34	−19·7	1287·95	−55·0	5·24	6·99	+ 33·4	12·94	− 46·0
Total of the Most Instructed Districts	1959·15	2217·93	+13·2	1806·97	+ 22·7	6730·57	6864·34	+ 1·9	6327·62	+ 8·4	52·91	39·64	− 25·0	63·87	− 37·9
Grand Total of England and Wales	4733·00	4639·33	− 1·9	4639·33	...	17642·33	16245·33	− 7·9	16245·33	...	255·33	164·00	− 35·7	163·98	...

Table VII.

Abstract of the Average Number of Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions for Offences against Property *in each County and District of England and Wales, during the years* 1842-3-4, *as compared with the same during the three following years,* 1845-6-7, *and checked against the number in each which might be expected among the like Population of the same Ages on the Average of all England and Wales.*—Continued.

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	§ III.—9. Forgeries and Offences against the Currency.					§ III.—10. Total Offences against Property.					
	Average Actual Committals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1845-6-7.	Average Actual Committals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Total Commitments above and below the Average of all England and Wales, 1845-6-7.
	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.				1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.				
I. *Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties.*											
I. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—											
Sussex	10·00	7·34	− 26·6	6·33	+ 15·9	365·67	338·00	− 7·5	323·86	+ 4·3	+ 2·8
Hants	6·00	5·34	− 11·0	7·79	− 31·4	446·33	485·01	+ 8·6	398·69	+21·6	+19·0
Dorset	3·33	1·67	− 49·8	3·51	− 52·4	173·67	184·00	+ 5·9	179·54	+ 2·5	+ 2·7
Total—Least Instruction	19·33	14·35	− 25·7	17·63	− 18·6	985·67	1007·01	+ 2·1	902·09	+11·6	+ 9·9
I. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—											
Kent	18·33	13·00	− 29·0	12·21	+ 6·4	748·00	612·00	−18·1	624·90	− 2·0	− 3·7
Devonshire	11·33	6·00	− 47·0	10·82	− 44·5	485·67	530·68	+ 9·2	553·61	− 4·1	− 3·8
Total—Most Instruction	29·66	19·00	− 35·9	23·03	− 17·4	1233·67	1142·68	− 7·3	1178·51	− 3·0	− 3·8
Total—Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	48·99	33·35	− 31·9	40·66	− 17·9	2219·34	2149·69	− 3·1	2080·60	+ 3·3	+ 2·1
II. *South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties.*											
II. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the Eastern Counties:—											
Suffolk	2·66	3·67	+ 38·0	6·50	− 43·5	461·33	350·34	−24·0	332·68	+ 5·3	+ 2·0
Cambridge	9·33	1·00	− 89·2	3·73	− 73·2	205·00	188·34	− 8·1	190·98	− 1·3	+ 3·1
Norfolk	7·00	3·66	− 47·7	8·41	− 56·4	605·34	530·33	−12·4	430·35	+23·2	+19·2
Essex	5·67	8·34	+ 47·0	7·50	+ 11·2	536·00	473·33	−11·7	383·73	+23·3	+16·9
Huntingdon	·33	·33	...	1·29	− 74·4	54·00	62·00	+14·8	66·00	− 6·0	− 5·2

Berkshire	4·33	2·66	− 38·5	3·55	− 25·0	231·67	212·33	− 8·3	181·31	+17·1	+14·8
Total—Most Instruction	9·34	6·33	− 32·2	12·56	− 49·6	843·34	759·99	− 9·9	642·49	+18·2	+15·7
Total—South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties	34·33	23·33	− 32·0	39·99	− 41·6	2705·01	2364·33	−12·5	2046·23	+15·5	+12·6
III. *Metropolitan Counties; both in the highest scale of Instruction.*											
Middlesex	101·00	99·34	− 1·6	36·18	+174·5	2701·66	3149·34	+16·5	1851·88	+70·0	+72·1
Surrey	21·67	31·33	+ 44·5	12·88	+143·2	650·67	749·00	+15·1	659·25	+13·6	+10·5
Total—Most Instruction	122·67	130·67	+ 6·5	49·06	+166·3	3352·33	3898·34	+16·2	2511·13	+55·2	+55·9
IV. *North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties.*											
IV. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the North Midland Counties:—											
Hereford	1·67	·34	− 79·6	2·39	− 85·7	185·33	139·67	−24·6	122·32	+14·1	+12·5
Shropshire	4·34	2·00	− 53·9	5·23	− 61·7	355·67	188·67	−46·9	267·54	−29·4	−32·2
Total—Least Instruction	6·01	2·34	− 61·0	7·62	− 69·3	541·00	328·34	−39·3	389·86	−15·7	−18·2
IV. B. Counties of Most Instruction, being the North Eastern Counties:—											
Lincolnshire	7·34	2·67	− 63·6	8·25	− 67·6	395·33	322·00	−18·5	421·55	−23·6	−26·4
Northamptonshire	2·67	6·00	+124·7	4·39	+ 36·6	218·34	200·33	− 8·2	224·42	−10·7	− 9·2
Rutlandshire	...	...	...	·47	...	26·67	21·33	−20·0	23·76	−10·0	+ 0·6
Total—Most Instruction	10·01	8·67	− 13·3	13·11	− 33·8	640·34	543·66	−15·1	669·73	−16·1	−19·6
Total—North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties	16·02	11·01	− 31·2	20·73	− 46·8	1181·34	872·00	−26·2	1059·59	−17·7	−19·1
V. *South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures.*											
V. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—											
Bedfordshire	1·00	4·33	+333·0	2·29	+ 89·0	166·00	134·00	−19·3	117·03	+14·5	+15·1
Buckinghamshire	3·00	2·00	− 33·3	3·23	− 38·0	238·33	239·33	+ ·4	165·48	+44·6	+44·2
Hertfordshire	10·00	5·67	− 43·3	3·41	+ 66·2	238·00	206·67	−13·1	174·22	+18·6	+19·5
Total—Least Instruction	14·00	12·00	− 14·3	8·93	+ 34·3	642·33	580·00	− 9·7	456·73	+27·0	+26·5
V. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—											
Somersetshire	9·00	4·33	− 51·8	9·09	− 52·3	753·34	553·66	−26·5	465·58	+18·9	+20·4
Total—Most Instruction	9·00	4·33	− 51·8	9·09	− 52·3	753·34	553·66	−26·5	465·58	+18·9	+20·4
Total—South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures	23·00	16·33	− 29·0	18·02	− 9·3	1395·67	1133·66	−18·7	922·31	+22·9	+23·4

Table VII.

Abstract of the Average Number of Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions for Offences against Property *in each County and District of England and Wales, during the years* 1842-3-4, *as compared with the same during the three following years,* 1845-6-7, *and checked against the number in each which might be expected among the like Population of the same Ages on the Average of all England and Wales.*—Continued.

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	§ III.—9. Forgeries and Offences against the Currency.					§ III.—10. Total Offences against Property.					Proportion per Cent. of Total Commitments above and below the Average of all England and Wales, 1845-6-7.
	Average Actual Committals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1845-6-7.	Average Actual Committals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1845-6-7.	
	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.				1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.				
VI. *Western (and chiefly Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties.*											
VI. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—											
South Wales	5·66	5·00	− 11·6	11·57	− 56·8	295·67	254·67	−13·8	592·33	−57·0	−53·2
North Wales	3·67	1·66	− 54·8	8·51	− 80·5	190·33	174·66	− 8·2	435·66	−59·9	−57·4
Monmouthshire	3·67	2·67	− 27·2	3·78	− 29·3	163·33	156·33	− 4·3	193·62	−19·2	−18·2
Total—Least Instruction	13·00	9·33	− 28·2	23·86	− 60·9	649·33	585·66	− 9·8	1221·61	−52·0	−49·2
VI. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—											
Cornwall	2·67	2·66	...	7·17	− 62·9	176·67	185·99	+ 5·3	367·89	−49·3	−45·3
Total—Most Instruction	2·67	2·66	...	7·17	− 62·9	176·67	185·99	+ 5·3	367·89	−49·3	−45·3
Total—Western Agricultural and Mining Counties	15·67	11·99	− 23·4	31·03	− 61·3	826·00	771·65	− 6·5	1589·50	−51·4	−48·2
VII. *Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties.*											
VII. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—											
Westmoreland	·67	·67	...	1·20	− 44·1	22·33	37·01	+65·7	61·60	−39·9	−36·3
North Riding	4·10	3·34	− 18·5	4·70	− 28·8	195·66	143·67	−26·6	240·27	−40·2	−39·3
Durham	9·67	3·66	− 62·1	7·77	− 52·9	187·00	150·00	−19·8	397·80	−62·3	−57·6
Total—Least Instruction	14·44	7·67	− 46·8	13·67	− 43·8	404·99	330·68	−18·3	699·67	−52·7	−49·6
VII. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—											
Cumberland	4·67	1·00	− 78·5	3·70	− 72·9	66·67	74·67	+11·9	189·23	−60·5	−57·5

Total—Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	28·81	16·01	− 44·4	28·23	− 43·4	869·66	678·02	−22·0	1444·26	−53·0	−50·3
VIII. *Northern and Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties.*											
VIII. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—											
Cheshire	9·67	6·34	− 34·4	9·17	− 30·8	668·67	519·01	−22·3	469·10	+10·6	+12·9
Lancashire	87·00	40·67	− 53·2	40·56	+ ·2	2386·00	2018·01	−15·4	2075·38	− 2·7	− 1·4
West Riding	23·20	18·66	− 19·5	26·52	− 29·6	1108·33	811·99	−26·7	1357·15	−40·1	−39·9
Staffordshire	20·66	7·66	− 62·9	12·47	− 38·5	770·66	587·66	−23·7	638·31	− 7·8	− 6·9
Worcestershire	13·33	6·00	− 55·0	5·01	+ 19·7	467·99	406·00	−13·2	256·12	+58·5	+55·9
Total—Least Instruction	153·86	79·33	− 48·4	93·73	− 15·3	5401·65	1342·67	−19·6	4796·06	− 9·4	− 8·5
VIII. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—											
Derbyshire	4·33	1·66	− 61·6	6·14	− 72·9	220·67	158·33	−28·2	314·20	−49·6	−43·2
Gloucestershire	14·66	11·33	− 22·7	9·17	+ 23·5	871·00	733·66	−15·7	469·10	+56·3	+45·8
Warwickshire	26·66	14·66	− 45·0	9·30	+ 57·6	746·99	635·99	−14·8	475·26	+33·8	+28·2
Leicestershire	5·00	2·66	− 46·8	4·63	− 42·5	381·00	254·00	−33·3	236·80	+ 7·2	+ 9·1
Nottinghamshire	3·67	3·67	...	5·31	− 30·8	262·34	224·66	−14·3	271·96	−17·3	−19·6
Total—Most Instruction	54·32	33·98	− 37·5	34·55	− 1·6	2482·00	2006·64	−19·1	1767·32	+13·4	+ 9·7
Total—North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	208·18	113·31	− 45·6	128·28	− 11·6	7883·65	6349·31	−19·4	6563·38	− 3·3	− 3·6
Least Instructed Districts.											
II. The South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties (exclusive of the Metropolitan)	34·33	23·33	− 32·0	39·99	− 41·6	2705·01	2364·33	−12·5	2046·23	+15·5	+12·6
V. The South Midland Agricultural and Manufacturing Counties	23·00	16·33	− 29·0	18·02	− 9·3	1395·67	1133·66	−18·7	922·31	+22·9	+23·4
VI. The Western (Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties	15·66	11·99	− 23·4	31·03	− 43·0	826·00	771·65	− 6·5	1589·50	−51·4	−48·2
VIII. The Northern and Midland Manufacturing and Mining Counties	208·18	113·31	− 45·6	128·28	− 11·6	7883·65	6349·31	−19·4	6563·38	− 3·3	− 3·6
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	281·17	164·96	− 41·3	217·32	− 24·0	12810·33	10618·95	−17·1	11121·42	− 4·5	− 4·7
Most Instructed Districts											
I. The Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	48·99	33·35	− 31·9	40·66	− 17·9	2219·34	2149·69	− 3·1	2080·60	+ 3·3	+ 2·1
III. The Two Metropolitan Counties	122·67	130·67	+ 6·5	49·06	+166·3	3352·33	3898·34	+16·2	2511·13	+55·2	+55·9
IV. The North Midland Agricultural Counties	16·02	11·01	− 31·2	20·73	− 46·8	1181·34	872·00	−26·2	1059·59	−17·0	−19·1
VII. The Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	28·81	16·01	− 44·4	28·23	− 43·4	869·66	678·02	−22·0	1444·26	−53·0	−50·3
Total of the Most Instructed Districts	216·49	191·04	− 11·7	138·68	+ 37·7	7622·67	7598·05	− 0·3	7095·58	+ 7·0	− 0·1
Grand Total of England and Wales	497·67	356·00	− 28·4	356·00	...	20433·00	18217·00	−10·8	18217·00	...	...

TABLE VIII.—*Abstract of the Average Number of Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes an Wales, during the years* 1842-3-4, *compared with the same during the three followin Population of the same Ages on the Average of all England and Wales.*

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	Population in 1841.	Proportion per Cent. of Men who signed the Marriage Registers with Marks in 1844, above and below the Avrge.	§ III.—11. Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound Breach.					§ III.—12.	
			Average Actual Committals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average of Commitments for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated, 1845-6-7.	Average Actual Committals in	
			1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.				1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.
I. *Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties.*									
I. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—									
Sussex	299,753	— 7·5	8·33	6·67	— 19·9	5·75	+ 16·0	3·33	5·00
Hants	355,004	—11·1	9·00	4·33	— 51·9	7·06	— 38·6	5·67	4·34
Dorset	175,043	+10·1	1·34	..	..	3·19	..	2·33	1·66
Total—Least Instruction	829,800	— 5·9	18·67	11·00	— 41·1	16·00	— 31·2	11·33	11·00
I. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—									
Kent	548,337	—17·1	7·00	3·67	— 47·6	11·08	— 66·8	·67	1·67
Devonshire	533,460	—11·9	2·67	20·33	+661·5	9·82	+107 0	6·33	3·33
Total—Most Instruction	1,081,797	—14·3	9·67	24·00	+148·2	20·90	+ 14·8	7·00	5·00
Total—Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	1,911,597	—10·8	28·34	35·00	+ 23·5	36·90	— 5·1	18·33	16·00
II. *South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties.*									
II. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the Eastern Counties:—									
Suffolk	315,073	+42·0	8·00	3·67	— 54·1	5·90	— 37·7	5·00	5·67
Cambridge	164,459	+33·5	3·00	3·67	+ 22·3	3·38	+ 8·5	1·67	2·33
Norfolk	412,664	+38·1	9·66	7·00	— 27·5	7·62	— 8·1	10·67	3·34
Essex	344,979	+42·4	2·34	3·00	+ 28·2	6·80	— 55·8	6·00	1·67
Huntingdon	58,549	+38·0	·34	..	..	1·16	..	·33	..
Total—Least Instruction	1,295,724	+39·3	23·34	17·34	— 25·7	24·86	— 30·2	23·67	13·01
II. B. Counties of Most Instruction, being the South Midland Counties:—									
Wiltshire	258,733	+26·5	3·67	2·00	— 45·5	5·00	— 60·0	5·00	5·33
Oxford	161,643	+ 5·0	7·00	3·67	— 47·5	3·17	+ 15·7	4·00	3·34
Berkshire	161,147	+28·6	10·00	3·00	— 70·0	3·22	— 6·8	3·33	2·67
Total—Most Instruction	581,523	+21·0	20·67	8·67	— 58 0	11·39	— 23·8	12·33	11·34
Total—South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties	1,877,247	+33·8	44·01	26·01	— 40·9	36·25	— 28·2	36·00	24·35
III. *Metropolitan Counties; both in the highest scale of Instruction.*									
Middlesex	1,576,636	—59·7	38·66	23·00	— 40·5	32·82	— 29·9	..	·33
Surrey	582,678	—53·2	11·00	3·33	— 69·7	11·68	— 71·5	·33	2·00
Total—Most Instruction	2,159,314	—58·1	49·66	26·33	— 46·9	44·50	— 40·8	·33	2·33
IV. *North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties.*									
IV. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the North Midland Counties:—									
Hereford	113,878	+11·2	·67	2·00	+198·5	2·17	— 7·8	1·33	3·33
Shropshire	239,048	+24·6	5·33	·67	— 87·4	4·75	— 85·8	7·00	2·00
Total—Least Instruction (Carried forward)	352,926	+20 7	6·00	2·67	— 55·5	6·92	— 61·4	8·33	5·33

er Sessions for MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES *in each District and County of England and 1845-6-7, and checked against the number in each which might be expected among the like*

ing.		§ III.—13. Other Miscellaneous Offences.					§ III.—14. Total Miscellaneous Offences.					
Calculated Average of Commitments for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated, 1845-6-7.	Average Actual Committals in 1842-3-4.	Average Actual Committals in 1845-6-7.	Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average of Commitments for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated, 1845-6-7.	Average Actual Committals in 1842-3-4.	Average Actual Committals in 1845-6-7.	Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average of Commitments for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated, 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Total Commitments above and below the Average, 1845-6-7.
1·98	+ 152·5	2 67	1·33	— 50·0	3·94	— 66·2	14·33	13·00	— 9·2	11·65	+ 11·6	+ 2·3
2·43	+ 78·6	5·00	2·67	— 46·6	4·84	— 44·8	20·00	11·34	— 43·3	14·33	— 20 8	+ 19·0
1·11	+ 49·5	3·00	·33	— 89·0	2·19	— 84·9	4·67	1·99	— 70·1	6·47	— 69·2	+ 2·7
5·52	+ 99·2	10·67	4·33	— 59·4	10·97	— 60·5	41·00	26·33	— 35·7	32·45	— 18·8	+ 9 9
3 79	— 55·9	9·00	13·66	+ 51·7	7·60	+ 79·7	17·00	19·00	+ 11·7	22·45	— 15·3	— 3·7
3·36	— ·9	7·67	3·67	— 52 1	6·73	— 45·4	17·67	27·66	+ 56·5	19·90	+ 39 0	— 3 8
7·15	— 30·0	16·67	17·33	+ 3·9	14·33	+ 20·9	34·67	46·66	+ 34 5	42·35	+ 10·1	— 3·8
12·67	+ 26·3	27·34	21·66	— 20·7	25·30	— 14·3	75·67	72 99	— 3·5	74·80	— 2·4	+ 2·1
2·04	+ 17·7	..	1·66	..	4·04	— 58·9	13·00	11·00	— 15·4	11·98	— 8·1	+ 2·0
1·17	+ 99·1	3·00	9·67	+ 222·3	2·32	+ 316·8	7·67	15·67	+ 104·3	6·87	+ 128·0	+ 3 1
2·62	+ 27·4	2·00	1·66	— 17·6	5·23	— 68·2	22·33	12·00	— 46·2	15·47	— 22·4	+ 19·2
2·33	— 28·2	4·33	5·00	+ 15·4	4·66	+ 7·3	13·00	9·67	— 25·6	13·79	— 29·8	+ 16·9
·41	..	..	·33	..	·80	— 58·7	·67	·33	— 50·7	2·37	— 86·2	— 5·2
8·57	+ 51·8	9·33	18·32	+ 96·3	17·05	+ 7·4	56·67	48·67	— 14·1	50·48	— 3·5	+ 11·2
1·73	+ 208·0	·66	1·00	+ 51·5	3·43	— 70·8	9·33	8·33	— 10·7	10·17	— 18·1	+ 16 2
1·09	+ 206·4	1·67	·67	— 59·8	2·17	— 23·0	12·67	7·68	— 39·3	6·44	+ 19·2	+ 16·0
1·12	+ 138·3	2·34	2·66	+ 13·6	2·20	+ 20·9	15·67	8·33	— 46·8	6·52	+ 27·7	+ 14·8
3·94	+ 187·8	4·67	4·33	— 7·2	7·80	— 44·5	37·67	24·34	— 35·3	23·13	+ 5·2	+ 15 7
12·51	+ 94 6	14·00	22·65	+ 61·7	24·85	— 8·9	94·34	73·01	— 22·6	73 61	— ·8	+ 12·6
11·17	— 97·0	81·67	58 67	— 28·1	22·51	+ 160·6	121·34	82·00	— 32·4	66·51	+ 23·1	+ 72·1
4·00	— 80·0	13·33	6·00	— 55·0	8·01	— 25·0	24·66	11·33	— 54·0	23·70	— 52 2	+ 10·5
15·17	— 84·6	95·00	64·67	— 31·9	30·52	+ 111·9	146·00	93·33	— 36·0	90·21	+ 3·4	+ 55·9
·76	+ 338·1	·66	1·67	+ 153·0	1·49	+ 12·0	2·66	7·00	+ 163·1	4·40	+ 59·1	+ 12 5
1·63	+ 22·7	6·00	..	..	3·25	..	18·33	2·67	— 85·4	9·63	— 72·3	— 32 2
2·39	+ 123·0	6·66	1·67	— 76·4	4·74	— 64 7	20 99	9·67	— 53·9	14·03	— 31·0	— 18·2

TABLE VIII.—*Abstract of the Average Number of Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes a*
Wales, during the years 1842-3-4, *compared with the sa*

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	Population in 1841.	Proportion per Cent. of Men who signed the Marriage Registers with Marks in 1844, above and below the Avrge.	§ III.—11. Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound Breach.					§ III.—12
			Average Actual Committals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average of Commitments for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated, 1845-6-7.	Average Actual Committals in
			1842-3-4,	1845-6-7.				1842-3-4.
Total—Least Instruction (Brought forward)	352,926	+20·7	6·00	2·67	— 55·5	6·92	— 61·4	8·33
IV. B. Counties of Most Instruction, being the North Eastern Counties:—								
Lincolnshire	362,602	— 1·5	4·67	3·33	— 28·6	7·47	— 55·4	2 00
Northamptonshire	199,228	+15·6	16·67	3·00	— 82 0	3·98	— 24·6	8·33
Rutlandshire	21,302	—38·4	·67	2·66	+297·0	·41	+548·8	·67
Total—Most Instruction	583,132	+ 3·7	22·01	8·99	— 59·1	11·86	— 24·2	11·00
Total—North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties.....	936,058	+ 9·5	28·01	11·66	— 58·3	18·78	— 37·9	19·33
V. *South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures.*								
V. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—								
Bedfordshire	107,936	+53 0	2·67	10·33	+286·8	2·07	+399·0	..
Buckinghamshire	155,983	+30·2	4·34	3·66	— 15·6	2·93	+ 24·9	2·66
Hertfordshire.....	157,207	+53 8	2·33	·34	— 85·4	3·08	— 88·9	·67
Total—Least Instruction	421,126	+45·9	9·34	14·33	+ 53·4	8·08	+ 77·3	3·33
V. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—								
Somersetshire.....	435,982	+10·6	47·33	15·33	— 67·6	8·25	+ 85·8	6·33
Total—Most Instruction	435,982	+10·6	47·33	15·33	— 67·6	8·25	+ 85·8	6·33
Total—South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures.....	857,108	+27·3	56·67	29·66	— 47 6	16·33	+ 81·6	9·66
VI. *Western (and chiefly Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties.*								
VI. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—								
South Wales	515,283	+39·3	45·67	25·67	— 43·8	10·50	+144·5	1·00
North Wales	396,320	+26·1	7·33	10·33	+ 40·9	7·71	+ 33 9	4·00
Monmouthshire.....	134,355	+53·3	15·34	3·00	— 80·4	3·42	— 12·2	1·00
Total—Least Instruction	1,045,958	+36 8	68·34	39·00	— 42 9	21·63	+ 80 3	6 00
VI. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—								
Cornwall	341,279	+11·8	5·33	13 00	+143·9	6·50	+100·0	..
Total—Most Instruction	341,279	+11 8	5·33	13·00	+143 9	6·50	+100 0	..
Total—Western Agricultural and Mining Counties	1,387,237	+30 9	73·67	52·00	+ 29·4	28·13	+ 84 8	6·00
VII. *Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties.*								
VII. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—								
Westmoreland	56,454	—36·2	2·00	·67	— 66·5	1·08	— 37·9	..
North Riding.....	204,122	—31·4	4·44	3·20	— 27·9	4·24	— 24·5	1·33
Durham	324,284	—29·1	23·33	7·00	— 70·0	7·04	— ·5	·67
Total—Least Instruction (Carried forward)	584,860	—30·4	29·77	10·87	— 63·4	12 36	— 11·6	2·00

ter Sessions for MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES *in each District and County of England and g the three following years*, 1845-6-7.—Continued.

thing.			§ III.—13. Other Miscellaneous Offences.					§ III.—14. Total Miscellaneous Offences.					
	Calculated Average of Commitments for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated, 1845-6-7.	Average Actual Committals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average of Commitments for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated, 1845-6-7.	Average Actual Committals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average of Commitments for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated, 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Total Commitments above and below the Average, 1845-6-7.
			1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.				1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.				
0	2·39	+ 123·0	6·66	1·67	— 76·4	4·74	— 64·7	20·99	9·67	— 53·9	14·03	— 31·0	— 18·2
0	2·57	+ 94·5	4·67	2·67	— 42·8	5·12	— 47·8	11·34	11·00	— 2·9	15·17	— 27·4	— 26·4
0	1·37	+ 313·1	4·00	2·00	— 50·0	2·73	— 26·7	29·00	10·66	— 63·2	8·07	+ 32·1	— 9·2
7	·15	+ 120·0	·66	·34	— 48·4	·28	+ 21·4	2·00	3·33	+ 66·5	·85	+ 291·7	+ 0·6
	4·09	+ 168·7	9·33	5·01	— 46·3	8·13	— 38·3	42·34	24·99	— 40·9	24·09	+ 3·3	— 19·6
6	6·48	+ 151·8	15·99	6·68	— 58·2	12·87	— 48·1	63·33	34·66	— 45·2	38·12	— 9·0	— 19·1
	·72	+ 84·7	..	·34	..	1·43	— 76·2	2·67	12·00	+ 349·4	4·22	+ 184·3	+ 15·1
·1	1·01	+ 329·7	·66	1·00	+ 51·5	2·01	— 50·2	7·66	9·00	+ 17·4	5·94	+ 51·5	+ 44·2
·2	1·07	+ 304·6	2·00	4·00	+ 100·0	2·12	+ 88·6	5·00	8·67	+ 73·4	6·27	+ 36·3	+ 17·5
·3	2·80	+ 257·1	2·66	5·34	+ 100·7	5·56	— 3·9	15·33	29·67	+ 93·5	16·43	+ 80·5	+ 26·5
·8	2·83	— 5·6	6·00	3·33	— 44·5	5·66	— 41·1	59·66	21·33	— 64·2	16·73	+ 27·4	+ 20·4
·8	2·83	— 5·6	6·00	3·33	— 44·5	5·66	— 41·1	59·66	21·33	— 64·2	16·73	+ 27·4	+ 20·4
·1	5·63	+ 125·0	8·66	8·67	..	11·22	— 22·7	74·99	51·00	— 32·0	33·16	+ 53·8	+ 23·4
	3·60	— 72·2	9·33	3·33	— 64·3	7·20	— 53·7	56·00	30·33	— 45·8	21·30	+ 42·4	— 53·2
5	2·64	— 75·0	2·67	2·67	..	5·29	— 49·5	14·00	13·66	— 2·4	15·64	— 12·6	— 57·4
	1·19	..	2·66	1·67	— 37·2	2·35	— 28·9	19·00	4·67	— 75·4	6·97	— 33·0	— 18·2
·3	7·43	— 77·6	14·66	7·67	— 47·6	14·84	— 48·3	89·00	48·66	— 45·3	43·91	+ 10·8	— 49·2
	2·23	— 85·4	5·00	4·00	— 20·0	4·47	— 10·5	11·33	17·34	+ 53·0	13·19	+ 31·4	— 45·3
	2·23	— 85·4	5·00	4·00	— 20·0	4·47	— 10·5	11·33	17·34	+ 53·0	13·19	+ 31·4	— 45·3
6	9·66	— 79·3	19·66	11·67	— 40·6	19·31	— 39·5	100·33	66·00	— 34·2	57·10	+ 15·5	— 48·2
	·38	..	1·33	·33	— 75·1	·75	— 56·0	3·33	1·00	— 70·0	2·22	— 54·9	— 36·3
·6	1·46	— 54·1	17·03	2·73	— 84·0	2·91	— 6·2	23·00	6·67	— 71·0	3·63	— 22·7	— 39·9
	2·41	..	3·67	2·66	— 27·5	4·83	— 44·9	27·67	9·66	— 65·0	14·29	— 32·4	— 57·6
5	4·25	— 84·2	22·03	5·72	— 74·2	8·49	— 32·4	54·00	17·33	— 67·9	25·14	— 31·0	— 49·6

TABLE VIII.—*Abstract of the Average Number of Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes … Wales, during the years* 1842-3-4, *compared with the s…*

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	Population in 1841.	Proportion per Cent. of Men who signed the Marriage Registers with Marks in 1844, above and below the Avrge.	§ III.—11. Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound Breach.					§ III.—…
			Average Actual Committals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average of Committments for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Committments above and below the Calculated, 1845-6-7.	Averag… Actual C… mittals …
			1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.				1842-3-4.	18… 6
Total—Least Instruction (Brought forward).....	584,860	—30·4	29·77	10·87	— 63·4	12·36	— 11·6	2·00	
VII. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—									
Cumberland	178,038	—52·1	3·33	1·34	— 60·0	3·35	— 60·0	·66	
East Riding, with City and Ainsty	233,257	—37·1	5·10	3·67	— 28·0	4·85	— 24·4	1·33	1
Northumberland	250,278	—51·3	6·00	5·67	— 5·5	5·00	+ 13·4	·33	
Total—Most Instruction	661,573	—45·1	14·43	10·68	— 26·0	13·20	— 18·3	2·32	1
Total—Northern Agricultural & Mining Counties	1,246,433	—38·2	44·20	21·55	— 51·2	25·56	— 15·1	4·32	2
VIII. *Northern and Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties.*									
VIII. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—									
Cheshire	395,660	+ 0·4	21·00	16·33	— 22·2	8·30	+ 96·7	10·34	7·
Lancashire	1,667,054	+22·1	34·33	29·00	— 15·5	36·78	— 21·1	4·00	4·
West Riding	1,154,101	+17·9	25·13	18·13	— 27·9	24·05	— 24·5	7·67	4·
Staffordshire	510,504	+31·3	44·33	13·34	— 69·9	11·30	+ 18·0	12·00	5·
Worcestershire	233,336	+37·3	11·67	11 67	..	4·53	+157·6	4·67	·
Total—Least Instruction	3,960,655	+21·5	136·46	88·47	— 35·1	84·96	+ 3·9	38·68	21·
VIII. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—									
Derbyshire	272,217	—13·6	12·33	13·00	+ 5·4	5·56	+133·8	4·00	2·
Gloucestershire.....	431,383	—13·2	8·66	4·66	— 46·2	8·30	— 43·8	6·00	3·
Warwickshire	401,715	+ 0·3	2·33	3·66	+ 83·6	8·42	— 56·5	5·34	2·
Leicestershire.....	215,867	— 2·8	12·33	9·00	— 27·0	4·18	+115·3	8·67	4·
Nottinghamshire	249,910	+ 1·9	..	1·67	..	4·80	— 65·2	7·67	1·
Total—Most Instruction	1,571,092	— 5·6	55·65	31·99	— 42·5	31·26	+ 2·3	31·68	13·
Total—North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	5,531,747	+14·9	192·11	120·46	— 37·3	116·22	+ 3·5	70·36	34·
Least Instructed Districts.									
II. The South Midland and Eastern Agricultl. Counties (exclusive of the Metropolitan)	1,877,247	+33·8	44·01	26·01	— 40·9	36·25	— 28·2	36·00	24·
V. The South Midland and Agricultural and Manufacturing Counties	857,108	+27·3	56·67	29·66	— 47·6	16·33	+ 81·6	9 66	12
VI. The Western (Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties	1,387,237	+30·9	73·67	52·00	+ 29·4	28·13	+ 84·8	6·00	2·
VIII. The Northern and Midland Manufacturing and Mining Counties.....	5,531,747	+14·9	192·11	120·46	— 37·3	116·22	+ 3 5	70·36	34·
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	9,653,339	+21·0	366·46	228·13	— 37·7	196 93	+ 15·7	122·02	73·6
Most Instructed Districts.									
I. The Southn. Agricultl. & Maritime Counties	1,911,597	—10·8	28·34	35·00	+ 23·5	36·90	— 5·1	18·33	16·
III. The Two Metropolitan Counties.....	2,159,314	—58·1	49·66	26·33	— 46·9	44·50	— 40·8	·33	2·
IV. The North Midland Agricultural Counties..	936,058	+ 9·5	28·01	11·66	— 58·3	18·78	— 37·9	19·33	16·
VII. The Northn. Agricultural & Mining Counties	1,246,433	—38·2	44·20	21·55	— 51·2	25·56	— 15·1	4 32	2·
Total of the Most Instructed Districts.....	6,253,402	—32·5	150·21	94·54	— 37·7	125·74	— 24·7	42 31	36·9
Grand Total of England and Wales.....	15,906,741	..	516·67	322·67	— 37·5	322·67	..	164·33	110·

arter Sessions for MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES *in each District and County of England and ring the three following years,* 1845-6-7.—Continued.

poaching.			§ III.—13. Other Miscellaneous Offences.					§ III.—14. Total Miscellaneous Offences.					
per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average of Commitments for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated, 1845-6-7.	Average Actual Committals in 1842-3-4.	Average Actual Committals in 1845-6-7.	Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average of Commitments for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated, 1845-6-7.	Average Actual Committals in 1842-3-4.	Average Actual Committals in 1845-6-7.	Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average of Commitments for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated, 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Total Commitments above and below the Average, 1845-6-7.
66·5	4·25	— 84·2	22·03	5·72	— 74·2	8·49	— 32·4	54·00	17·33	— 67·9	25·14	— 31·0	— 49·6
..	1·16	..	·34	1·33	+291·1	2·30	— 42·1	4·33	2·67	— 38·3	6·80	— 60·7	— 57·5
24·8	1·67	— 40 0	19·55	3·14	— 84·0	3 33	— 6 0	26·00	8·00	— 69·2	9·84	— 18 7	— 39 9
03·0	1·72	— 61·0	1·67	1·66	..	3·43	— 51·6	8 00	8·00	..	10·12	— 20·9	— 57 6
28·0	4 55	— 64·0	21·56	6·13	— 71·5	9·06	— 31·3	38·33	18 67	— 51·2	26·76	— 30·2	— 51·1
45 8	8·80	— 73·4	43·59	11·85	— 72·8	17·55	— 31·8	92·33	36·00	— 61·0	51·90	— 30·6	— 50 3
25 9	2 85	+168·7	25·66	2·34	— 90·8	5·70	— 58·9	57 00	26·33	— 52·0	16·85	+ 56 2	+ 12·9
8·2	12 52	— 65 3	227 67	38·67	— 83·0	25·22	+ 53·3	266 00	72·00	— 72·9	74·52	— 3·3	— 1 4
48 7	8·20	— 51·2	96·42	15·47	— 84·0	16·50	— 6 2	129 00	37·34	— 71·0	48·75	— 23·4	— 39 9
58 3	3 87	+ 29·2	66 67	4·66	— 93·0	7·75	— 39 8	126 67	23·00	— 81·8	22·94	+ ·2	— 6 9
02 9	1·57	— 79·0	3·67	2 33	— 36 5	3·11	— 25·0	20·01	14·33	— 28·3	9·21	+ 55 6	+ 95 9
44·9	29·01	— 26·5	420·09	63·47	— 84·8	58·28	+ 8·7	598 68	173·00	— 71·1	172 27	+ ·4	— 8 5
41·7	1·90	+ 22·6	14·00	1·33	— 90·5	3·81	— 65 0	30 33	16·66	— 45·0	11·28	+ 47·7	— 43 2
44 3	2 85	+ 17·1	8·00	2·34	— 70 7	5 69	— 58 8	22 66	10·34	— 54·3	16 85	— 38 6	+ 45 8
52·5	2·89	— 30 8	6·34	3·34	— 47·3	5·77	— 42·1	34·01	9 00	— 73·5	17·09	— 47 3	+ 28·2
46·1	1·44	+224·3	5·00	2·00	— 60 0	2·87	— 30·3	26·00	15·67	— 39·7	8·50	+ 84·3	+ 9 1
86·9	1·66	— 39·3	11·33	1·00	— 99 1	3 29	— 69·9	19·00	3·67	— 80 6	9 78	— 62 4	— 19 6
57 8	10·74	+ 24·2	44·67	10 01	— 77 6	21·43	— 53·2	132 00	55·34	— 58 0	63·50	— 12 8	+ 9·7
50 7	39·75	— 12 8	464·76	73·48	— 84·2	79·71	— 7 9	730 68	228·34	— 68 7	235·77	— 3·1	— 3·6
32.4	12·51	+ 94·6	14·00	22·65	+ 61·7	24·85	— 8·9	94·34	73·01	— 22 6	73·61	— ·8	+ 12 6
31·1	5·63	+125 0	8·66	8·67	..	11·22	— 22·7	74 99	51·00	— 32·0	33·16	+ 53·8	+ 23·4
56·6	9·66	— 79·3	19·66	11·67	— 40·6	19·31	— 39·5	100·33	66 00	— 34 2	57·10	+ 15·5	— 43·2
50·7	39 75	— 12·8	464·76	73·48	— 84·2	79·71	— 7·9	730·68	228·34	— 68·7	235·77	— 3·1	— 3 6
39 6	67 55	+ 9·0	507·08	116·47	— 77·0	135·09	— 13·8	1000 34	418·35	— 58·1	399·64	+ 4·6	— 4·7
12·7	12·67	+ 26·3	27·34	21·66	— 20·7	25·30	— 14·3	75·67	72 99	— 3·5	74·80	— 2·4	+ 2 1
06 0	15·17	— 84·6	95 00	64·67	— 31·9	30·52	+111·9	146·00	93·33	— 36 0	90·21	+ 3·4	+ 55 9
15 6	6·48	+151·8	15·99	6·68	— 58·2	12·87	— 48 1	63·33	34·66	— 45·2	38·12	— 9·0	— 19·1
45·8	8·80	— 73·4	43 59	11·85	— 72·8	17·55	— 31 8	92·33	36·00	— 61·0	51·90	— 30·6	— 50 3
12 5	43·12	— 14·2	181·92	104·86	— 42·3	86·24	+ 21·7	377·33	236·98	— 37·2	255·03	— 7 0	— 0·1
32·6	110·67	..	689·00	221·33	— 67·8	221 33	..	1377·67	655 33	— 52·4	654·67	..	..

Table IX.

Summary Abstract in Three Principal Groups of the Average Number of Male Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions for Offences of Whatever Kind, *in each District and County of England and Wales, during the years* 1842-3-4, *as compared with the same during the three following years,* 1845-6-7, *and with the numbers which might be expected among the like Population of the same Ages on the Average of all England and Wales.*

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	Population in 1841.	Proportion per Cent. of Men who signed the Marriage Register with Marks in 1844, above and below the Average.	§ IV.—1. More Serious Offences against the Person and Malicious Offences against Property combined.								
			Average Actual Committals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. between the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average Commitments in 1842-3-4.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1842-3-4.	Calculated Average Commitments in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1845-6-7.	Average Actual Commitments, 1842—7.	Calculated Average Commitments in 1842—7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1842—7.
			1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.								
I. *Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties.*												
I. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—												
Sussex	299,753	− 7·5	13·33	10·33	−22·5	21·96	−39·3	17·90	−42·3	23·66	39·86	−40·6
Hants	355,004	−11·1	29·00	20·99	−27·6	27·04	+ 7·2	22·04	− 4·7	49·99	49·08	+ 1·9
Dorset	175,043	+10·1	9·00	13·33	+48·1	12·20	−26·2	9·93	+34·2	22·33	22·13	+ ·9
Total—Least Instruction	829,800	− 5·9	51·33	44·65	−13·0	61·20	−16·1	49·87	−10·4	95·98	111·07	−13·6
I. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—												
Kent	548,337	−17·1	51·00	27·67	−45·7	42·26	+20·7	34·52	−19·8	78·67	76·78	+ 2·5
Devonshire	533,460	−11·9	26·67	27·68	+ 3·7	37·88	−29·6	30·60	− 9·5	54·35	68·48	−20·6
Total—Most Instruction	1,081,797	−14·3	77·67	55·35	−28·7	80·14	− 3·1	65·12	−15·0	133·02	145·26	− 8·4
Total — Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	1,911,597	−10·8	129·00	100·00	−22·5	141·34	− 8·8	114·99	−13·0	229·00	256·33	−10·6
II. *South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties.*												
II. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the Eastern Counties:—												
Suffolk	315,073	+42·0	32·00	23·33	−27·0	22·93	+39·5	18·38	+26·9	55·33	41·31	+33·9
Cambridge	164,459	+33·5	14·67	18·00	+22·7	12·71	+15·4	10·55	+74·8	32·67	23·26	+40·5	
Norfolk	412,664	+38·1	42·33	42·01	− ·7	29·71	+42·5	23·77	+80·5	84·34	53·48	+57·7	
Essex	344,979	+42·4	37·33	29·00	−22·3	26·25	+42·2	21·20	+36·8	66·33	47·45	+39·8	
Huntingdon	58,549	+38·0	4·33	1·34	−69·0	4·49	− 3·6	3·65	−63·3	5·67	8·14	−30·3	
Total—Least Instruction	1,295,724	+39·3	130·66	113·68	−12·9	96·09	+36·0	77·55	+46·5	244·34	173·64	+40·7	

Wiltshire	258,733	+26·5	20·67	23·34	+12·8	19·51	+ 5·9	15·60	+49·6	44·01	35·11	+25·3
Oxford	161,643	+ 5·0	9·67	10·66	+10·2	12·33	−21·5	9·87	+ 8·0	20·33	22·20	− 8·4
Berkshire	161,147	+28·6	12·00	7·67	−36·0	12·31	− 2·5	10·02	−23·4	19·67	22·33	−11·9
Total—Most Instruction	581,523	+21·0	42·34	41·67	− 1·5	44·15	− 4·1	35·49	+17·4	84·01	79·64	+ 5·5
Total—South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties	1,877,247	+33·8	173·00	155·35	−10·2	140·24	+23·3	113·04	+37·4	328·35	253·28	+29·6
III. *Metropolitan Counties; both in the Highest Scale of Instruction.*												
Middlesex	1,576,636	−59·7	106·66	115·66	+ 8·4	124·45	−14·3	102·26	+13·1	222·32	226·71	− 1·9
Surrey	582,678	−53·2	33·66	33·67	...	43·95	−23·4	36·40	− 7·5	67·33	80·35	−16·2
Total—Most Instruction	2,159,314	−58·1	140·32	149·33	+ 6·4	168·40	−16·7	138·66	+ 7·7	289·65	307·06	− 5·6
IV. *North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties.*												
IV. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the North Midland Counties:—												
Hereford	113·878	+11·2	5·33	7·66	+43·7	8·65	−38·4	6·76	+13·3	12·99	15·41	−15·7
Shropshire	239·048	+24·6	21·33	9·66	−54·7	18·50	+15·3	14·78	−34·6	30·99	33·28	− 6·9
Total—Least Instruction	352,926	+20·7	26·66	17·32	−35·0	27·15	− 1·8	21·54	−19·5	43·98	48·69	− 9·7
IV. B. Counties of Most Instruction, being the North Eastern Counties:—												
Lincolnshire	362,602	− 1·5	18·33	11·33	−38·1	28·21	−35·0	23·28	−51·2	29·66	51·49	−42·4
Northamptonshire	199,228	+15·6	13·33	13·33	...	15·30	−12·9	12·40	+ 7·5	26·66	27·70	− 3·7
Rutlandshire	21,302	−38·4	2·01	1·33	−33·8	1·61	+24·8	1·32	...	3·34	2·93	+14·0
Total—Most Instruction	583,132	+ 3·7	33·67	25·99	−22·8	45·12	−25·4	37·00	−29·7	59·66	82·12	−27·5
Total—North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties	936,058	+ 9·5	60·33	43·31	−28·2	72·27	−16·5	58·54	−26·0	103·64	130·81	−20·9
V. *South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures.*												
V. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—												
Bedfordshire	107,936	+53·0	13·33	8·00	−40·0	7·87	+69·4	6·47	+23·6	21·33	14·34	+48·8
Buckinghamshire	155,983	+30·2	16·67	13·33	−20·0	11·47	+45·3	9·15	+45·6	30·00	20·62	+45·6
Hertfordshire	157,207	+53·8	11·67	12·33	+ 5·6	11·83	− 1·3	9·64	+27·9	24·00	21·47	+11·8
Total—Least Instruction	421,126	+45·9	41·67	33·66	−19·2	31·17	+33·7	25·26	+33·2	75·33	56·43	+33·5
V. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—												
Somersetshire	435,982	+10·6	47·67	27·00	−43·3	31·98	+49·0	25·72	+ 4·9	74·67	57·70	+29·4
Total—Most Instruction	435,982	+10·6	47·67	27·00	−43·3	31·98	+49·0	25·72	+ 4·9	74·67	57·70	+29·4
Total—South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures	857,108	+27·3	89·34	60·66	+32·1	63·15	+41·4	50·98	+19·0	150·00	114·13	+31·4

Table IX.

Summary Abstract in Three Principal Groups of the Average Number of Male Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions for Offences of Whatever Kind, *in each District and County of England and Wales, during the years* 1842-3-4, *as compared with the same during the three following years,* 1845-6-7, *and with the numbers which might be expected among the like Population of the same Ages on the Average of all England and Wales.*—Continued.

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	Population in 1841.	Proportion per Cent. of Men who signed the Marriage Register with Marks in 1844, above and below the Average.	§ IV.—1. More Serious Offences against the Person and Malicious Offences against Property combined.								
			Average Actual Commitalts in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. between the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average Commitments in 1842-3-4.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1842-3-4.	Calculated Average Commitments in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1845-6-7.	Average Actual Commitments, 1842—7.	Calculated Average Commitments in 1842—7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1842—7.
			1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.								
VI. *Western (and chiefly Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties.*												
VI. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—												
South Wales	515,283	+39·3	52·33	21·67	− 58·5	39·11	+33·8	32·72	−33·7	74·00	71·83	+ 3·0
North Wales	396,320	+26·1	19·33	16·34	− 15·4	29·63	−34·8	24·07	−32·1	35·67	53·70	−33·6
Monmouthshire	134,355	+53·3	11·66	11·33	− 2·8	11·97	− 2·6	10·70	+ 5·9	22·99	22·67	+ 1·4
Total—Least Instruction	1,045,958	+36·8	83·32	49·34	− 40·7	80·71	+ 3·2	67·49	−26·8	132·66	148·20	−10·5
VI. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—												
Cornwall	341,279	+11·8	12·00	13·00	+ 8·3	24·47	−50·9	20·28	−35·9	25·00	44·75	−44·1
Total—Most Instruction	341,279	+11·8	12·00	13·00	+ 8·3	24·47	−50·9	20·28	−35·9	25·00	44·75	−44·1
Total—Western Agricultural and Mining Counties	1,387,237	+30·9	95·32	62·34	−34·6	105·18	− 9·4	87·77	−29·1	157·66	192·95	−18·2
VII. *Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties.*												
VII. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—												
Westmoreland	56,454	−36·2	1·00	3·66	+266·0	4·34	−77·0	3·41	+ 7·3	4·66	7·75	−39·9
North Riding	204,122	−31·4	11·11	11·33	+ 1·9	15·93	−30·3	13·28	−14·6	22·44	29·21	−23·2
Durham	324,284	−29·1	26·01	21·00	− 19·2	25·52	+ 1·9	21·98	− 4·4	47·01	47·50	− 1·0
Total—Least Instruction	584,860	−30·4	38·12	35·99	− 5·5	45·79	−16·8	38·67	− 7·9	74·11	84·46	−12·3
VII. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—												
Cumberland	178,038	−52·1	5·67	6·00	+ 5·8	13·24	−57·2	10·46	−42·6	11·67	23·70	−50·8
East Riding, with City and Ainsty	233,257	−37·1	12·70	12·66	...	18·21	−30·3	15·12	−16·2	25·36	33·33	−23·9

Total—Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	1,246,433	−38·2	72·15	69·31	− 3·9	96·45	−25·3	79·81	−13·1	141·46	176·26	−19·7
VIII. *Northern and Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties.*												
VIII. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—												
Cheshire	395,660	+ 0·4	52·67	36·01	− 31·6	30·76	+71·2	25·92	+38·9	88·68	56·68	+56·6
Lancashire	1.667,054	+22·1	122·66	116·66	− 4·8	133·20	− 7·9	114·60	+ 1 8	239 32	247·80	− 3·4
West Riding	1,154,101	+17·9	62·85	63·00	...	90·08	−30·2	74·96	−16·0	125·85	165·04	−23·7
Staffordshire	510,504	+31·3	77·67	40·67	− 47·6	41·04	+89·2	35·25	+15·3	118·34	76·29	+55·1
Worcestershire	233,336	+37·3	24·66	23·33	− 5·4	17·49	+41·0	14·14	+65·0	47·99	31·63	+51·7
Total—Least Instruction	3,960,655	+21·5	340·51	279·67	− 17·8	312·57	+ 8 9	264·87	+ 5·6	620·18	577·44	+ 7·4
VIII. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—												
Derbyshire	272,217	−13·6	15·67	10·33	− 34·1	20·98	−25·3	17·36	−40·5	26·00	38 34	−32·2
Gloucestershire	431,383	−13·2	34·67	29·34	− 15·3	31·68	+ 9·4	25·91	+13·2	64·01	57 59	+11·1
Warwickshire	401,715	+ 0·3	32·34	22·01	− 31 9	31·01	+ 4·2	26·30	−16·3	54·35	57·31	− 5·2
Leicestershire	215,867	− 2·8	21·67	12·68	− 41·5	16·03	+35·2	13·07	− 3·0	34·35	29·10	+18·0
Nottinghamshire	249,910	+ 1·9	13·34	12 00	− 10·0	18·36	−27·3	15·03	−20·1	25·34	33·39	−24·1
Total—Most Instruction	1,571,092	− 5·6	117·69	86·36	− 26·6	118·06	− ·3	97·67	−11·5	204·05	215·73	− 5·4
Total—North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	5,531,747	+14·9	458·20	366·03	− 20·1	430·63	+ 6·4	362·54	+ ·9	824·23	793·17	+ 3·9
Least Instructed Districts.												
II. The South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties (exclusive of the Metropolitan)	1,877,247	+33·8	173·00	155·35	− 10·2	140·24	+23·3	113·04	+37·4	328·35	253·28	+29·6
V. The South Midland Agricultural and Manufacturing Counties	857,108	+27·3	89·34	60·66	− 32·1	63·15	+41·4	50·98	+19·0	150·00	114·13	+31·4
VI. The Western (Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties	1,387,237	+30·9	95·32	62·34	− 34·6	105·18	− 9·4	87·77	−29·1	157·66	192·95	−18·2
VIII. The Northern and Midland Manufacturing and Mining Counties	5 531,747	+14·9	458 20	366·03	− 20·1	430·63	+ 6·4	362·54	+ ·9	824·23	793·17	+ 3·9
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	9,653,339	+21·0	815·86	644·38	− 21·0	739·20	+10·3	614·33	+ 4·8	1460·24	1353·53	+ 7·9
Most Instructed Districts.												
I. The Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	1,911,597	−10·8	129·00	100·00	− 22·5	141·34	− 8·8	114·99	−13·0	229·00	256·33	−10·6
III. The Two Metropolitan Counties	2,159,314	−58·1	140·32	149·33	+ 6·4	168·40	−16·7	138·66	+ 7·7	289·65	307·06	− 5·6
IV. The North Midland Agricultural Counties	936,058	+ 9·5	60·33	43·31	− 28·2	72·27	−16·5	58·54	−26·0	103·64	130·81	−20·9
VII. The Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	1,246,433	−38·2	72·15	69·31	− 3·9	96·45	−25·3	79·81	−13·1	141·46	176·26	−19·7
Total of the Most Instructed Districts	6,253,402	−32·5	401·80	361·95	− 9·9	478·46	−16·0	392·00	− 7·6	763·75	870·46	−12·0
Grand Total of England and Wales	15,906,741	...	1217·66	1006·33	− 17·3	1217·66	...	1006·33	...	2223·99	2223·99	...

Table IX.

Summary Abstract in Three Principal Groups of the Average Number of Male Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions for Offences of Whatever Kind, *in each District and County of England and Wales, during the years* 1842-3-4, *as compared with the same during the three following years,* 1845-6-7, *and with the numbers which might be expected among the like Population of the same Ages on the Average of all England and Wales.*—Continued.

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	§ IV.—2. Offences against Property of all Kinds, exclusive of the "Malicious."									
	Average Actual Committals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. between the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average Commitments in 1842-3-4.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1842-3-4.	Calculated Average Commitments in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1845-6-7.	Average Actual Commitments in 1842—7.	Calculated Average Commitments in 1842—7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1842—7.
	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.								
I. *Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties.*										
I. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—										
Sussex	362·67	336·00	− 7·3	363·82	− ·3	320·97	+ 4·7	698·67	684·79	+ 2·0
Hants	442·00	482·68	+ 9·2	448·10	− 1·3	395·10	+22·2	924·68	843·20	+ 9·6
Dorset	170·33	179·67	+ 5·5	202·09	−15·7	177·93	+ 1·0	350·00	380·02	− 7·9
Total—Least Instruction	975·00	998·35	+ 2·4	1014·01	− 3·8	894·00	+11·7	1973·35	1908·01	+ 3·4
I. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—										
Kent	739·66	611·00	−17·3	700·36	+ 5·6	619·26	− 1·3	1350·66	1319·62	+ 2·3
Devonshire	478·00	526·34	+10·1	627·80	−23·8	548·60	− 4·1	1004·34	1176·40	−14·6
Total—Most Instruction	1217·66	1137·34	− 6·5	1328·16	− 8·3	1167·86	− 2·6	2355·00	2496·02	− 5·6
Total—Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	2192·66	2135·69	− 2·5	2342·17	− 6·4	2061·86	+ 3·6	4328·35	4404·03	− 1·7
II. *South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties.*										
II. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the Eastern Counties:—										
Suffolk	441·33	339·01	−23·1	379·96	+16·1	329·69	+ 2·8	780·34	709·65	+ 9·9
Cambridge	199·33	177·00	−11·2	210·70	− 5·4	189·27	− 6·5	376·33	399·97	− 5·9
Norfolk	587·34	518·99	−11·6	492·39	+19·3	426·53	+21·7	1106·33	918·92	+20·3
Essex	525·67	463·00	−11·9	434·96	+20·8	380·28	+21·7	988·67	815·24	+21·2
Huntingdon	51·34	61·66	+20·1	74·35	−30·9	65·41	− 5·7	113·00	139·76	−19·1
Total—Least Instruction	1805·01	1559·66	−13·5	1592·36	+13·3	1391·18	+12·1	3364·67	2983·54	+12·8

Oxford	234·33	209·99	−10·3	204·28	+14·7	177·06	+18·6	444·32	381·34	+16·5
Berkshire	227·67	211·66	− 7·0	204·00	+11·6	179·68	+17·8	439·33	383·68	+14·5
Total—Most Instruction	833·00	750·32	− 9·9	731·51	+13·9	636·72	+17·8	1583·32	1368·23	+15·7
Total—South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties	2638·01	2309·98	−12·4	2323·87	+13·5	2027·90	+13·9	4947·99	4351·77	+13·6
III. *Metropolitan Counties; both in the Highest Scale of Instruction.*										
Middlesex	2698·33	3146·34	+16·6	2062·26	+30·8	1835·12	+71·4	5844·67	3897·38	+50·0
Surrey	647·34	742·67	+14·7	728·25	−11·1	653·30	+13·7	1390·01	1381·55	+ ·6
Total—Most Instruction	3345·67	3889·01	+16·2	2790·51	+19·9	2488·42	+56·3	7234·68	5278·93	+37·0
IV. *North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties.*										
IV. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the North Midland Counties:—										
Hereford	184·67	138·01	−26·3	143·39	+28·8	121·24	+13·8	322·68	264·63	+21·9
Shropshire	350·67	186·67	−46·7	306·50	+14·4	265·16	−29·6	537·34	571·66	− 6·0
Total—Least Instruction	535·34	324·68	−39·3	449·89	+19·0	386·40	−16·0	860·02	836·29	+ 2·8
IV. B. Counties of Most Instruction, being the North Eastern Counties:—										
Lincolnshire	392·00	318·67	−18·7	467·50	−16·1	417·79	−23·7	710·67	885·29	−19·7
Northamptonshire	214·34	198·33	− 7·4	253·46	−15·4	222·42	−10·9	412·67	475·88	−13·3
Rutlandshire	25·33	21·00	−17·0	26·65	− 4·9	23·55	−10·9	46·33	50·20	− 7·7
Total—Most Instruction	631·67	538·00	−14·8	747·61	−15·5	663·76	−18·9	1169·67	1411·37	−17·1
Total—North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties	1167·01	862·68	−26·0	1197·50	− 2·5	1050·16	−17·8	2029·69	2247·66	− 9·7
V. *South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures.*										
V. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—										
Bedfordshire	160·00	131·00	−18·1	130·41	+22·7	116·00	+13·0	291·00	246·41	+18·1
Buckinghamshire	235·33	235·33	...	190·01	+23·8	163·98	+43·5	470·66	353·99	+33·0
Hertfordshire	236·33	204·34	−13·5	196·04	+20·5	172·70	+18·3	440·67	368·74	+19·5
Total—Least Instruction	631·66	570·67	− 9·6	516·46	+22·3	452·68	+26·0	1202·33	969·14	+24·0
V. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—										
Somersetshire	740·67	547·33	−26·1	529·98	+39·7	461·39	+18·6	1288·00	991·37	+29·9
Total—Most Instruction	740·67	547·33	−26·1	529·98	+39·7	461·39	+18·6	1288·00	991·37	+29·9
Total—South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures	1372·33	1118·00	−18·5	1046·44	+31·1	914·07	+22·3	2490·33	1960·51	+27·0

Table IX.

Summary Abstract in Three Principal Groups of the Average Number of Male Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions for Offences of Whatever Kind, *in each District and County of England and Wales, during the years* 1842-3-4, *as compared with the same during the three following years,* 1845-6-7, *and with the numbers which might be expected among the like Population of the same Ages on the Average of all England and Wales.*—Continued.

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	§ IV.—2. Offences against Property of all Kinds, exclusive of the "Malicious."									
	Average Actual Committals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. between the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average Commitments in 1842-3-4.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1842-3-4.	Calculated Average Commitments in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1845-6-7.	Average Actual Commitments in 1842—7.	Calculated Average Commitments in 1842—7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1842—7.
	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.								
VI. *Western (and chiefly Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties.*										
VI. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—										
South Wales	263·67	249·00	− 5·5	648·09	−59·3	586·99	−57·6	512·67	1235 08	−58·5
North Wales	185·67	172·66	− 7·0	491·00	−62·2	431·75	−60·0	358 33	922·75	−61·0
Monmouthshire	163·00	154·67	− 5·1	198·33	−17·8	191·90	−19·4	317 67	390·23	−18·6
Total—Least Instruction	612·34	576·33	− 5·8	1337·42	−54·2	1210·64	−52 4	1188 67	2548·06	−53·3
VI. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—										
Cornwall	174·34	181·99	+ 4·3	405·48	−57·0	363·72	−50·0	356·33	769·20	−53·7
Total—Most Instruction	174·34	181·99	+ 4·3	405·48	−57·0	363·72	−50·0	356·33	769·20	−53·7
Total—Western Agricultural and Mining Counties	786·68	758·32	− 3·5	1742·90	−54·9	1574·36	−51·3	1545·00	3317·26	−53·4
VII. *Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties.*										
VII. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—										
Westmoreland	22·33	37·01	+65·7	71·90	−68·9	61·06	−39·3	59·34	132·96	−55·4
North Riding	194·77	142·33	−26·9	264·00	−26·2	238·12	−40·2	337·10	502·12	−32·9
Durham	184·66	148·00	−19·8	422·82	−56·3	394·24	−62·4	332·66	817·06	−59·3
Total—Least Instruction	401·76	327·34	−18·5	758·72	−47·0	693·42	−52·8	729·10	1452·14	−49·8
VII. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—										
Cumberland	66·67	74·34	+11·5	219·47	−69·6	187·52	−60·3	141·01	406·99	−65·3
East Riding with City and Ainsty	222·60	163·00	−26·7	301·68	−26·2	271·26	−39·9	385·60	572·94	−32·7

Total—Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	864·03	670·69	−22·3	1598·21	−45·9	1431·30	−53·1	1534·72	3029·51	−49·3
VIII. *Northern and Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties.*										
VIII. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—										
Cheshire	664·67	514·34	−22·6	509·67	+30·4	464·88	+10·6	1179·01	974·55	+21·0
Lancashire	2372·67	2012·01	−15·2	2207·30	+ 7·5	2056·66	− 2·2	4384·68	4263·96	+ 2·8
West Riding	1101·96	806·33	−26·8	1492·65	−26·2	1344·94	−40·0	1908·29	2837·59	−32·8
Staffordshire	743·66	582·99	−21·6	680·17	+ 9·3	632·35	− 7·8	1326·65	1312·52	+ 1·1
Worcestershire	464·33	400·67	−13·7	289·79	+60·2	253·82	+57 9	865·00	543·61	+59·1
Total—Least Instruction	5347·29	4316·34	−19·2	5179·58	+ 3·2	4752·65	− 9·2	9663·63	9932·23	− 2·7
VIII. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—										
Derbyshire	218·67	156·33	−28·5	347·60	−37·1	311·38	−49·8	375·00	658·98	−43·1
Gloucestershire	867·00	726·32	−16·2	524·95	+65·1	464·89	+56·2	1593·32	989·84	+60·9
Warwickshire	741·32	634·32	−14·4	513·95	+44·2	471·86	+34·4	1375·64	985·81	+39·5
Leicestershire	376·00	251·66	−33·0	265·76	+41·5	234·63	+ 7·3	627·66	500·39	+25·4
Nottinghamshire	261·00	223·66	−14·3	304·23	−14·2	269·52	−17·0	484·66	573·75	−15·5
Total—Most Instruction	2463·99	1992·29	−19·1	1956·49	+26·0	1752·28	+13·7	4456·28	3708·77	+20·1
Total—North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	7811·28	6308·63	−19·2	7136·07	+ 9·4	6504·93	− 3·0	14119·91	13641·00	+ 3·5
Least Instructed Districts.										
II. The South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties (exclusive of the Metropolitan)	2638·01	2309·98	−12·4	2323·87	+13·5	2027·90	+13·9	4947·99	4351·77	+13·6
V. The South Midland Agricultural and Manufacturing Counties	1372·33	1118·00	−18·5	1046·44	+31·1	914·07	+22·3	2490·33	1960·51	+27·0
VI. The Western (Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties	786·68	758·32	− 3·5	1742·90	−54·9	1574·36	−51·3	1545·00	3317·26	−53·4
VIII. The Northern and Midland Manufacturing and Mining Counties	7811·28	6308·63	−19·2	7136·07	+ 9·4	6504·93	− 3·0	14119·91	13641·00	+ 3·5
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	12608·30	10494·93	−16·7	12249·28	+ 2·9	11021·26	− 4·7	23103·23	23270·54	− ·7
Most Instructed Districts.										
I. The Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	2192·66	2135·69	− 2·5	2342·17	− 6·4	2061·86	+ 3·6	4328·35	4404·03	− 1·7
III. The Two Metropolitan Counties	3345·67	3889·01	+16·2	2790·51	+19·9	2488·42	+56·3	7234·68	5278·93	+37·0
IV. The North Midland Agricultural Counties	1167·01	862·68	−26·0	1197·50	− 2·5	1050·16	−17·8	2029·69	2247·66	− 9·7
VII. The Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	864·03	670·69	−22·3	1598·21	−45·9	1431·30	−53·1	1534·72	3029·51	−49·3
Total of the Most Instructed Districts	7569·37	7558·07	− ·1	7928·39	− 4·5	7031·74	+ 7·5	15127·44	14960·13	+ 1·1
Grand Total of England and Wales	20177·67	18053·00	−10·5	20177·67	...	18053·00	...	38230·67	38230·67	...

Table IX.

Summary Abstract in Three Principal Groups of the Average Number of Male Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions for Offences of Whatever Kind, *in each District and County of England and Wales, during the years* 1842-3-4, *as compared with the same during the three following years,* 1845-6-7, *and with the numbers which might be expected among the like Population of the same Ages on the Average of all England and Wales.*—Continued.

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	§ IV.—3. Assaults and Miscellaneous Offences of all Kinds.									
	Average Actual Committals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. between the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average Commitments in 1842-3-4.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1842-3-4.	Calculated Average Commitments in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1845-6-7.	Average Actual Commitments in 1842—7.	Calculated Average Commitments in 1842—7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1842—7.
	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.								
I. *Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties.*										
I. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—										
Sussex	30·33	32·67	+ 7·7	44·20	−31·4	29·13	+ 12·1	63·00	73·33	−14·1
Hants	46·00	35·67	−22·4	54·44	−15·5	35·86	− ·5	81·67	90·30	− 9·5
Dorset	13·67	17·33	+26·7	24·55	−44·3	16·14	+ 7·3	31·00	40·69	−23·8
Total—Least Instruction	90·00	85·67	− 4·8	123·19	−26·9	81·13	+ 5·6	175·67	204·32	−14·0
I. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—										
Kent	61·67	45·33	−26·4	85·09	−27·5	56·22	− 19·3	107·00	141·31	−24·2
Devonshire	45·00	51·32	+14·0	76·27	−41·0	49·80	+ 3·0	96·32	126·07	−23·6
Total—Most Instruction	106·67	96·65	− 9·3	161·36	−33·9	106·02	− 8·8	203·32	267·38	−23·9
Total—Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	196·67	182·32	− 7·3	284·43	−30·9	187·15	− 2·5	378·99	471·70	−19·6
II. *South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties.*										
II. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the Eastern Counties:—										
Suffolk	27·33	23·66	−13·4	46·16	−40·8	29·93	− 20·9	50·99	76·09	−33·0
Cambridge	16·67	29·00	+73·9	25·60	−35·0	17·18	+ 68·8	45·67	42·78	+ 6·8
Norfolk	39·33	22·00	−44·0	59·82	−34·3	38·70	− 43·1	61·33	98 52	−37 7
Essex	34·00	18·00	−47 0	52·84	−35 6	34·52	− 47·8	52 00	87·36	−40·5
Huntingdon	5·00	8·00	+40·0	9·03	−44·6	5·94	+ 34·6	13 00	14·97	−13·1
Total—Least Instruction	122·33	100 66	−17·7	193·45	−36·7	126·27	− 20·2	222·99	319·72	−30·2

the South Midland Counties:—										
Wiltshire	29·33	20 99	−28·5	39·27	−25·3	25·42	− 17·3	50·32	64·69	−22·2
Oxford	29·67	15·35	−48·2	24·82	+19·5	16·07	− 4·4	45·02	40·89	+10 1
Berkshire	29·00	17·67	−39·0	24·78	+17·0	16·30	+ 8·4	46·67	41·08	+13·6
Total—Most Instruction	88·00	54·01	−38·6	88·87	− 1·0	57·79	− 6·5	142·01	146·66	− 3·2
Total—South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties	210·33	154·67	−26·4	282·32	−25·5	184 06	− 15·9	365·00	466·38	−21·7
III. *Metropolitan Counties; both in the Highest Scale of Instruction.*										
Middlesex	349·68	358·00	+ 2·3	250·54	+39·5	166·62	+114·8	707·68	417·16	+69·6
Surrey	58·33	51·66	−11·4	88·47	−34·1	59·30	− 12·9	109·99	147·77	−25·5
Total—Most Instruction	408·01	409·66	+ ·4	339·01	+20·3	225·92	+ 81·3	817·67	564·93	+44·7
IV. *North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties.*										
IV. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the North Midland Counties:—										
Hereford	8·33	11·33	+36·0	17·42	−52·2	11·00	+ 3·0	19·66	28·42	−30·8
Shropshire	29·67	10·01	−66·2	37·23	−20·3	24·06	− 58·4	39·68	61·29	−35·2
Total—Least Instruction	38·00	21·34	−43·8	54·65	−30·4	35·06	− 39·1	59·34	89·71	−33·8
IV. B. Counties of Most Instruction, being the North Eastern Counties:—										
Lincolnshire	34·34	23·00	−33·0	56·80	−39·5	37·93	− 39·3	57·34	94·73	−39·4
Northamptonshire	43·33	20·00	−30·7	30·79	+40·7	20·18	− ·9	63·33	50·97	+24·2
Rutlandshire	4·66	4·67	...	3·24	+43·8	2·13	+119·2	9·33	5·37	+73·7
Total—Most Instruction	82·33	47·67	−42·1	90·83	− 9·3	60·24	− 20·8	130·00	151·07	−13·3
Total—North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties	120·33	69·11	−42·5	145·48	−17·3	95·30	− 27·5	189·34	240·78	−21·3
V. *South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures.*										
V. A. Counties of Least Instruction										
Bedfordshire	10·34	15·00	+45·7	15·84	−34·7	10·53	+ 42·4	25·34	26·37	− 3·9
Buckinghamshire	14 33	23·34	+62·8	23·08	−37·9	14·87	+ 57·0	37·67	37·95	− ·7
Hertfordshire	15·00	16·33	+ 8·8	23·81	−37·0	15·66	+ 4·3	31·33	39·47	−20·6
Total—Least Instruction	39·67	54·37	+37 8	62·73	−36·7	41·06	+ 33·1	94·34	103·79	− 9·1
V. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—										
Somersetshire	108·99	63·67	−41·5	64·39	+69·2	41·89	+ 52·0	172·66	106·28	+62·4
Total—Most Instruction	108·99	63 67	−41·5	64·39	+69·2	41·89	+ 52·0	172·66	106·28	+62·4
Total—South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures	148·66	118·34	−20·4	127·12	+16·9	82·95	+ 42·6	267·00	210·07	+27·1

Table IX.

Summary Abstract in Three Principal Groups of the Average Number of Male Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions for Offences of Whatever Kind, *in each District and County of England and Wales, during the years* 1842-3-4, *as compared with the same during the three following years,* 1845-6-7, *and with the numbers which might be expected among the like Population of the same Ages on the Average of all England and Wales.*—Continued.

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	§ IV.—3. Assaults and Miscellaneous Offences of all Kinds.									
	Average Actual Committals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. between the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average Commitments in 1832-3-4.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1843-3-4.	Calculated Average Commitments in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1845-6-7.	Average Actual Commitments in 1842—7.	Calculated Average Commitments in 1842—7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1842—7.
	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.								
VI. *Western (and chiefly Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties.*										
VI. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—										
South Wales	73·00	44·33	−39·2	78·73	− 7·3	53·29	−16·8	117·33	132·02	−11·1
North Wales	30·67	21·66	−29·3	59·65	− 48·6	39·18	−44·7	52·33	98·83	−47·0
Monmouthshire	32·67	14·34	−56·0	24·09	+ 35·6	17·40	−17·6	47·01	41·49	+13·3
Total—Least Instruction	136·34	80·33	−41·0	162·47	− 16·1	109·87	−26·9	216·67	272·34	−20·4
VI. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—										
Cornwall	31·66	33·67	+ 6·3	49·26	− 35·7	33·00	+ 2·0	65·33	82·26	−20·5
Total—Most Instruction	31·66	33·67	+ 6·3	49·26	− 35·7	33·00	+ 2·0	65·33	82·26	−20·5
Total—Western Agricultural and Mining Counties	168·00	114·00	−32·1	211·73	− 20·6	142·87	−20·2	282·00	354·60	−20·4
VII. *Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties.*										
VII. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—										
Westmoreland	4·00	4·00	...	8·73	− 54·2	5·53	−27·7	8·00	14·26	−43·9
North Riding	29·79	10·34	−65·2	32·07	− 7·1	21·60	−52·1	40·13	53·67	−25·2
Durham	43·33	22·66	−47·7	51·36	− 15·6	35·78	−36·7	65·99	87·14	−24·2
Total—Least Instruction	77·12	37·00	−52·0	92·16	− 16·3	62·91	−41·2	114·12	155·07	−26·4
VII. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—										
Cumberland	9·33	11·33	+21·4	26·66	− 65·0	17·02	−33·4	20·66	43·68	−52·7
East Riding, with City and Ainsty	34·03	11·67	−65·7	36·68	− 7·2	24·62	−52·6	45·70	61·30	−25·4
Northumberland	22·67	15·33	−32·3	38·67	− 41·4	25·24	−39·5	36·00	64·01	−43·8

Total—Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	143·15	75·33	−47·3	194·17	− 26·3	129·89	−42·0	218·48	324·06	−32·6
VIII. *Northern and Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties.*										
VIII. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—										
Cheshire	80·33	51·99	−35·2	61·92	+ 29·7	42·20	+23·2	132·32	104·12	+27·1
Lancashire	366·00	196·00	−46·4	268·16	+ 36·5	186·74	+ 4·9	562·00	454·90	+23·5
West Riding	168·52	58·00	−65·5	181·34	− 7·7	122·10	−52·5	226·52	303·44	−25·3
Staffordshire	173·00	51·67	−70·1	82·63	+109·3	57·40	−10·0	224·67	140·03	+39·0
Worcestershire	43·68	30·67	−29·7	35·21	+ 24·0	23·04	+33·1	74·35	58·25	+27·6
Total—Least Instruction	831·53	388·33	−53·3	629·26	+ 32·1	431·48	−10·0	1219·86	1060·74	+15·0
VIII. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—										
Derbyshire	42·33	26·00	−38·4	42·23	+ ·2	28·26	− 8·0	68·33	70·49	− 3·0
Gloucestershire	53·66	22·01	−59·0	63·78	− 15·9	42·20	−47·8	75·67	105·98	−28·6
Warwickshire	56·01	37·00	−34·0	62·44	− 10·3	42·84	−13·6	93·01	105·28	−11·6
Leicestershire	36·33	29·33	−19·2	32·29	+ 12·5	21·30	+37·7	65·66	53·59	+22·5
Nottinghamshire	36·33	12·67	−65·1	36·96	− 1·7	24·45	−48·1	49·00	61·41	−20·2
Total—Most Instruction	224·66	127·01	−43·4	237·70	− 5·5	159·05	−20·1	351·67	396·75	−11·3
Total—North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	1056·19	515·34	−51·2	866·96	+ 21·8	590·53	−12·7	1571·53	1457·49	+ 7·8
Least Instructed Districts.										
II. The South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties (exclusive of the Metropolitan)	210·33	154·67	−26·4	282·32	− 25·5	184·06	−15·9	365·00	466·38	−21·7
V. The South Midland Agricultural and Manufacturing Counties	148·66	118·34	−20·4	127·12	+ 16·9	82·95	+42·6	267·00	210·07	+27·1
VI. The Western (Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties	168·00	114·00	−32·1	211·73	− 20·6	142·87	−20·2	282·00	354·60	−20·4
VIII. The Northern and Midland Manufacturing and Mining Counties	1056·19	515·34	−51·2	866·96	+ 21·8	590·53	−12·7	1571·53	1457·49	+ 7·8
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	1583·18	902·35	−43·0	1488·13	+ 6·4	1000·41	− 9·8	2485·53	2488·54	− ·1
Most Instructed Districts.										
I. The Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	196·67	182·32	− 7·3	284·55	− 30·9	187·15	− 2·5	378·99	471·70	−19·6
III. The Two Metropolitan Counties	408·01	409·66	+ ·4	339·01	+ 20·3	225·92	+81·3	817·67	564·93	+44·7
IV. The North Midland Agricultural Counties	120·33	69·01	−42·5	145·48	− 17·3	95·30	−27·5	189·34	240·78	−21·3
VII. The Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	143·15	75·33	−47·3	194·17	− 26·3	129·89	−42·0	218·48	324·06	−32·6
Total of the Most Instructed Districts	868·16	736·32	−15·2	963·21	− 9·8	638·26	+15·3	1604·48	1601·47	+ ·2
Grand Total of England and Wales	2451·34	1638·67	−33·1	2451·34	...	1638·67	...	4090·01	4090·01	...

Table IX.

Summary Abstract in Three Principal Groups of the Average Number of Male Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions for Offences of Whatever Kind, *in each District and County of England and Wales, during the years* 1842-3-4, *as compared with the same during the three following years,* 1845-6-7, *and with the numbers which might be expected among the like Population of the same Ages on the Average of all England and Wales.* – Continued.

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	§ II.—8. Total Offences of all Kinds.										
	Average Actual Committals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. between the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Annual Average of Commitments in Three Years, 1842-3-4, out of a Male Population of the like Number and Ages	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1842-3-4.	•Calculated Average Commitments in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1845-6-7.	Difference between these latter per Centages of 1845-6-7 and those of 1842-3-4 in their relative inclination.	Average Actual Commitments in 1842—7.	Calculated Average Commitments in 1842—7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1842—7.
	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.									
I. *Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties.*											
I. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—											
Sussex	406·33	379·00	– 6·7	419·76	– 3·4	368·63	+ 2·8	+ 6·2	784·67	788·39	+ ·5
Hants	517·00	539·34	+ 4·3	516·99	– 1·3	453·09	+19·0	+29·3	1049·66	970·08	+ 8·2
Dorset	193·00	210·33	+ 8·9	233·16	–19·2	204·69	+ 2·7	+21·9	393·66	437·85	–10·1
Total—Least Instruction	1116·33	1128·67	+ 1·1	1169·91	– 6·0	1026·41	+ 9·9	+15·9	2227·99	2196·32	+ 1·4
I. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—											
Kent	852·33	684·00	–19·7	808·04	+ 3·4	710·74	– 3·7	– 7·1	1519·33	1518·78	...
Devonshire	549·67	605·34	+10·1	724·33	–24·7	629·51	– 3·8	+20·9	1152·33	1353·84	–14·8
Total—Most Instruction	1402·00	1289·34	– 8·0	1532·37	– 9·8	1340·25	– 3·8	+ 6·0	2671·66	2872·62	– 7·0
Total—Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	2518·33	2418·01	– 3·9	2702·28	– 8·2	2366·66	+ 2·1	+10·3	4899·65	5068·94	– 3·3
II. *South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties.*											
II. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the Eastern Counties:—											
Suffolk	500·66	386·00	–22·9	438·38	+12·3	378·37	+ 2·0	–10·3	877·33	816·75	+ 7·4
Cambridge	230·67	224·00	– 2·8	243·09	– 6·2	217·18	+ 3·1	+ 9·3	452·00	460·27	– 1·8
Norfolk	669·00	583·00	–12·8	568·10	+16·2	489 09	+19·2	+ 3·0	1243·33	1057·19	+17·6
Essex	597·00	510·00	–14·5	501·83	+17·5	436 04	+16·9	– ·6	1099·67	937·87	+17·2
Huntingdon	60·67	71·00	+17·0	85·78	–30·4	74·93	– 5 2	+25·2	130·67	160·71	–18·7

Oxford	273·67	236·00	−15·9	235·69	+12·9	203·40	+16·0	+ 3·1	502·00	439·09	+14·3
Berkshire	268·67	237·00	−11·8	235·36	+ 9·6	206·48	+14·8	+ 5·2	495·00	441·84	+12·0
Total—Most Instruction	963·34	846·00	−12·2	843·98	+11·4	730·86	+15·7	+ 4·3	1786·34	1574·84	+13·4
Total—South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties	3021·34	2620·00	−13·2	2681·16	+10·7	2326·47	+12·6	+ 1·9	5589·34	5007·63	+11·6
III. *Metropolitan Counties; both in the Highest Scale of Instruction.*											
Middlesex	3154·67	3620·00	+14·7	2379·33	+28·4	2103·99	+72·1	+43·7	6675·00	4483·32	+49·0
Surrey	739 33	828·00	+12·0	840·22	−13·3	749·26	+10·5	+23·8	1556·33	1589·48	− 2·1
Total—Most Instruction	3894·00	4448·00	+14·2	3219·55	+17·5	2853·25	+55·9	+38·4	8231·33	6072·80	+35·5
IV. *North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties.*											
IV. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the North Midland Counties:—											
Hereford	198·33	157·00	−20·8	165·44	+19·3	139·55	+12·5	+ 6·8	354·33	304·99	+16·1
Shropshire	401·67	206·34	−48·6	353·62	+12·7	304·65	−32·2	−44·9	605·00	658·27	− 8·1
Total—Least Instruction	600·00	363·34	−39·4	519·06	+14·8	444·20	−18·2	−33·0	959·33	963·26	− ·4
IV. B. Counties of Most Instruction, being the North Eastern Counties:—											
Lincolnshire	444·67	353·00	−20·6	539·38	−19·6	479·42	−26·4	− 6·8	786·67	1018·80	−22·7
Northamptonshire	271·00	231·66	−14·5	292·43	−10·9	255·16	− 9·2	+ 1·7	492·34	547·59	−10·1
Rutlandshire	32·00	27·00	−15·6	30·75	+ 1·9	26·83	+ ·6	− 1·3	58·33	57·58	+ 1·3
Total—Most Instruction	747·67	611·66	−18·2	862·56	−15·9	761·41	−19·6	− 3·7	1337·34	1623·97	−17·6
Total—North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties	1347·67	975·00	−27·6	1381·62	− 4·3	1205·61	−19·1	−14·8	2296·67	2587·23	−11·2
V. *South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures.*											
V. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—											
Bedfordshire	183·67	154·00	−16·1	150·46	+21·4	133·79	+15·1	− 6·3	336·67	284·25	+18·4
Buckinghamshire	266·33	272·00	+ 2·1	219·22	+20·0	188·58	+44·2	+24·2	535·00	407·80	+31·2
Hertfordshire	263·00	233·00	−11·4	226·18	+14·2	198·30	+17·5	+ 5·3	491·33	424·48	+15·7
Total—Least Instruction	713·00	659·00	− 7·5	595·86	+18·2	520·67	+26·5	+ 8·3	1363·00	1116·53	+22·1
V. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—											
Somersetshire	897·33	638·00	−28·9	611·47	+37·6	529·71	+20·4	−17·2	1480·67	1141·18	+29·7
Total—Most Instruction	897·33	638·00	−28·9	611·47	+37·6	529·71	+20·4	−17·2	1480·67	1141·18	+29·7
Total—South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures	1610·33	1297·00	−19·4	1207·33	+28·1	1050·38	+23·4	− 4·7	2843·67	2257·71	+25·9

TABLE IX.—*Summary Abstract in Three Principal Groups of the Average Number of Male Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions for* OFFENCES OF WHATEVER KIND, *in each District and County of England and Wales, during the years* 1842-3-4, *as compared with the same during the three following years,* 1845-6-7, *and with the numbers which might be expected among the like Population of the same Ages on the Average of all England and Wales.*—Continued.

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	§ II.—8. Total Offences of all Kinds.										
	Average Actual Committals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. between the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Annual Average of Commitments in Three Years, 1842-3-4, out of a Male Population of the like Number and Ages.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1842-3-4.	Calculated Average Commitments in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1845-6-7.	Difference between these latter per Centages of 1845-6-7 and those of 1842-3-4 in their relative inclination.	Average Actual Commitments in 1842—7.	Calculated Average Commitments in 1842—7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1842—7.
	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.									
VI. *Western (and chiefly Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties.*											
VI. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—											
South Wales	389·00	315·00	−19·0	747·73	−55·7	673·81	−53·2	+ 2·7	646·00	1421·54	−54·0
North Wales	235·67	210·66	−10·6	566 49	−61·2	495·09	−57·4	+ 3·8	430·33	1061·58	−59 0
Monmouthshire	207·33	180·34	−13·0	228·82	−12·1	220·38	−18·2	− 6·1	381·33	449·20	−15·1
Total—Least Instruction	832·00	706·00	−15·1	1543·04	−51·3	1389·28	−49·2	+ 2·1	1457·66	2932·32	−50·3
VI. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—											
Cornwall	218·00	228·66	+ 4·9	467·82	−54·1	417·82	−45·3	+ 8·8	443·34	885·64	−50·0
Total—Most Instruction	218·00	228·66	+ 4·9	467·82	−54·1	417·82	−45·3	+ 8·8	443·34	885·64	−50·0
Total—Western Agricultural and Mining Counties	1050·00	934·66	−10·9	2010·86	−51·9	1807·10	−48·2	+ 3·7	1901·00	3817·96	−50·2
VII. *Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties.*											
VII. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—											
Westmoreland	27·33	44·67	+63·4	82·96	−66·3	70·13	−36·3	+30·0	71·67	153·09	−53·2
North Riding	235·67	164·00	−30·4	304·59	−23·4	272·87	−39·9	−16·5	397·22	577·46	−31·2
Durham	254·00	191·66	−24·5	487·83	−49·0	452·25	−57·6	− 8·6	441·00	940·08	−53·1
Total—Least Instruction	517·00	400·33	−22·5	875·38	−41·8	795·25	−49·6	− 7·8	909·89	1670·63	−45·4
VII. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—											
Cumberland	81·67	91·67	+12·2	253·21	−68·2	215·82	−57·5	+10·7	172·00	469·03	−63·3
East Riding, with City and Ainsty	269·33	187·33	−30·4	348·06	−23·4	311·82	−39·9	−16·5	453·83	659·88	−31·2
Northumberland	211·33	136·00	−35·6	367·28	−46·3	320·64	−57·6	−10·3	333·34	687·92	−51·5
Total—Most Instruction	562·33	415·00	−26·1	968·55	−43·8	848·28	−51 1	− 7·3	959·17	1816·83	−47·2
Total—Northern Agricultural and Mining											

Cheshire	797·67	602·34	−24·5	588·03	+34·5	533·29	+12·9	−21·6	1394·33	1121·32	+24·3
Lancashire	2861·33	2324·67	−18·7	2546·67	+10·1	2358·65	− 1·4	−11·5	5127·34	4905·32	+ 4·5
West Riding	1333·33	927·33	−30·4	1722·14	−23·4	1542·78	−39·9	−16·5	2245·94	3264·92	−31·2
Staffordshire	994·33	675·33	−32·1	784·75	+22·7	725·49	− 6·9	−29·6	1638·00	1510·24	+ 8·4
Worcestershire	532·67	454·67	−14·6	334·35	+54·7	291·64	+55·9	+ 1·2	972·00	625·99	+55·3
Total—Least Instruction	6519·33	4984·34	−23·5	5975·94	+ 6·9	5451·85	− 8·5	−15·4	11377·61	11427·79	− ·4
VIII. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—											
Derbyshire	276·67	192·66	−30·3	401·05	−32·7	357·16	−43·2	−10·5	462·67	758·21	−39·0
Gloucestershire	955·33	777·67	−18·6	605·67	+54·0	533·24	+45·8	− 8·2	1710·66	1138·91	+50·2
Warwickshire	829·67	693·33	−16·4	592·98	+39·0	540·83	+28·2	−10·8	1517·66	1133·81	+33·8
Leicestershire	434·00	293·67	−32·3	306·62	+40·3	269·19	+ 9·1	−31·2	724·00	575·81	+25·7
Nottinghamshire	310·67	248·33	−20·0	351·01	−12·5	308·90	−19·6	− 7·1	555·33	659·91	−15·8
Total—Most Instruction	2806·34	2205·66	−21·4	2257·33	+22·5	2009·32	+ 9·7	−12·8	4970·32	4266·65	+16·5
Total—North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	9325·67	7190·00	−22·9	8233·27	+11·2	7461·17	− 3·6	−14·8	16347·93	15694·44	+ 4·2
Least Instructed Districts.											
II. The South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties (exclusive of the Metropolitan)	3021·34	2620·00	−13·2	2681·16	+10·7	2326·47	+12·6	+ 1·9	5589·34	5007·63	+11·6
V. The South Midland Agricultural and Manufacturing Counties	1610·33	1297·00	−19·4	1207·33	+28·1	1050·38	+23·4	− 4·7	2843·67	2257·71	+25·9
VI. The Western (Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties	1050·00	934·66	−10·9	2010·86	−51·9	1807·10	−48·2	− 3·7	1901·00	3817·96	−50·2
VIII. The Northern and Midland Manufacturing and Mining Counties	9325·67	7190·00	−22·9	8233·27	+11·2	7461·17	− 3·6	−14·8	16347·93	15694·44	+ 4·2
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	15007·34	12041·66	−19·7	14132·62	+ 3·6	12645·12	− 4·7	−10·3	26681·94	26777·74	− ·3
Most Instructed Districts.											
I. The Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	2518·33	2418·01	− 3·9	2702·28	− 8·2	2366·66	+ 2·1	+10·3	4899·65	5068·94	− 3·3
III. The Two Metropolitan Counties	3894·00	4448·00	+14·2	3219·55	+17·5	2853·25	+55·9	+38·4	8231·33	6072·80	+35·5
IV. The North Midland Agricultl. Counties	1347·67	975·00	−27·6	1331·62	− 4·3	1205·61	−19·1	−14·8	2296·67	2587·23	−11·2
VII. The Nthn. Agricultl. & Mining Counties	1079·33	815·33	−24·4	1843·93	−42·8	1643·53	−50·3	− 7·5	1869·06	3487·46	−46·4
Total of the Most Instructed Districts	8839·33	8656·34	− 2·0	9147·38	− 5·5	8069·05	− 7·4	+ 5·4	17296·71	17216·43	+ ·5
Grand Total of England and Wales	*23846·67	†20698·00	−13·2	*23280·00	...	†20714·17	...	...	43978·65	43994·17	...

* The totals of two columns for 1842-3-4 ought to agree, but they do not, owing to a slight discrepancy occasioned by the number of committals in each county being, in the first instance, calculated upon a gross total from which the persons whose ages could not be stated were excluded, while the full numbers are now used in the column of "Average Actual Committals" for the same years, for the purpose of comparing them with those of 1845-6-7 in the "Calculated," as in the "Actual" Commitments of which years those at unknown ages are included.

† The reason why these two columns for 1845-6-7 do not more perfectly agree is, simply that the decimals in the "Calculated" Commitments have been, on the whole, a little raised by the concluding place of figures, rather than extend the number of places to a greater refinement and a greater confusion; but as the difference is only 16 in upwards of 20,000, their accuracy is in no distinguishable degree vitiated.

Table X.

Supplementary Table, comparing the Relative Proportions of Ignorance and of Persons of Independent Means in each District and County, with the Results of the Registry of Illegitimate Births and Improvident Marriages in 1845 *and those obtained by eliminating the general body of Criminal Commitments from the more numerous classes of Minor Offences; and showing the Relative Progress of Population and Criminal Commitments in each from* 1810-11-12 *to* 1840-41-42.

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	Population in 1841.	Proportion per Cent. of Men signing the Marriage Register with Marks in 1844 above and below the Average.	Proportion per Cent. of Persons of Independent Means in 1841 above and below the Average.	Improvident Marriages, 1845.			Bastardy, 1845.			Improvident Marriages and Bastardy Combined.			Total Marriages in 1845.	Total Births in 1845.	Total Marriages and Births in 1845.
				Calculated Number of Marriages of Men under 21 Yrs. of Age on the Average of England and Wales for the like Number of Marriages.	Actual Number of Men Married under 21 Years of Age in 1845.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual above and below the Calculated Average.	Calculated Number of Illegitimate Children in 1845 on the Average of England and Wales among the like Number of Births.	Actual Number of Illegitimate Children in 1845 returned in the 8th Report of the Registrar General.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual above and below the Calculated Average.	Calculated No. of Improvident Marriages and Illegitimate Births on the Avg. of Engd. & Wales for the like Number of Marriages and Births.	Actual Numbers of Improvident Marriages and Illegitimate Births Compared.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual above and below the Calculated.			
I. *Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties.*															
I. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—															
Sussex	299,753	− 7·5	+ 6·1	98·28	98	− ·3	653·91	657	+ ·4	747·74	755	+ ·9	2,247	9,294	11,541
Hants	355,004	−11·1	+18·1	137·21	81	− 40·9	787·38	704	−10·6	928·31	785	−15·4	3,137	11,191	14,328
Dorset	175,043	+10·1	+13·9	53·40	64	+ 19·8	361·22	364	+ ·7	411·74	428	+ 3·9	1,221	5,134	6,355
Total—Least Instruction	829,800	− 5·9	+12·9	288·89	243	− 15·8	1802·51	1,725	− 4·3	2087·79	1,968	− 5·7	6,605	25,619	32,224
I. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—															
Kent	548 337	−17·1	+21·1	197·09	112	− 43·1	1266·16	1,015	−19·8	1457·91	1,127	−22·7	4,506	17,996	22,502
Devonshire	533,460	−11·9	+36·0	208·07	95	− 54·3	1133·11	879	−22·8	1351·65	974	−27·9	4,757	16,105	20,862
Total—Most Instruction	1,081,797	−14·3	+28·5	405·16	207	− 48·9	2399·27	1,894	−21·0	2809·56	2,101	−25·2	9,263	34,101	43,364
Total—Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	1,911,597	−10·8	+21·7	694·05	450	− 35·2	4201·78	3,619	−14·0	4897·35	4,069	−16·9	15,868	59,720	75,588
II. *South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties.*															
II. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the Eastern Counties:—															
Suffolk	315,073	+42·0	−15·1	106·98	133	+ 24·3	737·77	937	+27·0	837·87	1,070	+27·7	2,446	10,486	12,932
Cambridge	164,459	+33·5	−17·0	63·81	89	+ 39·3	441·36	441	...	500·96	530	+ 5·7	1,459	6,273	7,732
Norfolk	412,664	+38·1	−10·4	142·67	173	+ 21·2	929·92	1,424	+53·1	1067·68	1,597	+49·5	3,262	13,217	16,479
Essex	344,979	+42·4	−23·4	98·37	133	+ 35·2	726·94	588	−19·1	815·12	721	−11·5	2,249	10,332	12,581
Huntingdon	58,549	+38·0	−29·5	18·45	41	+122·2	143·04	116	−18·9	159·06	157	− 1·2	422	2,033	2,455
Total—Least Instruction	1,295,724	+39·3	−16·7	430·28	569	+ 32·2	2979·03	3,506	+17·7	3380·69	4,075	+20·5	9,838	42,341	52,179

Berkshire	161,147	+28·6	+ 5·7	55·46	61	+ 9·9	404·77	463	+14·3	454·90	524	+15·2	1,268	5,753	7,021
Total—Most Instruction	581,523	+21·0	−10·2	180·54	221	+ 22·4	1270·03	1,352	+ 6·4	1436·99	1,573	+ 9·4	4,128	18,051	22,179
Total—South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties	1,877,247	+33·8	−14·7	610·82	790	+ 29·3	4249·06	4,858	+14·3	4817·68	5,648	+17·2	13,966	60,392	74,358
III. *Metropolitan Counties; both in the highest scale of Instruction.*															
Middlesex	1,576,636	−59·7	+72·7	749·13	360	− 51·9	3688·51	2,048	−44·4	4506·28	2,408	−46·5	17,127	52,425	69,552
Surrey	582,678	−53·2	+50·1	255·61	90	− 64·7	1401·39	855	−38·9	1669·12	945	−43·4	5,844	19,918	25,762
Total—Most Instruction	2,159,314	−58·1	+66·6	1004·74	450	− 55·2	5089·90	2,903	−42·9	6175·40	3,353	−45·7	22,971	72,343	95,314
IV. *North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties.*															
IV. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the North Midland Counties:—															
Hereford	113,878	+11·2	+ 2·6	31·93	10	− 68·7	197·92	273	+37·9	229·55	283	+23·3	730	2,813	3,543
Shropshire	239,048	+24·6	−20·7	66·13	32	− 51·6	451·49	676	+49·7	513·72	708	+37·8	1,512	6,417	7,929
Total—Least Instruction	352,926	+20·7	−13·1	98·06	42	− 57·1	649·41	949	+46·1	743·27	991	+33·3	2,242	9,230	11,472
IV. B. Counties of Most Instruction, being the North Eastern Counties															
Lincolnshire	362,602	− 1·5	−10·5	123·60	115	− 6·9	869·98	843	− 3·1	984·23	958	− 2·6	2,826	12,365	15,191
Northamptonshire	199,228	+15·6	−32·2	73·61	136	+ 84·7	495·25	440	−11·1	565·10	576	+ 1·9	1,683	7,039	8,722
Rutlandshire	21,302	−38·4	−30·3	5·82	5	− 14·0	47·56	52	+ 9·3	52·42	57	+ 8·7	133	676	809
Total—Most Instruction	583,132	+ 3·7	−18·6	203·03	256	+ 26·0	1412·79	1,335	− 5·5	601·75	1,591	− ·6	4,642	20,080	24,722
Total—North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties	936,058	+ 9·5	−16·5	301·09	298	− 1·0	2062·20	2,284	+10·7	2345·02	2,582	+10·1	6,884	29,310	36,194
V. *South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures.*															
V. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—															
Bedfordshire	107,936	+53·0	−43·1	42·47	103	+142·5	302·12	355	+17·5	341·12	458	+34·2	971	4,294	5,265
Buckinghamshire	155 983	+30·2	−29·5	42·42	66	+ 55·6	319·57	328	+ 2·6	357·12	394	+10·3	970	4,542	5,512
Hertfordshire	157,207	+53·8	−16·1	45·40	77	+ 69·6	380·36	402	+ 5·7	417·51	479	+14·7	1,038	5,406	6,444
Total—Least Instruction	421,126	+45·9	−28·0	130·29	246	+ 88·8	1002·05	1,085	+ 8·2	1115·75	1,331	+19·2	2,979	14,242	17,221
V. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—															
Somersetshire	435,982	+10·6	+21·9	141·63	159	+ 12·2	950·25	903	− 4·9	1084·85	1,062	− 2·1	3,238	13,506	16,744
Total—Most Instruction	435,982	+10·6	+21·9	141·63	159	+ 12·2	950·25	903	− 4·9	1084·85	1,062	− 2·1	3,238	13,506	16,744
Total—South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures	857,108	+27·3	− 2·5	271·92	405	+ 48·9	1952·30	1,988	+ 1·8	2200·60	2,393	+ 8·7	6,217	27,748	33,965

Table X.

Supplementary Table, comparing the Relative Proportions of Ignorance and of Persons of Independent Means in each District and County, with the Results of the Registry of Illegitimate Births and Improvident Marriages in 1845 *and those obtained by eliminating the general body of Criminal Commitments from the more numerous classes of Minor Offences; and showing the Relative Progress of Population and Criminal Commitments in each from* 1810-11-12 *to* 1840-41-42.—Continued.

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	Population in 1841.	Proportion per Cent. of Men signing the Marriage Register with Marks in 1844 above and below the Average.	Proportion per Cent. of Persons of Independent Means in 1841 above and below the Average.	Improvident Marriages, 1845.			Bastardy, 1845.			Improvident Marriages and Bastardy Combined.			Total Marriages in 1845.	Total Births in 1845.	Total Marriages and Births in 1845.
				Calculated Number of Marriages of Men under 21 Yrs. of Age on the Average of England and Wales for the like Number of Marriages.	Actual Number of Men Married under 21 Years of Age in 1845.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual above and below the Calculated Average.	Calculated Number of Illegitimate Children in 1845 on the Average of England and Wales among the like Number of Births.	Actual Number of Illegitimate Children in 1845 returned in the 8th Report of the Registrar General.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual above and below the Calculated Average.	Calculated No. of Improvident Marriages and Illegitimate Births on the Avg. of Engd. & Wales for the like Number of Marriages and Births.	Actual Numbers of Improvident Marriages and Illegitimate Births Compared.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual above and below the Calculated.			
VI. *Western (and chiefly Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties.*															
VI. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—															
South Wales	515,283	+39·3	+ 4·9	189·91	118	– 37·8	1225·42	1,407	+14·8	1409·77	1,525	+ 8·1	4,342	17,417	21,759
North Wales	396,320	+26·1	–20·7	110·79	75	– 32·3	747·83	872	+16·6	852·77	947	+11·0	2,533	10,629	13,162
Monmouthshire	134,355	+53·3	–30·4	62·50	38	– 39·2	346·94	247	–28·8	412·07	285	–30·8	1,429	4,931	6,360
Total—Least Instruction	1,045,958	+36·8	– 9·3	363·20	231	– 36·4	2320·19	2,526	+ 8·8	2674·61	2,757	+ 3·0	83,04	32,977	41,281
VI. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—															
Cornwall	341,279	+11·8	– 5·1	112·71	84	– 25·4	798·35	576	–27·8	902·14	660	–26·8	2,577	11,347	13,924
Total—Most Instruction	341,279	+11·8	– 5·1	112·71	84	– 25·4	798·35	576	–27·8	902·14	660	–26·8	2,577	11,347	13,924
Total—Western Agricultural and Mining Counties	1,387,237	+30·9	– 8·3	475·91	315	– 33·8	3118·54	3,102	– ·5	3576·75	3,417	– 4·4	10 881	44,324	55,205
VII. *Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties.*															
VII. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—															
Westmoreland	56,454	–36·2	+43·7	19·59	11	– 43·8	122·99	179	+45·5	142·28	190	+33·5	448	1,748	2,196
North Riding	204,122	–31·4	+11·6	64·95	41	– 36·8	404·76	518	+27·9	468·96	559	+19·2	1,485	5,753	7,238
Durham	324,284	–29·1	– 9·4	142·19	110	– 22·6	905·22	804	–11·2	1044·22	914	–12·4	3,251	12,866	16,117
Total—Least Instruction	584,860	–30·4	+ 3·0	226·73	162	– 28·5	1432·97	1,501	+ 4·7	1655·46	1,663	+ ·4	5,184	20,367	25,551
VII. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—															
Cumberland	178,038	–52·1	+32·1	48·81	54	+ 10·6	409·76	647	+57·9	449·65	701	+55·9	1,116	5,824	6,940
East Riding with City and Ainsty	233,257	–37·1	+16·7	111·44	78	– 30·0	556·03	592	+ 6·6	667·13	670	+ ·5	2,548	9,282	11,830

Total—Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	1,246,433	−38·2	+ 8·7	479·97	373	− 22·2	3016·50	3,398	+12·6	3488·84	3,771	+ 8·0	10,974	42,874	53,848
VIII. *Northern and Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties.*															
VIII. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—															
Cheshire	395,660	+ 0·4	−23·8	128·02	175	+ 36·7	896·14	1,188	+32·5	1014·88	1,363	+34·3	2,927	12,737	15,664
Lancashire	1,667,054	+22·1	−28·9	899·25	1,040	+ 15·6	5081·17	5,929	+16·6	6011·09	6,969	+15·9	20,559	72,219	92,778
West Riding	1,154,101	+17·9	−33·4	478·07	815	+ 70·6	3044·60	3,166	+ 3·9	3511·82	3,981	+13·3	10,930	43,273	54,203
Staffordshire	510,504	+31·3	−42·9	202·34	278	+ 32·4	1131·36	1,241	+ 9·7	1341·55	1,519	+13·2	4,626	16,080	20,706
Worcestershire	233,336	+37·3	−20·0	149·35	201	+ 34·5	834·59	768	− 7·9	989·48	969	− 2·0	3,410	11,862	15,272
Total—Least Instruction	3,960,655	+21·5	−31·0	1857·03	2,509	+ 35·1	10987·86	12,292	+11·8	12868·82	14,801	+15·0	42,452	156,171	198,623
VIII. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—															
Derbyshire	272,217	−13·6	−31·9	90·84	76	− 16·3	568·91	672	+18·1	658·47	748	+13·6	2,077	8,086	10,163
Gloucestershire	431,383	−13·2	+32·3	166·21	162	− 2·5	862·10	811	− 5·9	1040·08	973	− 6·4	3,800	12,253	16,053
Warwickshire	401,715	+ 0·3	−20·3	151·64	158	+ 4·2	971·71	779	−19·8	1119·45	937	−16·3	3,467	13,811	17,278
Leicestershire	215,867	− 2·8	−27·7	82·27	168	+104·2	519·95	640	+23·0	600·67	808	+34·5	1,881	7,390	9,271
Nottinghamshire	249,910	+ 1·9	−31·2	100·82	133	+ 31·9	640·19	895	+39·8	738·87	1,028	+39·1	2,305	9,099	11,404
Total—Most Instruction	1,571,092	− 5·6	−10·6	591·78	697	+ 17·7	3562·86	3,797	+ 6·6	4157·54	4,494	+ 8·0	13,530	50,639	64,169
Total—North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	5,531,747	+14·9	−25·2	2448·81	3,206	+ 30·9	14550·72	16,089	+10·6	17026·36	19,295	+13·3	55,982	206,810	262,792
Least Instructed Districts.															
II. The South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties (exclusive of the Metropolitan)	1,877,247	+33·8	−14·7	610·82	790	+ 29·3	4249·06	4,858	+14·3	4817·68	5,648	+17·2	13,966	60,392	74,358
V. The South Midland Agricultural, with Domestic Manufactures	857,108	+27·3	− 2·5	271·92	405	+ 48·9	1952·30	1,988	+ 1·8	2200·60	2,393	+ 8·7	6,217	27,748	33,965
VI. The Western (Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties	1,387,237	+30·9	− 8·3	475·91	315	− 33·8	3118·54	3,102	− ·5	3576·75	3,417	− 4·4	10,881	44,324	55,205
VIII. The Northern and Midland Manufacturing and Mining Counties	5,531,747	+14·9	−25·2	2448·81	3,206	+ 30·9	14550·72	16,089	+10·6	17026·36	19,295	+13·3	55,982	206,810	262,792
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	9,653,339	+21·0	−18·7	3807·46	4,716	+ 21·2	23870·62	26,037	+ 9·1	27621·39	30,753	+11·3	87,046	339,274	426,320
Most Instructed Districts.															
I. The Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	1,911,597	−10·8	+21·7	694·05	450	− 35·2	4201·78	3,619	−14·0	4897·35	4,069	−16·9	15,868	59,720	75,588
III. The Two Metropolitan Counties	2,159,314	−58·1	+66·6	1004·74	450	− 55·2	5089·90	2,903	−42·9	6175·40	3,353	−45·7	22,971	72,343	95,314
IV. The North Midland Agricultural Counties	936,058	+ 9·5	−16·5	301·09	298	− 1·0	2062·20	2,284	+10·7	2345·02	2,582	+10·1	6,884	29,310	36,194
VII. The Northern Agricultural & Mining Counties	1,246,433	−38·2	+ 8·7	479·97	373	− 22·2	3016·50	3,398	+12·6	3488·84	3,771	+ 8·0	10,974	42,874	53,848
Total of the Most Instructed Districts	6,253,402	−32·5	+28·9	2479·85	1,571	− 36·6	14370·38	12,204	−15·1	16906·61	13,775	−18·5	56,697	204,247	260,944
Grand Total of England and Wales	15,906,741	...	...	6287·31	6,287	...	38241·00	38,241	...	44528·00	44,528	...	143,743	543,521	687,264

TABLE X.

Supplementary Table, comparing the Relative Proportions of Ignorance and of Persons of Independent Means in each District and County, with the Results of the Registry of Illegitimate Births and Improvident Marriages in 1845 *and those obtained by eliminating the general body of Criminal Commitments from the more numerous classes of Minor Offences; and showing the Relative Progress of Population and Criminal Commitments in each from* 1810-11-12 *to* 1840-41-42.—Continued.

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	Commitments of Males exclusive of Assaults of all Kinds, Simple Larceny and Riot, Breach of the Peace, &c.					Population in 1811.	Increase per Cent. of the Population from 1811 to 1841.	Total Criminal Commitments, 1810-11-12.	Total Criminal Commitments, 1840-41-42.	Increase per Cent. of the Criminal Commitments from 1810-11-12 to 1840-41-42.	Increase per Cent. of Criminal Commitments beyond Population from 1810-11-12 to 1840-41-42.
	Average Actual Committals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average on the like Population of the same Ages, 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual above and below the Calculated, 1845-6-7.						
	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.									
I. *Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties.*											
I. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—											
Sussex	153·33	128·00	−16·5	138·43	− 7·5	190,083	57·7	78·33	506·67	546·8	489·1
Hants	136·33	128·67	− 5·6	170·41	− 24·5	245,080	44·8	165·67	645·67	289·7	244·9
Dorset	56·67	72·66	+28·2	76·74	− 5·3	124,693	40·3	42·67	257·00	502·3	462·0
Total—Least Instruction	346·33	329·33	− 4·9	385·58	− 14·5	559,856	48·2	286·67	1409·34	391·6	343·4
I. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—											
Kent	334·66	266·33	−20·4	267·08	− ·2	373,095	46·9	238·33	955·33	300·8	253·9
Devonshire	176·67	159·00	−10·0	236·61	− 32·8	383,308	39·2	159·33	676·00	324·3	285·1
Total—Most Instruction	511·33	425·33	−16·8	503·69	− 15·5	756,403	43·0	397·66	1631·33	310·2	267·2
Total—Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	857·66	754·66	−12·0	889·27	− 15·1	1316,259	45·2	684·33	3040·67	344·3	299·1
II. *South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties.*											
II. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the Eastern Counties:—											
Suffolk	154·66	107·33	−30·6	142·19	− 24·5	234,211	34·6	120·00	480·34	300·2	265·6
Cambridge	82·00	80·33	− 2·0	81·63	− 1·5	101,109	62·6	24·67	216·34	776·9	714·3
Norfolk	231·33	174·33	−24·6	183·95	− 5·2	291,999	41·4	132·67	689·00	419·3	377·9
Essex	253·67	211·67	−16·5	164·01	+ 29·0	252,473	36·6	148·33	661·00	345·6	309·0
Huntingdon	17·67	21·00	+18·8	28·21	− 25·5	42,208	38·7	7·67	64·67	743·1	704·4
Total—Least Instruction	739·33	594·66	−19·5	599·99	− ·8	922,000	40·5	433·34	2111·35	387·2	346·7

Berkshire	89·34	81·33	− 8·9	77·49	+ 4·9	118,277	36·2	75·33	319·34	323·9	287·7
Total—Most Instruction	320·01	277·00	−14·1	274·60	+ 0·8	431,296	34·8	197·00	1115·00	465·9	431·1
Total—South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties	1059·34	871·66	−17·7	874·59	− 0·3	1353,296	38·7	630·34	3226·35	411·8	373·1
III. *Metropolitan Counties; both in the highest scale of Instruction.*											
Middlesex	1376·00	1700·33	+23·6	791·46	+114·8	953,276	65·4	1523·00	3485·67	128·8	63·4
Surrey	322·66	338·34	+ 4·9	281·75	+ 20·0	323,851	79·9	249·00	920·00	269·4	189·5
Total—Most Instruction	1698·66	2038·67	+20·0	1073·21	+ 90·0	1277,127	69·0	1772·00	4405·67	148·6	79·6
IV. *North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties.*											
IV. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the North Midland Counties:—											
Hereford	73·00	64·33	−11·9	52·29	+ 23·0	94,073	21·0	65·33	241·00	268·9	247·9
Shropshire	130·00	56·34	−56·6	114·36	− 50·7	194,298	23·0	64·00	395·33	517·7	494·7
Total—Least Instruction	203·00	120·67	−40·5	166·65	− 27·5	288,371	22·3	129·33	636·33	392·0	369·7
IV. B. Counties of Most Instruction, being the North Eastern Counties:—											
Lincolnshire	127·34	106·33	−16·5	180·19	− 40·9	237,891	52·4	72·33	390·67	440·1	387·7
Northamptonshire	85·00	77·33	− 9·0	95·92	− 18·3	141,353	40·9	45·33	290·00	539·7	498·8
Rutlandshire	13·34	8·00	−40·0	10·16	− 21·2	16,380	30·0	3·67	21·33	481·2	451·2
Total—Most Instruction	225·68	191·66	−15·0	286·27	− 33·0	395,624	47·3	121·33	702·00	478·5	431·2
Total—North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties	428·68	312·33	−27·1	452·92	− 31·0	683,995	36·8	250·66	1338·33	433·9	397·1
V. *South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures.*											
V. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—											
Bedfordshire	72·33	55·67	−23·0	50·03	+ 11·3	70,213	53·7	22·00	181·00	722·7	669·0
Buckinghamshire	104·33	100·67	− 3·5	70·72	+ 42·4	117,650	32·5	39·00	260·00	566·6	534·1
Hertfordshire	101·00	90·00	−10·9	74·48	+ 20·8	111,654	47·9	74·33	304·33	309·4	261·5
Total—Least Instruction	277·66	246·34	−11·2	195·23	+ 26·2	299,517	40·6	135·33	745·33	450·7	440·1
V. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—											
Somersetshire	324·33	218·00	−32·8	199·00	+ 9·5	303,180	43·8	142·33	987·67	593·9	550·1
Total—Most Instruction	324·33	218·00	−32·8	199·00	+ 9·5	303,180	43·8	142·33	987·67	593·9	550·1
Total—South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures	601·99	464·34	−22·8	394·23	+ 17·8	602,697	42·2	277·66	1733·00	524·1	481·9

Table X.

Supplementary Table, comparing the Relative Proportions of Ignorance and of Persons of Independent Means in each District and County, with the Results of the Registry of Illegitimate Births and Improvident Marriages in 1845 *and those obtained by eliminating the general body of Criminal Commitments from the more numerous classes of Minor Offences; and showing the Relative Progress of Population and Criminal Commitments in each from* 1810-11-12 *to* 1840-41-42.—Continued.

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	Commitments of Males exclusive of Assaults of all Kinds, Simple Larceny and Riot, Breach of the Peace, &c.					Population in 1811.	Increase per Cent. of the Population from 1811 to 1841.	Total Criminal Commitments, 1810-11-12.	Total Criminal Commitments, 1840-41-42.	Increase per Cent. of the Criminal Commitments from 1810-11-12 to 1840-41-42.	Increase per Cent. of Criminal Commitments beyond Population from 1810-11-12 to 1840-41-42.
	Average Actual Committals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average on the like Population of the same Ages, 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual above and below the Calculated, 1845-6-7.						
	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.									
VI. *Western (and chiefly Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties.*											
VI. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—											
South Wales	145·67	109·00	−25·2	253·16	− 56·9	331,794	55·3	48·67	352·00	623·2	567·9
North Wales	93·00	70·00	−24·7	186·20	− 62·4	279,994	41·5	27·33	234·00	756·2	714·7
Monmouthshire	65·00	64·67	− ·5	82·76	− 21·8	62,127	116·2	18·67	295·33	1481·8	1365·6
Total—Least Instruction	303·67	243·67	−19·7	522·12	− 53·3	673,915	55·2	94·67	881·33	830·9	775·7
VI. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—											
Cornwall	54·33	62·33	+14·7	157·24	− 60·3	216,667	57·5	38·00	279·00	634·2	576·7
Total—Most Instruction	54·33	62·33	+14·7	157·24	− 60·3	216,667	57·5	38·00	279·00	634·2	576·7
Total—Western Agricultural and Mining Counties	358·00	306·00	−14·5	679·36	− 54·9	890,582	55·7	132·67	1160·33	774·6	718·9
VII. *Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties.*											
VII. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—											
Westmoreland	11·33	8·67	−23·5	26·33	− 67·0	45,922	22·9	5·00	36·33	626·6	603·7
North Riding	107·05	69·29	−35·2	102·70	− 32·5	169,391	20·5	32·34	262·57	711·9	691·4
Durham	98·00	63·33	−35·4	170·03	− 62·7	177,625	82·5	35·00	203·67	481·9	399·4
Total—Least Instruction	216·38	141·29	−34·7	299·06	− 52·7	392,938	48·8	72·34	502·57	594·7	545·9
VII. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—											
Cumberland	25·34	35·00	+38·1	80·88	− 56·7	133,744	33·1	34·00	123·33	262·7	229·6
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	117·00	− 32·0	161,741	44·2	37·14	301·54	711·9	667·7

Total—Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	442·32	310·20	−29·9	617·31	− 49·7	860,584	44·8	196·48	1125·78	473·0	428·2
VIII. *Northern and Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties.*											
VIII. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—											
Cheshire	304·67	213·00	−30·1	200·50	+ 6·2	227,031	74·2	112·33	960·00	754·6	680·4
Lancashire	1346·33	985·67	−26·7	887·01	+ 11·1	828,309	101·2	685·00	3795·00	454·0	352·8
West Riding	606·34	392·46	−35·1	580·05	− 32·3	655,042	76·2	183·18	1487·22	706·9	630·7
Staffordshire	381·00	188·00	−50·7	272·73	− 31·0	295,153	72·2	130·00	1078·33	729·4	657·2
Worcestershire	193·00	175·00	− 9·3	109·47	+ 59·8	160,546	45·3	76·00	552·33	626·7	581·4
Total—Least Instruction	2831·34	1954·13	−30·9	2049·76	− 4·6	2166,081	82·7	1186·51	7872·88	563·5	480·8
VIII. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—											
Derbyshire	126·67	69·00	−45·5	134·29	− 48·6	185,487	46·7	44·67	261·66	485·7	439·0
Gloucestershire	350·66	281·34	−19·7	200·50	+ 40·3	285,514	51·1	194·67	1125·34	478·0	426·9
Warwickshire	335·67	252·67	−24·7	203·13	+ 24·3	228,735	75·6	174·67	995·66	470·0	394·4
Leicestershire	160·67	94·67	−41·1	101·19	− 6·4	150,419	43·5	59·00	446·00	655·9	612·4
Nottinghamshire	95·34	76·33	−19·9	116·24	− 34·3	162,900	53·4	82·67	334·33	304·4	251·0
Total—Most Instruction	1069·01	774·01	−27·6	755·35	+ 2·4	1,013,055	55·0	555·68	3162·99	469·2	414·2
Total—North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	3900·35	2728·14	−30·0	2805·11	− 2·7	3179,136	74·0	1742·19	11035·87	533·4	459·4
Least Instructed Districts.											
II. The South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties (exclusive of the Metropolitan)	1059·34	871·66	−17·7	874·59	− 0·3	1353,296	38·7	630·34	3226·35	411·8	373·1
V. The South Midland Agricultural, with Domestic Manufactures	601·99	464·34	−22·8	394·23	+ 17·8	602,697	42·2	277·66	1733·00	524·1	481·9
VI. The Western (Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties	358·00	306·00	−14·5	679·36	− 54·9	890,582	55·7	132·67	1160·33	774·6	718·9
VIII. The Northern and Midland Manufacturing and Mining Counties	3900·35	2728·14	−30·0	2805·11	− 2·7	3179,136	74·0	1742·19	11035·87	533·4	459·4
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	5919·68	4370·14	−26·2	4753·29	− 8·0	6025,711	60·2	2782·86	17155·55	516·5	456·3
Most Instructed Districts.											
I. The Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	857·66	754·66	−12·0	889·27	− 15·1	1316,259	45·2	684·33	3040·67	344·3	299·1
III. The Two Metropolitan Counties	1698·66	2038·67	+20·0	1073·21	+ 90·0	1277,127	69·0	1772·00	4405·67	148·6	79·6
IV. The North Midland Agricultural Counties	428·68	312·33	−27·1	452·92	− 31·0	683,995	36·8	250·66	1338·33	433·9	397·1
VII. The Northern Agricultural & Mining Counties	442·32	310·20	−29·9	617·31	− 49·7	860,584	44·8	196·48	1125·78	473·0	428·2
Total of the Most Instructed Districts	3427·32	3415·86	− ·3	3032·71	+ 12·6	4,137,965	51·1	2903·47	9910·45	241·3	190·2
Grand Total of England and Wales	9347·00	7786·00	−16·7	7786·00	...	10,163,676	56·5	5686·33	27066·00	376·0	319·5

TABLE XI.—*Per Centages above or below the Average of all England an*

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Indices to Moral Influences.				Indice			
	1. Dispersion of the Population, 1841.	2. Real Property 1842.	3. Persons of Independent Means, 1841.	4. Signatures by Marks to the Marriage Registers, 1844.	1. Improvident Marriages, 1844.	2. Improvident Marriages, 1845.	3. Bastards 1842.	4. Basta 184
Bedford	− 15·3	−11·1	−43·1	+53·0	+147·8	+142·5	+15·1	+17
Berks	− 22·1	+11·3	+ 5·7	+28·6	− 3·3	+ 9·9	+ 9·1	+14
Bucks	− 23·2	− 1·6	−29·5	+30·2	+ 69·0	+ 55·6	+ 8·8	+ 2
Cambridge	− 34·6	+24·3	−17·0	+33·5	+103·8	+ 39·3	+ 7·3	..
Cheshire	+ 36·7	−11·4	−23·8	+ ·4	+ 39·6	+ 36·7	+40·3	+32
Cornwall	− 7·4	−26·5	− 5·1	+11·8	− 12·7	− 25·4	−36·7	−27
Cumberland	− 57·4	− 5·2	+32·1	−52·1	− 25·7	+ 10·6	+70·3	+57
Derby	− 3·7	− 6·1	−31·9	−13·6	+ 9·5	− 16·3	+20·6	+18
Devon	− 25·1	−10·0	+36·0	−11·9	− 54·3	− 54·3	−24·2	−22
Dorset	− 36·7	−13·2	+13·9	+10·1	+ 26·1	+ 19·8	− ·2	+
Durham	+ 7·4	− 4·6	− 9·4	−29·1	− 26·3	− 22·6	−15·9	−11
Essex	− 18·1	+ 4·0	−23·4	+42·4	+ 38·6	+ 35·2	−21·2	−19
Gloucester	+ 24·6	−10·8	+32·3	−13·2	− 5·1	− 2·5	− 9·5	− 5
Hereford	− 52·1	+31·1	+ 2·6	+11·2	− 45·9	− 68·7	+58·3	+37
Hertford	− 9·3	+ ·2	−16·1	+53·8	+112·5	+ 69·6	+ 4·6	+ 5
Huntingdon	− 42·8	+27·2	−29·5	+38·0	+115·1	+122·2	−23·9	−18
Kent	+ 27·9	− 1·7	+21·1	−17·1	− 40·9	− 43·1	−13·0	−19
Lancaster	+ 243·0	−13·7	−28·9	+22·1	+ 7·8	+ 15·6	+28·8	+16
Leicester	− 2·6	+18·0	−27·7	− 2·8	+110·5	+104·2	+ 6·9	+23
Lincoln	− 49·5	+56·9	−10·5	− 1·5	+ 3·9	− 6·9	− 6·5	− 3
Middlesex	+1931·6	+33·4	+72·7	−59·7	− 62·8	− 51·9	−48·8	−44
Monmouth	− 1·6	−18·4	−30·4	+53·3	− 38·8	− 39·2	−31·3	−28
Norfolk	− 25·8	+ 4·5	−10·4	+38·1	+ 28·9	+ 21·2	+47·2	+53
Northampton	− 28·8	+16·5	−32·2	+15·6	+ 57·9	+ 84·7	− 5·4	−11
Northumberland	− 51·4	+14·2	− 2·0	−51·3	− 8·1	− 15·0	+ 1·2	+ 8
Nottingham	+ 8·6	−15·3	−31·2	+ 1·9	+ 58·4	+ 31·9	+46·8	+39
Oxford	− 22·3	+17·6	−14·9	+ 5·0	+ 7·8	+ 7·5	+11·4	−
Rutland	− 48·1	+36·6	−30·3	−38·4	− 67·3	− 14·0	+ ·8	+ 9
Salop	− 35·3	+14·4	−20·7	+24·6	− 46·7	− 51·6	+38·0	+49
Somerset	− 3·7	+27·2	+21·9	+10·6	+ 6·5	+ 12·2	− 7·3	− 4
Southampton	− 20·7	− 2·3	+18·1	−11·1	− 60·1	− 40·9	− 4·6	−10
Stafford	+ 56·7	−11·3	−42·9	+31·3	+ 34·0	+ 32·4	+10·2	+ 9
Suffolk	− 24·4	+ 1·1	−15·1	+42·0	+ 17·3	+ 24·3	+20·1	+27
Surrey	+ 179·0	− 6·5	+50·1	−53·2	− 61·6	− 64·7	−48·0	−38
Sussex	− 25·8	+ 3·3	+ 6·1	− 7·5	+ 3·7	− ·3	+ ·6	+
Warwick	+ 62·8	+ 9·1	−20·3	+ ·3	+ ·1	+ 4·2	−23·7	−19
Westmoreland	− 73·0	+ 9·8	+43·7	−36·2	− 38·1	− 43·8	+37·8	+45
Wilts	− 31·1	+ 2·1	−17·3	+26·5	+ 73·4	+ 40·7	+ 8·5	+ 4
Worcester	+ 17·2	+ 5·9	−20·0	+37·3	+ 17·2	+ 34·5	− 7·3	− 7
York, East Riding	− 29·1	−12·7	+16·7	−37·1	− 31·9	− 36·8	+ 1·9	+27
„ North Riding	− 63·9	−12·7	+11·6	−31·4	+ 43·2	− 30·0	+26·1	+ 4
„ West Riding	+ 62·8	−12·7	−33·4	+17·9	+ 67·8	+ 70·6	+ 5·3	+ 3
North Wales	− 54·9	−27·2	−20·7	+26·1	− 30·0	− 32·3	+12·3	+16
South Wales	− 55·8	−31·3	+ 4·9	+39·3	− 32·3	− 37·8	+ 3·4	+14
I. The Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	− 13·9	− 5·4	+21·7	−10·8	− 32·8	− 35·2	−11·2	−14
II. The South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties (exclusive of the Metropolitan)	− 24·6	+ 7·7	−14·7	+33·8	+ 38·8	+ 29·3	+12·6	+14
III. The Two Metropolitan Counties	+ 667·7	+22·6	+66·6	−58·1	− 62·5	− 55·2	−48·5	−42
IV. The North Midland Agricultural Counties	− 43·0	+29·9	−16·5	+ 9·5	− 1·0	− 1·0	+10·2	+10
V. The South Midland Agricultural and Manufacturing Counties	− 9·1	+12·2	− 2·5	+27·3	+ 55·2	+ 48·9	+ ·9	+ 1
VI. The Western (Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties	− 22·5	−27·7	− 8·3	+30·9	− 27·6	− 33·8	− 8·8	−
VII. The Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	− 46·0	− 3·1	+ 8·7	−38·2	− 26·9	− 22·2	+11·3	+12
VIII. The Northern and Midland Manufacturing and Mining Counties	+ 68·1	− 8·9	−25·2	+14·9	+ 28·9	+ 30·9	+14·6	+10

Vales exhibited by each County and District in each Subject of Investigation.

Moral Results.								Criminal Commitments, 1845-6-7, classified in Detail.			
5. nprovi-dent rriages and istardy mbined, 845.	6. Paupers Relieved, 1844.	7. Savings in Banks, 1844.	8. Criminal Commit-ments, 1842-3-4.	9. Criminals unable to Read or Write, 1842-3-4.	10. Criminal Commit-ments, 1845-6-7.	11. Criminals unable to Read or Write, 1845-6-7.	12. Total Offences, exclusive of Assaults, Larceny, Riot, &c., 1845-6-7.	1. Assaults, and Assaults on Peace Officers.	2. More Serious Offences against the Person.	3. Total Offences against the Person.	4. Offences against Property with Violence.
34·2	+26·9	−23·0	+21·4	+44·6	+15·1	+29·0	+ 11·3	− 52·5	− 7·5	− 31·8	+ 42·8
15·2	+19·0	+49·6	+ 9·6	−13·0	+14·8	+ 9·5	+ 4·9	− 4·6	−16·4	− 10·0	+ 24·4
10·3	+49·7	−43·0	+20·0	+23·4	+44·2	+14·7	+ 42·4	+ 60·4	+22·0	+ 42·7	+114·6
5·7	+27·5	−44·5	− 6·2	− 6·1	+ 3·1	− 2·2	− 1·5	+ 29·2	−13·2	+ 4·4	− 3·6
34·3	−30·0	− 3·5	+34·5	− 1·5	+12·9	+15·8	+ 6·2	+ 1·3	+44·5	+ 21·2	+ 6·1
26·8	−29·2	− 4·0	−54·1	−13·4	−45·3	+10·4	− 60·3	− 17·5	−46·9	− 31·1	− 65·8
55·9	−31·1	−23·2	−68·2	− 7·7	−57·5	−25·3	− 56·7	− 15·2	−35·2	− 24·4	− 31·4
13·6	−44·4	−18·0	−32·7	−17·2	−43·2	−18·9	− 48·6	− 44·9	−42·6	− 43·9	− 36·1
27·9	+ ·8	+86·4	−24·5	−13·4	− 3·8	+ 9·1	− 32·8	− 20·8	− 8·8	− 15·2	− 23·6
3·9	+43·0	+56·6	−19·2	+19·3	+ 2·7	+10·9	− 5·3	+ 58·3	+ 8·4	+ 35·3	+ 4·8
12·4	−11·9	−59·6	−49·0	+ 9·8	−57·6	+10·4	− 62·7	− 39·4	+ 3·3	− 19·7	− 64·2
11·5	+50·0	−13·5	+17·5	+34·0	+16·9	+36·1	+ 29·0	− 59·8	+ 5·2	− 29·8	+ 75·4
6·4	− 3·0	+25·4	+54·0	− 8·4	+45·8	−13·5	+ 40·3	− 53·9	+ 1·4	− 28·4	+ 19·4
23·3	+ 1·5	+23·0	+19·3	+31·2	+12·5	+54·7	+ 23·0	− 34·4	+ 6·0	− 15·8	+135·9
14·7	+17·5	−46·2	+14·2	+25·7	+17·5	+32·0	+ 20·8	− 18·6	+24·0	+ 1·0	+ 5·5
1·2	+ 8·9	−32·7	−30·4	+16·1	− 5·2	−11·6	− 25·5	+114·8	−67·2	+ 30·9	+ 13·8
22·7	+ 1·1	+14·5	+ 3·4	+ 5·8	− 3·7	+19·0	− ·2	− 21·9	− 7·7	− 15·3	− 10·9
15·9	−14·5	−19·7	+10·0	+22·6	− 1·4	+ 8·1	+ 11·1	+ 10·7	+15·3	+ 12·8	+ 12·7
34·5	+18·1	−43·2	+40·3	−10·5	+ 9·1	−22·1	− 6·4	+ 6·8	− 5·5	+ 1·1	+ 6·0
2·6	−19·2	− 8·4	−19·6	−18·4	−26·4	− 2·4	− 40·9	− 47·2	−58·7	− 52·6	− 19·6
46·5	−12·0	+18·8	+28·4	−30·4	+72·1	−22·0	+114·8	+176·1	+32·7	+109·4	− 1·2
30·8	−32·4	−56·7	−12·1	−16·9	−18·2	−26·7	− 21·8	− 7·5	+ 8·0	− ·3	+ 12·2
49·5	+29·6	−14·8	+16·2	+22·1	+19·2	+34·4	− 5·2	− 56·9	+54·1	− 5·7	− 17·3
1·9	+20·1	−14·5	−10·9	+10·9	− 9·2	+ 6·0	− 18·3	− 22·9	+ 9·1	− 8·1	− 31·0
5·7	− 1·0	+18·7	−46·3	−17·0	−57·6	−26·7	− 54·8	− 51·8	− 5·3	− 30·4	− 48·1
39·1	−26·0	+12·8	−12·5	− ·1	−19·6	+ 4·2	− 34·3	− 38·7	−12·5	− 26·6	− 10·8
2·2	+46·9	+20·9	+12·9	+ 3·4	+16·0	+ ·6	− 4·4	− 20·5	− 7·2	− 13·4	+ 9·9
8·7	+ 3·5	...	+ 1·9	− 3·7	+ ·6	+18·5	− 21·2	+ 3·9	− 9·0	− 2·1	+ 93·1
37·8	+ 2·9	+60·3	+12·7	+23·5	−32·2	+27·8	− 50·7	− 49·1	−38·0	− 44·0	− 46·8
2·1	+25·8	+ 6·3	+37·6	+18·0	+20·4	+17·2	+ 9·5	+ 68·5	− 4·0	+ 35·0	+ 56·3
15·4	+22·2	+ 1·2	− 1·3	−15·7	+19·0	+ 1·2	− 24·5	+ 13·0	+ 1·2	+ 7·5	+ 3·8
13·2	−25·8	−36·5	+22·7	− 1·6	− 6·9	+ ·7	− 31·0	− 16·7	+22·0	+ 1·1	− 34·4
27·7	+36·2	−23·6	+12·3	+12·4	+ 2·0	+ 8·9	− 24·5	− 29·5	−22·0	− 26·0	+ 5·6
23·4	−13·3	−15·2	−13·3	−12·9	+10·5	−20·2	+ 20·0	+ 13·3	−10·3	+ 2·4	− 13·6
·9	+43·0	− 7·7	− 3·4	− ·8	+ 2·8	− 7·4	− 7·5	+ 6·8	−44·3	− 13·7	+ 27·8
6·3	−23·9	−22·1	+39·0	+10·3	+28·2	+ ·8	+ 24·3	+ 8·9	− 7·6	+ 1·3	+ 44·0
33·5	+18·9	−70·9	−66·3	−68·4	−36·3	−24·1	− 67·0	− 9·9	+28·4	− 7·7	− 79·7
0·1	+67·7	+ 6·2	+11·6	−23·4	+16·2	−22·0	+ 1·6	− 17·0	+32·8	+ 6·0	− 12·6
2·0	−12·2	+12·9	+54·7	+16·0	+55·9	+20·9	+ 59·8	+ 18·1	+52·0	+ 33·8	+115·4
9·2	− 8·4	+83·6	−23·4	−15·9	−39·9	−13·4	− 32·0	− 72·9	−13·0	− 45·3	+ ·8
2·5	−10·6	+10·5	−23·4	−15·4	−39·9	−13·4	− 32·5	− 71·7	− 9·9	− 43·2	+ ·9
3·3	−19·6	−34·9	−23·4	−15·5	−39·9	−13·6	− 32·3	− 72·2	− 8·1	− 42·6	+ 1·1
1·0	+28·8	−50·7	−61·2	+30·8	−57·4	+21·0	− 62·4	− 65·9	−28·8	− 48·8	− 53·0
8·1	− 6·5	−65·3	−55·7	+16·4	−53·2	+ 7·2	− 56·9	− 56·2	−41·5	− 49·4	− 16·6
6·9	+14·6	+32·4	− 8·2	− 2·9	+ 2·1	+ 7·7	− 15·1	− 2·5	−10·6	− 6·3	− 4·0
7·2	+39·5	− 7·6	+10·7	+ 9·4	+12·6	+13·2	− ·3	− 26·0	+ 6·7	− 10·9	+ 12·8
5·7	−12·5	+55·6	+17·5	−27·0	+55·9	−21·6	+ 90·0	+133·4	+20·5	+ 81·3	− 4·5
0·1	− 3·6	+ 8·7	− 4·3	+ 7·7	−19·1	+15·9	− 31·0	− 40·0	−30·6	− 35·6	− 8·4
3·7	+28·1	−15·9	+28·1	+23·3	+23·4	+20·7	+ 17·8	+ 35·2	+ 5·5	+ 21·5	+ 55·5
4·4	− 5·5	−45·2	−51·9	+ 6·0	−48·2	+ 4·2	− 54·9	− 44·0	−33·3	− 39·0	− 34·4
3·0	−10·2	− ·9	−42·8	−10·6	−50·3	−12·0	− 49·7	− 49·1	− 7·6	− 30·0	− 34·2
3·3	−17·8	−17·9	+11·2	+ 4·4	− 3·6	+ ·9	− 2·7	− 19·0	+ 7·3	− 6·9	+ 8·4

TABLE XI.—*Per Centages above or below the Average of all England and Wales*

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Criminal Commitments, 1845-6-7, classified in Detail.							
	5. Simple Larceny.	6. Residue of Offences against Property without Violence.	7. Total Offences against Property without Violence.	8. Malicious Offences against Property	9. Forgery, and Offences against the Currency.	10. Total Offences against Property	11. Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound Breach.	12. Poaching
edford	+13·9	− 4·9	+ 8·5	+191·2	+ 89·0	+14·5	+399·0	+ 84·7
erks	+24·0	+ 3·2	+18·1	− 58·6	− 25·0	+17·1	− 6·8	+138·3
ucks	+45·3	+ 22·6	+38·9	+172·1	− 38·0	+44·6	+ 24·9	+329·7
ambridge	+ 4·1	+ 28·7	− 5·2	+567·0	− 73·2	− 1·3	+ 8·5	+ 99·1
heshire	+16·2	+ 1·2	+11·9	+ 10·4	− 30·8	+10·6	+ 96·7	+168·7
ornwall	−41·5	− 65·5	−48·2	+ 21·2	− 62·9	−49·3	+100·0	− 85·4
umberland	−61·2	− 66·1	−62·6	− 80·4	− 72·9	−60·5	− 60·6	...
erby	−49·3	− 53·3	−50·5	− 28·8	− 72·9	−49·6	+133·8	+ 22·6
evon	+14·0	− 40·2	− 1·4	− 13·0	− 44·5	− 4·1	+107·0	− ·9
orset	+ 6·9	− 11·0	+ 1·2	+172·3	− 52·4	+ 2·5	...	+ 49·5
urham	−57·2	− 75·6	−62·5	− 44·1	− 52·9	−62·3	− ·5	...
ssex	+17·4	+ 16·6	+17·1	+198·5	+ 11·2	+23·3	− 55·8	− 28·2
loucester	+60·6	+ 59·3	+60·2	+ 73·5	+ 23·5	+56·3	− 43·8	+ 17·1
ereford	+10·7	− 9·0	+ 5·1	+ 52·2	− 85·7	+14·1	− 7·8	+338·1
ertford	+21·6	+ 7·2	+18·4	+ 51·3	+ 66·2	+18·6	− 88·9	+304·6
untingdon	+ ·7	− 22·6	− 6·0	− 41·3	− 74·4	− 6·0	...	...
ent	− 2·6	+ 4·3	− ·6	− 82·2	+ 6·4	− 2·0	− 66·8	− 55·9
ancaster	−10·3	+ 13·3	− 3·5	− 68·0	+ ·2	− 2·7	− 21·1	− 65·3
eicester	+16·9	− 12·6	+ 8·4	+ 10·3	− 42·5	+ 7·2	+115·3	+224·3
incoln	−13·8	− 46·3	−23·1	− 12·1	− 67·6	−23·6	− 55·4	+ 94·5
iddlesex	+37·3	+171·5	+75·7	− 82·1	+174·5	+70·0	− 29·9	− 97·0
onmouth	−16·5	− 35·8	−22·0	− 4·0	− 29·3	−19·2	− 12·2	...
orfolk	+42·8	− 13·0	+26·8	+193·0	− 56·4	+23·2	− 8·1	+ 27·4
orthampton	− ·6	− 33·5	−10·0	...	+ 36·6	−10·7	− 24·6	+313·1
orthumberland	−61·7	− 69·0	−63·7	− 7·9	− 39·2	−61·5	+ 13·4	− 61·0
ottingham	− 6·9	− 43·2	−17·2	− 59·0	− 30·8	−17·3	− 65·2	− 39·3
xford	+33·2	− 8·4	+21·3	+ 88·6	− 71·3	+19·2	+ 15·7	+206·4
utland	− ·9	− 61·4	−18·1	+ 73·7	...	−10·0	+548·8	+120·0
alop	−16·6	− 54·0	−27·3	− 16·6	− 61·7	−29·4	− 85·8	+ 22·7
omerset	+22·1	+ 3·4	+16·8	+ 51·0	− 52·3	+18·9	+ 85·8	− 5·6
outhampton	+50·3	− 38·5	+24·9	− 31·5	− 31·4	+21·6	− 38·6	+ 78·6
afford	+ 9·5	− 40·6	− 4·7	− 18·9	− 38·5	− 7·8	+ 18·0	+ 29·2
uffolk	+23·7	− 46·8	+ 3·5	+278·9	− 43·5	+ 5·3	− 37·7	+ 17·7
urrey	+ 6·2	+ 31·0	+13·2	+ 6·2	+143·2	+13·6	− 71·5	− 80·0
ussex	+ 8·8	− 13·9	+ 2·3	− 31·0	+ 15·9	+ 4·3	+ 16·0	+152·5
arwick	+35·0	+ 28·9	+33·3	− 61·0	+ 57·6	+33·8	− 56·5	− 30·8
estmoreland	−17·6	− 80·9	−35·6	...	− 44·1	−59·9	− 37·9	...
ilts	+30·9	− 1·8	+21·5	+136·2	− 51·6	+18·4	− 60·0	+208·0
orcester	+54·2	+ 51·8	+53·5	+132·7	+ 19·7	+58·5	+157·6	− 79·0
ork, East Riding	−42·3	− 47·1	−43·8	− 45·7	− 25·3	−40·0	− 24·4	− 40·0
,, North Riding	−42·7	− 47·5	−43·9	− 53·4	− 28·8	−40·2	− 24·5	− 54·1
,, West Riding	−42·6	− 47·4	−44·0	− 51·1	− 29·6	−40·1	− 24·5	− 51·2
orth Wales	−55·9	− 70·8	−60·2	− 49·0	− 80·5	−59·9	+ 33·9	− 75·0
outh Wales	−55·9	− 74·5	−61·2	+ 6·0	− 56·8	−57·0	+144·5	− 72·2
I. The Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	+14·5	− 19·9	+ 4·7	− 25·1	− 17·9	+ 3·3	− 5·1	+ 26·3
II. The South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties (exclusive of the Metropolitan)	+25·8	− 11·3	+15·2	+196·2	− 41·6	+15·5	− 28·2	+ 94·6
III. The two Metropolitan Counties	+29·2	+134·6	+59·2	− 58·8	+166·3	+55·2	− 40·8	− 84·6
IV. The North Midland Agricultural Counties	− 8·6	− 41·5	−18·0	− 1·5	− 46·8	−17·0	− 37·9	+151·8
V. The South Midland Agricultural and Manufacturing Counties	+25·2	+ 7·1	+20·0	+ 90·2	− 9·3	+22·9	+ 81·6	+125·0
VI. The Western (Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties	−47·8	− 66·7	−53·2	− 66·7	− 43·0	−51·4	+ 84·8	− 79·3
VII. The Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	−51·7	− 63·2	−55·0	− 46·0	− 43·4	−53·0	− 15·1	− 73·4
VIII. The Northern and Midland Manufacturing and Mining Counties	− 3·0	− 5·8	− 3·8	− 30·7	− 11·6	− 3·3	+ 3·5	− 12·8

ted by each County and District in each Subject of Investigation.—Continued.

Criminal Commitments, 1842-7, Reclassified in Groups.

	14.	1.			2.			3.			
r l- ıs es.	Total Miscellaneous Offences.	Serious Offences against the Person, and Malicious Offences against Property.			Offences of all Kinds against Property, exclusive of the Malicious.			Assaults and Miscellaneous Offences.			Total Commitments for Six Years, 1842-7.
		1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.	1842-7.	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.	1842-7.	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.	1842-7.	
·2	+184·3	+ 29·4	+23·6	+48·8	+22·7	+13·0	+18·1	− 54·7	+ 42·4	− 3·9	+18·4
·9	+ 27·7	− 2·5	−23·4	−11·9	+11·6	+17·8	+14·5	+ 17·0	+ 8·4	+13·6	+12·0
·2	+ 51·5	+45·3	+45·6	+45·6	+23·8	+43·5	+33·0	− 37·9	+ 57·0	− ·7	+31·2
·8	+128·0	+15·4	+74·8	+40·5	− 5·4	− 6·5	− 5·9	− 35·0	+ 68·8	+ 6·8	− 1·8
·9	+ 56·2	+71·2	+38·9	+56·6	+30·4	+10·6	+21·0	+ 29·7	+ 23·2	+27·1	+24·3
·5	+ 31·4	−50·9	−35·9	−44·1	−57·0	−50·0	−53·7	− 35·7	+ 2·0	−20·5	−50·0
·1	− 60·7	−57·2	−42·6	−50·8	−69·6	−60·3	−65·3	− 65·0	− 33·4	−52·7	−63·3
·0	+ 47·7	−25·3	−40·5	−32·2	−37·1	−49·8	−43·1	+ ·2	− 8·0	− 3·0	−39·0
·4	+ 39·0	−29·6	− 9·5	−20·6	−23·8	− 4·1	−14·6	− 41·0	+ ·3	−23·6	−14·8
·9	− 69·2	−26·2	+34·2	+ ·9	−15·7	+ 1·0	− 7·9	− 44·3	+ 7·3	−23·8	−10·1
·9	− 32·4	+ 1·9	− 4·4	− 1·0	−56·3	−62·4	−59·3	− 15·6	− 36·7	−24·2	−53·1
·3	− 29·8	+42·2	+36·8	+39·8	+20·8	+21·7	+21·2	− 35·6	− 47·8	−40·5	+17·2
·8	− 38·6	+ 9·4	+13·2	+11·1	+65·2	+56·2	+60·9	− 15·9	− 47·8	−28·6	+50·2
·0	+ 59·1	−38·4	+13·3	−15·7	+28·8	+13·8	+21·9	− 52·2	+ 3·0	−30·8	+16·1
·6	+ 36·3	− 1·3	+27·9	+11·8	+20·5	+18·3	+19·5	− 37·0	+ 4·3	−20·6	+15·7
·7	− 86·2	− 3·6	−63·3	−30·3	−30·9	− 5·7	−19·1	− 44·6	+ 34·6	−13·1	−18·7
·7	− 15·3	+20·7	−19·8	+ 2·5	+ 5·6	− 1·3	+ 2·3	− 27·5	− 19·3	−24·2	...
·3	− 3·3	− 7·9	+ 1·8	− 3·4	+ 7·5	− 2·2	+ 2·8	+ 36·5	+ 4·9	+23·5	+ 4·5
·3	+ 84·3	+35·2	− 3·0	+18·0	+41·5	+ 7·3	+25·4	+ 12·5	+ 37·7	+22·5	+25·7
·8	− 27·4	−35·0	−51·2	−42·4	−16·1	−23·7	−19·7	− 39·5	− 39·3	−39·4	−22·7
·6	+ 23·1	−14·3	+13·3	− 1·9	+30·8	+71·4	+50·0	+ 39·5	+114·8	+69·6	+49·0
·9	− 33·0	− 2·6	+ 5·9	+ 1·4	−17·8	−19·4	−18·6	+ 35·6	− 17·6	+13·3	−15·1
·2	− 22·4	+42·5	+80·5	+57·7	+19·3	+21·7	+20·3	− 34·3	− 43·1	−37·7	+17·6
·7	+ 32·1	−12·9	+ 7·5	− 3·7	−15·4	−10·9	−13·3	+ 40·7	− ·9	+24·2	−10·1
·6	− 20·9	−18·5	− 5·8	−12·8	−45·6	−62·0	−53·3	− 41·4	− 39·5	−40·6	−51·5
·9	− 62·4	−27·3	−20·1	−24·1	−14·2	−17·0	−15·5	− 1·7	− 48·1	−20·2	−15·8
·0	+ 19·2	−21·5	+ 8·0	− 8·4	+14·7	+18·6	+16·5	+ 19·5	− 4·4	+10·1	+14·3
·4	+291·7	+24·8	...	+14·0	− 4·9	−10·9	− 7·7	+ 43·8	+119·2	+73·7	+ 1·3
	− 72·3	+15·3	−34·6	− 6·9	+14·4	−29·6	− 6·0	− 20·3	− 58·4	−35·2	− 8·1
·1	+ 27·4	+49·0	+ 4·9	+29·4	+39·7	+18·6	+29·9	+ 69·2	+ 52·0	+62·4	+29·7
·8	− 20·8	+ 7·2	− 4·7	+ 1·9	− 1·3	+22·2	+ 9·6	− 15·5	− ·5	− 9·5	+ 8·2
·8	+ ·2	+89·2	+15·3	+55·1	+ 9·3	− 7·8	+ 1·1	+109·3	− 10·0	+39·0	+ 8·4
·9	− 8·1	+39·5	+26·9	+33·9	+16·1	+ 2·8	+ 9·9	− 40·8	− 20·9	−33·0	+ 7·4
·0	− 52·2	−23·4	− 7·5	−16·2	−11·1	+13·7	+ ·6	− 34·1	− 12·9	−25·4	− 2·1
·2	+ 11·6	−39·3	−42·3	−40·6	− ·3	+ 4·7	+ 2·0	− 31·4	+ 21·1	−14·1	− ·5
·1	− 47·3	+ 4·2	−16·3	− 5·2	+44·2	+34·4	+39·5	− 10·3	− 13 6	−11·6	+33·8
·0	− 54·9	−77·0	+ 7·3	−39·9	−68·9	−39·3	−55·4	− 54·2	− 27·7	−43·9	−53·2
·8	− 18·1	+ 5·9	+49·6	+25·3	+14·8	+17·4	+15·9	− 25·3	− 17·3	−22·2	+13·7
·0	+ 55·6	+41·0	+65·0	+51·7	+60·2	+57·9	+59·1	+ 24·0	+ 33·1	+27·6	+55·3
·0	− 18·7	−30·3	−16·2	−23·9	−26·2	−39·9	−32·7	− 7·2	− 52·6	−25·4	−31·2
·2	− 22·7	−30·3	−14·6	−23·2	−26·2	−40·2	−32·9	− 7·1	− 52·1	−25·2	−31·2
·2	− 23·4	−30·2	−16·0	−23·7	−26·2	−40 0	−32·8	− 7·7	− 52·5	−25·3	−31·2
·5	− 12·6	−34·8	−32·1	−33·6	−62·2	−60·0	−61·0	− 48·6	− 44·7	−47·0	−59·0
·7	+ 42·4	+33·8	−33·7	+ 3·0	−59·3	−57·6	−58·5	− 7·3	− 16·8	−11·1	−54·0
·3	− 2·4	− 8·8	−13·0	−10·6	− 6·4	+ 3·6	− 1·7	− 30·9	− 2·5	−19·6	− 3·3
·9	− ·8	+23·3	+37·4	+29·6	+13·5	+13·9	−13·6	− 25·5	− 15·9	−21·7	+11·6
·9	+ 3·4	−16·7	+ 7·7	− 5·6	+19·9	+56·3	+37·0	+ 20·3	+ 81·3	+44·7	+35·5
·1	− 9·0	−16·5	−26·0	−20·9	− 2·5	−17·8	− 9·7	− 17·3	− 27·5	−21·3	−11·2
·7	+ 53·8	+41·4	+19·0	+31·4	+31·1	+22·3	+27·0	+ 16·9	+ 42·6	+27·1	+25·9
·5	+ 15·5	− 9·4	−29·1	−18·2	−54·9	−51·3	−53·4	− 20·6	− 20·2	−20·4	−50·2
·8	− 30·6	−25·3	−13·1	−19·7	−45·9	−53·1	−49·3	− 26·3	− 42·0	−32·6	−46·4
·9	− 3·1	+ 6·4	+ ·9	+ 3·9	+ 9·4	− 3·0	+ 3·5	+ 21·8	− 12·7	+ 7·8	+ 4·2

TABLE XII.—*Index to the Whole Numbers upon which are based the Per Centages above an subject*

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Indices to Moral Influences.				Indices to Moral Result							
	Inhabitants, 1841.	Real Property, 1842.	Persons of Independent Means, 1841.	Signatures by Marks to the Marriage Registers, 1844.	Improvident Marriages, 1844.	Improvident Marriages, 1845.	Bastards, 1842.	Bastards, 1845.	Improvident Marriages and Bastardy combined, 1845.	Paupers Relieved, 1844.	Savings in Banks, 1844.	Criminal Commitments, 1842-3-4.
	Vol. x., page	Vol. x., page	Vol. x., page	Vol. x., page	Vol. x., page	Vol. xii., page	Vol. x., page	Vol. xii., page	Vol. xii., page	Vol. x., page	Vol. x., page	Vol xii. pag
Bedford	226	227	227	227	228	315	229	315	315	229	229	31
Berks	222	223	223	223	224	315	225	315	315	225	225	31
Bucks	226	227	227	227	228	315	229	315	315	229	229	31
Cambridge	222	223	223	223	224	314	225	314	314	225	225	31
Cheshire	230	231	231	231	232	317	233	317	317	233	233	31
Cornwall	230	231	231	231	232	316	233	316	316	233	233	31
Cumberland	230	231	231	231	232	316	233	316	316	233	233	31
Derby	230	231	231	231	232	317	233	317	317	233	233	31
Devon	222	223	223	223	224	314	225	314	314	225	225	31
Dorset	222	223	223	223	224	314	225	314	314	225	225	31
Durham	230	231	231	231	232	316	233	316	316	233	233	31
Essex	222	223	223	223	224	314	225	314	314	225	225	31
Gloucester	230	231	231	231	232	317	233	317	317	233	233	31
Hereford	226	227	227	227	228	315	229	315	315	229	229	31
Hertford	226	227	227	227	228	315	229	315	315	229	229	31
Huntingdon	222	223	223	223	224	314	225	314	314	225	225	31
Kent	222	223	223	223	224	314	225	314	314	225	225	31
Lancaster	230	231	231	231	232	317	233	317	317	233	233	31
Leicester	230	231	231	231	232	317	233	317	317	233	233	31
Lincoln	226	227	227	227	228	315	229	315	315	229	229	31
Middlesex	222	223	223	223	224	315	225	315	315	225	225	31
Monmouth	226	227	227	227	228	316	229	316	316	229	229	31
Norfolk	222	223	223	223	224	314	225	314	314	225	225	31
Northampton	226	227	227	227	228	315	229	315	315	229	229	31
Northumberland	230	231	231	231	232	316	233	316	316	233	233	31
Nottingham	230	231	231	231	232	317	233	317	317	233	233	31
Oxford	222	223	223	223	224	315	225	315	315	225	225	31
Rutland	226	227	227	227	228	315	229	315	315	229	229	31
Salop	226	227	227	227	228	315	229	315	315	229	229	31
Somerset	226	227	227	227	228	315	229	315	315	229	229	31
Southampton	222	223	223	223	224	314	225	314	315	225	225	31
Stafford	230	231	231	231	232	317	233	317	317	233	233	31
Suffolk	222	223	223	223	224	314	225	314	314	225	225	31
Surrey	222	223	223	223	224	315	225	315	315	225	225	31
Sussex	222	223	223	223	224	314	225	314	314	225	225	31
Warwick	230	231	231	231	232	317	233	317	317	233	233	31
Westmoreland	230	231	231	231	232	316	233	316	316	233	233	31
Wilts	222	223	223	223	224	315	225	315	315	225	225	31
Worcester	230	231	231	231	232	317	233	317	317	233	233	31
York, North Riding	230	231	231	231	232	316	233	316	316	233	233	31
„ East Riding	230	231	231	231	232	316	233	316	316	233	233	31
„ West Riding	230	231	231	231	232	317	233	317	317	233	233	31
North Wales	226	227	227	227	228	316	229	316	316	229	229	31
South Wales	226	227	227	227	228	316	229	316	316	229	229	31
I. The Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	204	205	205	205	206	317	207	317	317	207	207	31
II. The South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties (exclusive of the Metropolitan)	204	205	205	205	206	317	207	317	317	207	207	31
III. The Two Metropolitan Counties	204	205	205	205	206	317	207	317	317	207	207	31
IV. The North Midland Agricultural Counties	204	205	205	205	206	317	207	317	317	207	207	31
V. The South Midland Agricultural and Manufacturing Counties	204	205	205	205	206	317	207	317	317	207	207	31
VI. The Western (Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties	204	205	205	205	206	317	207	317	317	207	207	31
VII. The Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	204	205	205	205	206	317	207	317	317	207	207	31
VIII. The Northern and Midland Manufacturing and Mining Counties	204	205	205	205	206	317	207	317	317	207	207	31

w the Average of all England and Wales exhibited by each County and District in each estigation.

	Criminal Commitments, 1845-6-7.	Criminals unable to Read or Write, 1845-6-7.	Total Offences, exclusive of Assaults, Larceny, Riot, &c., 1845-6-7.	Criminal Commitments, 1845-6-7, classified in Detail.													
				Assaults and Assaults on Peace Officers.	More Serious Offences against the Person.	Total Offences against the Person.	Offences against the Person committed with Violence.	Simple Larceny.	Residue of Offences against Property without Violence.	Total Offences against Property without Violence.	Malicious Offences against Property.	Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Total Offences against Property.	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound Breach.	Poaching.	Other Miscellaneous Offences.	Total Miscellaneous Offences.
	Vol. xii. page 311	Vol. xi. page 363	Vol. xii. page 319	Vol. xii., page 276	Vol. xii., page 277	Vol. xii., page 277	Vol. xii., page 281	Vol. xii., page 281	Vol. xii. page 285	Vol. xii., page 285	Vol. xii., page 285	Vol. xii., page 289	Vol. xii., page 289	Vol. xii., page 294	Vol. xii., page 295	Vol. xii., page 295	Vol. xii., page 295
	311	361	319	274	275	275	281	281	285	285	285	289	289	292	293	293	293
	311	363	319	276	277	277	281	281	285	285	285	289	289	294	295	295	295
	310	361	318	274	275	275	280	280	284	284	284	288	288	292	293	293	293
	313	365	321	278	279	279	283	283	287	287	287	291	291	296	297	297	297
	312	363	320	276	277	277	282	282	286	286	286	290	290	294	295	295	295
	312	365	320	278	279	279	282	282	286	286	286	290	290	296	297	297	297
	313	365	321	278	279	279	283	283	287	287	287	291	291	296	297	297	297
	310	361	318	274	275	275	280	280	284	284	284	288	288	292	293	293	293
	310	361	318	274	275	275	280	280	284	284	284	288	288	292	293	293	293
	312	365	320	276	277	277	282	282	286	286	286	290	290	294	295	295	295
	310	361	318	274	275	275	280	280	284	284	284	288	288	292	293	293	293
	313	365	321	278	279	279	283	283	287	287	287	291	291	296	297	297	297
	311	363	319	274	275	275	281	281	285	285	285	289	289	292	293	293	293
	311	363	319	276	277	277	281	281	285	285	285	289	289	294	295	295	295
	310	361	318	274	275	275	280	280	284	284	284	288	288	292	293	293	293
	310	361	318	274	275	275	280	280	284	284	284	288	288	292	293	293	293
	313	365	321	278	279	279	283	283	287	287	287	291	291	296	297	297	297
	313	365	321	278	279	279	283	283	287	287	287	291	291	296	297	297	297
	311	363	319	276	277	277	281	281	285	285	285	289	289	294	295	295	295
	311	361	319	274	275	275	281	281	285	285	285	289	289	292	293	293	293
	312	363	320	276	277	277	282	282	286	286	286	290	290	294	295	295	295
	310	361	318	274	275	275	280	280	284	284	284	288	288	292	293	293	293
	311	363	319	276	277	277	281	281	285	285	285	289	289	294	295	295	295
	312	365	320	278	279	279	282	282	286	286	286	290	290	296	297	297	297
	313	365	321	278	279	279	283	283	287	287	287	291	291	296	297	297	297
	311	361	319	274	275	275	281	281	285	285	285	289	289	292	293	293	293
	311	363	319	276	277	277	281	281	285	285	285	289	289	294	295	295	295
	311	363	319	274	275	275	281	281	285	285	285	289	289	292	293	293	293
	311	363	319	276	277	277	281	281	285	285	285	289	289	294	295	295	295
	310	361	318	274	275	275	280	280	284	284	284	288	288	292	293	293	293
	313	365	321	278	279	279	283	283	287	287	287	291	291	296	297	297	297
	310	361	318	274	275	275	280	280	284	284	284	288	288	292	293	293	293
	311	361	319	274	275	275	281	281	285	285	285	289	289	292	293	293	293
	310	361	318	274	275	275	280	280	284	284	284	288	288	292	293	293	293
	313	365	321	278	279	279	283	283	287	287	287	291	291	296	297	297	297
	312	365	320	276	277	277	282	282	286	286	286	290	290	294	295	295	295
	311	361	319	274	275	275	281	281	285	285	285	289	289	292	293	293	293
	313	365	321	278	279	279	283	283	287	287	287	291	291	296	297	297	297
	312	365	320	276	277	277	282	282	286	286	286	290	290	294	295	295	295
	312	365	320	278	279	279	282	282	286	286	286	290	290	296	297	297	297
	313	365	321	278	279	279	283	283	287	287	287	291	291	296	297	297	297
	312	363	320	276	277	277	282	282	286	286	286	290	290	294	295	295	295
	312	363	320	276	277	277	282	282	286	286	286	290	290	294	295	295	295
i.	313	vol. xii. 153	321	278	279	279	283	283	287	287	287	291	291	296	297	297	297
	313	153	321	278	279	279	283	283	287	287	287	291	291	296	297	297	297
	313	153	321	278	279	279	283	283	287	287	287	291	291	296	297	297	297
	313	153	321	278	279	279	283	283	287	287	287	291	291	296	297	297	297
	313	153	321	278	279	279	283	283	287	287	287	291	291	296	297	297	297
	313	153	321	278	279	279	283	283	287	287	287	291	291	296	297	297	297
	313	153	321	278	279	279	283	283	287	287	287	291	291	296	297	297	297

TABLE XII.—*Index to the Whole Numbers upon which are based the Per Centages above and below th Average of all England and Wales exhibited by each County and District in each subject of In vestigation.*—Continued.

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	Criminal Commitments, 1842-7, Reclassified in Groups.									
	Serious Offences against the Person, & Malicious Offences against Property.			Offences of all Kinds against Property except the "Malicious."			Assaults and Miscellaneous Offences.			Total Commitments for Six Years, 1842-7
	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.	1842-7	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.	1842-7	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.	1842-7	
	Vol. xii., page	Vol. xii., page	Vol. xii., page	Vol. xii., page	Vol. xii., page	Vol. xii., page	Vol. xii., page	Vol. xii., page	Vol. xii., page	Vo xii pag
Bedford	299	299	299	303	303	303	307	307	307	31
Berks	299	299	299	303	303	303	307	307	307	31
Bucks	299	299	299	303	303	303	307	307	307	31
Cambridge	298	298	298	302	302	302	306	306	306	31
Cheshire	301	301	301	305	305	305	309	309	309	31
Cornwall	300	300	300	304	304	304	308	308	308	31
Cumberland	300	300	300	304	304	304	308	308	308	31
Derby	301	301	301	305	305	305	309	309	309	31
Devon	298	298	298	302	302	302	306	306	306	31
Dorset	298	298	298	302	302	302	306	306	306	31
Durham	300	300	300	304	304	304	308	308	308	31
Essex	298	298	298	302	302	302	306	306	306	31
Gloucester	301	301	301	305	305	305	309	309	309	31
Hereford	299	299	299	303	303	303	307	307	307	31
Hertford	299	299	299	303	303	303	307	307	307	31
Huntingdon	298	298	298	302	302	302	306	306	306	31
Kent	298	298	298	302	302	302	306	306	306	31
Lancaster	301	301	301	305	305	305	309	309	309	31
Leicester	301	301	301	305	305	305	309	309	309	31
Lincoln	299	299	299	303	303	303	307	307	307	31
Middlesex	299	299	299	303	303	303	307	307	307	31
Monmouth	300	300	300	304	304	304	308	308	308	31
Norfolk	298	298	298	302	302	302	306	306	306	31
Northampton	299	299	299	303	303	303	307	307	307	31
Northumberland	300	300	300	304	304	304	308	308	308	31
Nottingham	301	301	301	305	305	305	309	309	309	31
Oxford	299	299	299	303	303	303	307	307	307	31
Rutland	299	299	299	303	303	303	307	307	307	31
Salop	299	299	299	303	303	303	307	307	307	31
Somerset	299	299	299	303	303	303	307	307	307	31
Southampton	298	298	298	302	302	302	306	306	306	31
Stafford	301	301	301	305	305	305	309	309	309	31
Suffolk	298	298	298	302	302	302	306	306	306	31
Surrey	299	299	299	303	303	303	307	307	307	31
Sussex	298	298	298	302	302	302	306	306	306	31
Warwick	301	301	301	305	305	305	309	309	309	31
Westmoreland	300	300	300	304	304	304	308	308	308	31
Wilts	299	299	299	303	303	303	307	307	307	31
Worcester	301	301	301	305	305	305	309	309	309	31
York, North Riding	300	300	300	304	304	304	308	308	308	31
„ East Riding	300	300	300	304	304	304	308	308	308	31
„ West Riding	301	301	301	305	305	305	309	309	309	31
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South Wales	300	300	300	304	304	304	308	308	308	31
I. The Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	301	301	301	305	305	305	309	309	309	31
II. The South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties (exclusive of the Metropolitan)	301	301	301	305	305	305	309	309	309	31
III. The Two Metropolitan Counties	301	301	301	305	305	305	309	309	309	31
IV. The North Midland Agricultural Counties	301	301	301	305	305	305	309	309	309	31
V. The South Midland Agricultural and Manufacturing Counties	301	301	301	305	305	305	309	309	309	31
VI. The Western (Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties	301	301	301	305	305	305	309	309	309	31
VII. The Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	301	301	301	305	305	305	309	309	309	31
VIII. The Northern and Midland Manufacturing and Mining Counties	301	301	301	305	305	305	309	309	309	31

INDEX TO THE SEVERAL PARTS OF THE PRECEDING PAPER.

Page

Slow growth of systematic observation directed to the conduct of men in social communities .. .. Vol. x. 193

Necessity of preserving unobscured the original character of observations through every use of them 194

Analysis available to the extent of observing the proportions in which various social elements are combined 195

Progress of Popular Education, regarded as the source of influence most accessible to human effort 195

Division of the Kingdom into Industrial Provinces, subdivided with reference to Popular Education 196

Purely Agricultural Districts, with thriving country towns, seaports, and places of genteel resort 196

Agricultural Districts, with light manufactures in the cottages of the poor 197

Agricultural and Mining Districts, having a population of Celtic origin in the West, and Scandinavian in the North 197

Great Northern and Midland Mining and Manufacturing Districts.. 198

Relative Progress of Popular Education in these Districts 199

Structure of the Tables now adduced, and sources from which the facts are obtained, as here grouped, 1st, by the circumstances which exercise the greatest influence upon the social organization of the people, and, 2nd, by those which indicate to some extent the degree in which direct endeavours for the moral and intellectual advancement of the people have been brought actively to bear on them 202

Summary Table comparing the eight great Industrial Districts of England and Wales, in respect to the Distribution of their Population, its Social Organization, its Education and Ignorance, its Providence and Improvidence, and its Crime 204

Deductions from this Table:—

Proportions of the Population in each District 203

Dispersion of the Population in each 204

Proportions of Domestic Servants and Instruction 207

The Most Producing the Most Ignorant Districts 208

Excess of Ignorance often coincident with excess of Real Property; never with excess of Persons of Independent Means 208

Relative excess of Ignorance and of Immobility in the more concentrated populations, such as the Manufacturing and Mining, with a low proportion of Persons of Independent Means .. .. 208—209

Moral Phenomena coinciding with the excess or deficiency of the social influences already described 209

Bastardy and Improvident Marriages coincidently deficient only in the Metropolitan and Southern Maritime Counties, elsewhere counterbalancing each other, or in the instance of the Northern and Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties, both in excess 209

Pauperism excessive in the Agricultural Districts 210

Savings in no excess in the districts of highest earnings, but in those of most Domestic Service, and most Persons of Independent Means, being the two Metropolitan and the Southern Maritime and Agricultural Counties; next to which follow the North Midland Agricultural and the Northern Mining and Agricultural, being also the Most Instructed Districts 210

Excess of Commitments in the South Midland Agricultural Counties, especially those with Domestic Manufactures .. .. 206—210

Next in the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties .. .. 206—210

Next in the Metropolitan, and in the Northern and Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties .. .. 206—210

Next, and on the favourable side of the Average, the Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties, and the North Midland Agricultural Counties .. .. 206—210

And highest in the scale, by far, the dispersed populations of the Western Celtic and Northern Scandinavian Agricultural and Mining Counties .. .. 206—210

Coincidence between Criminal Commitments, Bastardy, and Improvident Marriages 206—210

Want of it between Criminal Commitments and any *one* set of influences reputed to be causes, in comparing one whole District with another .. .. 206—210

Existence of it with compounded elements of ignorance, domestic manufactures, and concentration of property and people, with want of resident persons of independent means, everywhere but in the Metropolitan Counties .. .. 206—210

Page

Excess of Crime in South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties after allowing for a due share of all these influences .. .. Vol. x. 206—210
Excess of rural Ignorance or rural Innocence equally negatived 210
The more favourable moral features generally accompany the greater amount of Instruction, on distinguishing between the more educated and less educated portions of each district 211
Hesitation of the figures in the Northern and Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties, where the Factory Districts show a less proportion of Crime than the Manufacturing Districts, where the Trades are of a more dispersed character 211
Slow progress of Popular Education, and actual value of the available tests of it 211—212
Antagonist transitional influences in an industrial reorganization of the kingdom 212
Commensurate moral advancement which it demands, especially as the Increase of the Population is chiefly in the Towns and Populous Districts 213
Summary Table, comparing the More and Less Educated Portions of the Eight Great Industrial Districts, and the several Counties in each, with reference to Population, Real Property, Persons of Independent Means, Instruction, Ignorance, Improvidence, Crime, and Savings 215
Corrections requisite and applied in consequence of the different distribution of ages in the population of different districts, and the varying tendency to crime at different periods of life 218
Opening which they make to more refined observation and elaborate analyses, so long as the value of the original data is not lost from view 220
Hasty assumption that coincidences are in the relation of cause and effect, or that some one momentarily conspicuous element is the only sufficing cause, especially to be avoided in Moral Statistics 220
General Results in reference to the fancied alliance of Innocence and Ignorance 221
Necessity of further analyses to give complete confidence in this superficial testimony in favour of instruction 221
Tabular Comparison of the Different Districts of England and Wales, the more and less instructed portions of each, and the several Counties comprised in them, in regard to Population, its Distribution, Social Organization, Real Property, Realized Properties, Progress of Instruction, Ignorance, Improvident Marriages, Bastardy, Pauperism, Savings, and Criminal Commitments .. .. 222—233
Positive excess of Ignorance among Persons committed, if the same exists among the Population at large, affords no evidence in favour of Education, as ordinarily tested .. .. Vol. xi. 344
Decline of absolute inability to read and write at double the rate among the former that appears among the latter 345
General coincidence of the proportions unable to read and write among Persons committed and the Population at large 345
Proportion of the wholly uninstructed less among those committed than among the Population at large in the *least* educated districts, and greater in the *most* educated .. 346
Still greater difference in quality than in amount of Education between the two thus evinced 346
Defective Day Schooling of the remoter Agricultural and defective Sunday School Teaching of the Mining and Manufacturing Districts the probable cause of this phenomenon 347
Decline of *Total* Ignorance nevertheless slowest in the Most Ignorant and Most Criminal Regions, though its *proportionate* decline in the persons committed is greatest in them 347
Progress of sound Education in the Better Instructed Districts evinced by the decline in the total numbers committed, and most of all in the number who can Read and Write well 347
Wherever the wholly Uninstructed show an increasing proportion in gaol, there is the like increase among the Population at large, and a general excess of crime 348
The only prospect of emerging, therefore, from these difficulties, is by the extension of a sound Christian Education 348
Analysis of the Tables showing the various degrees of Instruction 348
Evidence to a moral progress afforded by it, contemporaneously with proofs of a large amount of spurious schooling 348
Effects of extended Christian Education will appear in the whole texture of the Criminal Calendars, and not in some special department of them 349
Further analyses requisite to investigate the *quality* of Crime in different Districts .. 349
Tabular Statement of the Progress of Popular Education in Five Years, from 1837-8-9 to 1842-3-4, among the Population at large, and among the Criminal Portion of it, shown by a comparison of the proportions of Criminals who could neither Read nor Write with the numbers who signed the Marriage Registers with Marks, in each District and County of England and Wales .. .. 350—353
Tabular Abstract of the Progress of Popular Education in Five Years, from 1837-8-9

Page
to 1842-3-4, as indicated by the Proportions of Persons Committed for Trial at each period, who are able, 1, neither to Read nor Write; 2, to Read or Write imperfectly; 3, to Read and Write well; and, 4, possessed of Superior Education Vol. xi. 354—359
Tabular Abstract of the Progress of Popular Education in Three Years, from 1842-3-4 to 1845-6-7, as indicated by a comparison of the proportions of Persons committed for Trial, who showed each of the degrees of Instruction above enumerated .. 360—365
Effects of a time of augmented Employment in altering the proportions of the wholly Ignorant among Criminals .. .. Vol. xii. 151
General Progress of very Imperfect Instruction which appears through every fluctuation 151
General Testimony to the superior quality of that prevailing in the Most Instructed Districts, which, to a great extent, are those also having a superior proportion of Persons of Independent Means, whatever the amount of Real Property 152
Summary Table, by Districts, of the preceding abstracts of Education among Criminals 153
General Result universally favourable to the influences of *Christian Education* as a detergent from Criminal Courses, but not the beggarly elements of *instruction merely*, conveyed in our poorest Day and Sunday Schools 154
Conclusions of M. Guerry concerning the want of Moral Influences in connexion with Instruction in France, exemplified in our own remoter Rural and Manufacturing Districts .. .. 154—155
Summary Table of the Progress of Popular Education among the Male Persons committed for Trial, in Eight Years, from 1837-8-9 to 1845-6-7 .. .. .. 155—157
Imperfect Classification of Commitments, unavoidable though improvable, exemplified in a Summary Table of them for Six Years, ending with 1847 .. .. .. 158—162
Modifications by which its results are combined into three cardinal groups 163
Methods in which the number of each class of Commitments in each County and each District which might be *expected* according to its Population and their Ages, is calculated and brought into comparison with the *actual* number of Commitments in 1842-3-4 and 1845-6-7 respectively 164
Mode in which a comparison of two recent and immediately consecutive periods is combined with the analysis by classes and localities of commitments 166
Evidence which it affords to the excessive fluctuations in Commitments, no less than in the proportions of the wholly ignorant who are committed, consequent on fluctuations in the Industry of the Manufacturing Districts 167
Positive increase in London contemporaneously with positive decline in the Country generally 167
Table showing the Progress of Criminal Commitments from 1810 to 1847 inclusive, distinguishing the most numerous Classes of Minor Offences from the rest, and comparing the whole with the prices of Wheat in the same Years 168
Excess of Crime following every access of Price in Food, without equal recoil on its reduction 169
Decline in Assaults, proving the salutary effects of improved Police 169
Distribution of the six-fold increase of Commitments from 1811 to 1841 170
Least in the Metropolitan, or best policed and educated, and most in the Mining and Manufacturing, or worst policed and educated, Districts .. .. 170—171
Defects of Administration which appear to foster and train the Moral Evils which appear in peculiar excess at each recoil of Industry 172
Over-readiness to use the arm of the Magistrate in cases of Petty Delinquency 189
Increase of Commitments in France during the last Twenty Years fully equal to that in England 190
Like excess of Petty Delinquents in the Gaols of that Country 190
Map of gross Commitments for Six Years, showing excess in the Metropolitan and Western Counties of England 190
Remaining excess in the Southern and Eastern Agricultural Counties, especially those with Domestic Manufactures, and in the Manufacturing Districts 191
Concentration or dispersion does not *necessarily* or invariably affect the proportion of Commitments, though there is a *general* coincidence of their excess with concentration 191
Prevailing coincidences of excess (next to concentration in Towns) with excess of Ignorance, and prevalence of *dispersed* manufactures 191
Excess of Crime in the Metropolis, the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties, and the more Southern Manufacturing Counties, and especially those with Domestic or dispersed Manufactures 192
Excess of Real Property in proportion to Population rather coincident with, than opposed to, excess of Crime 192
Higher organization of Rural Industry which appears to coincide with the greater amount of Crime 192
Necessity, therefore, for higher moral character coincidently with enlarged Agricultural as enlarged Manufacturing Industry 193
Small properties and small Industry may and ought to be, though practically they are not always, accompanied by relative moral inferiority in the Population 193

Page
Superior moral elevation offered, as well as demanded, by higher industrial organization 194
General coincidence of Ignorance, Crime, and deficiency of Persons of Independent Means .. .. Vol. xii. 194
Manufacturing always *less* instructed than Agricultural Counties, in the same latitude.. 195
Distribution of Gross Commitments in the different Districts of England and Wales, yielding a final result in favour of the greater dispersion rather than of the greater instruction of the People 195
Balance of Commitments against *Instruction* in the later, as compared with the former, period of three years 196
Excess of Commitments always with the Greater Ignorance, except where the latter is accompanied by the yet more predominant influences associated with greater dispersion, or the absence of "town" influences 196
Inquiry which here arises as to the various operation of the Police of the Towns as compared with that of remoter places 196
Excess of Commitments in some of the most Instructed and Populous Districts, not for the pettiest offences, but for all 197
Allowances which must be made for the Immigration of the disorderly, bred in remote places, to those of higher Instruction and Police, ere the Criminal Calendars can be regarded as any test of the Relative Moral Character of different Districts 198
Evidence to the proper extent of such allowances obtained by eliminating from the rest those features of the Criminal Calendars, and the other moral features here brought to account, which are least liable to influence by migration 198
Influences thus detected in the denser Populations, rather to assemble the demoralized than to breed an excess of demoralization 199
Comparisons of the gross Calendars which eliminate the Metropolis, are always in favour of the higher Instruction, but this is complicated with the greater dispersion of the Population 200
Excess of Commitments for the more Heinous and Brutal Offences, and those least affected by migration of the depraved, *always* on the side of greater ignorance, irrespective of dispersion 200
Conclusion that much of that which graduates and culminates in the More Instructed Localities is derived from the places of this excess of the more heinous 201
Testimony to it, borne universally by the Graver Offences against the Person and Malicious Offences against Property 201
In this class the influences associated with Instruction manifestly opposed to Crime .. 202
Presumption, from the more heinous being in deficiency in the More Instructed Localities, that these do not breed their own relative excess of the smaller offenders 202
The whole excess of the more heinous offences in the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural and the Manufacturing Counties of dispersed trades 203
Arising chiefly from excess of Malicious Offences against Property in Counties of dispersed trades, and of greatest demoralization under the old systems of Poor-law Mismanagement 203
Great decline of Malicious Offences against Property in good times 204
Introduction of Assaults into the same category with other Offences against the Person entirely concealing these results 204
Incidental Proofs of the security of the basis of facts here employed, and caution as to those upon which reliance is not placed.. 205
Deficiency of Offences against Property in the Instructed North and the Uninstructed West 205
Excess of each Offences wholly in London and the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties, especially those with light Domestic Manufactures 206
Excess of Offences against Property with Violence invariably in the Most Ignorant Districts except the Celtic, and greatest in the South Midland Agricultural Counties with Domestic Manufactures 206
A class of Crime more influenced by fluctuation in employment than any other 207
Its companion classes, in this respect, are Malicious Offences against Property and Offences against the Currency 207
Favourable contrast of the regions of small with those of large Industry, in the moral effects of fluctuations 207
Larceny from the Person does not decline with better times, but is still pursued in the Towns by those once entered upon it 208
The More Serious Offences against Property, though not against the Person, in excess in the More Instructed Districts 209
Excess of the Metropolitan and South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties in Miscellaneous Larcenies.. 209
Excess of Simple Larceny in Counties of dispersed manufactures 210
Excess of Forgery and Offences against the Currency in the Metropolis and the Counties immediately to the north of it 210
More capricious distribution of the excess of Commitments for Assaults and Miscellaneous Offences 211

Page
Great effect of augmented employment in reducing the number in the More Ignorant Districts, and thereby changing the general distribution of Commitments Vol. xii. 211
General excess in the Metropolis, Somersetshire, and the Manufacturing Counties 212
Decline of Riot, Poaching, and Miscellaneous Offences generally in the Manufacturing and neighbouring Counties, with increased employment 213
Extension of this decline in a decreasing ratio to every other District except the Metropolitan.. 213
Connection between this class of Commitments and those for Violent and Malicious Offences against Property and Offences against the Currency 214
The graver, apparently pot-house bred, through the intemperance rather than the distress of suspended industry 214
Assault and Riot sometimes mutable terms according to the Police of the District, but equally forming, with other Miscellaneous Offences, a sort of *Nursing Crime* 214
Operation of Improved Police in repressing this kind of crime statistically investigated.. 215
Deficiency of Minor Commitments in comparison with excess of the More Serious, in the Policed Counties, a measure of the repressive effect of the New Police 215
Table showing the repressive effects of Improved Police upon the *Nursing Crime* .. 216
Moral Influences of Improved Police, which ought always to be considered in its administration 217
Uselessness of Returns of Prisoners under Summary Jurisdiction as any indication of the relative Criminality of different Districts 217
Uselessness, even, of any Criminal Returns as an indication of their relative Criminality, except through a special regard to those classes of facts which are least liable to be influenced by migration 217
These may be checked against the Returns of Improvident Marriages 218
Universal deficiency of these, with excess of Instruction, except in parts of Yorkshire, in two successive years, proving the sufficiency of the data in each 218
Districts in which the augmentation of Improvident Marriages most shows itself in "good times" are the Manufacturing and Trading, while the Agricultural are stationary.. 218
Coincidence between the excess of this form of Improvidence, of Ignorance and of Crime, except in the Celtic, where Improvident Marriages are as much under the Average as Criminal Commitments 219
Proportionate deficiency in the Welsh Counties shown in detail 219
Correction required for Bastardy, and obtainable for successive years 220
Increase in Bastardy with Improving Trade, contemporaneously with Improvident Marriages.. 220
Bastardy in the Welsh Counties separately stated, and greatly under that in the English 221
Peculiar deficiency of Bastardy in *some* of the Coal and Iron Districts 221
Great extent to which Bastardy and Improvident Marriages are obviously alternative forms of improvidence 222
Balance universally presented by their joint consideration in favour of the More Instructed Districts, except some in the North of England 223
In comparing the Pauperism of different Localities regard must be had to the fact of the rural districts being breeding place for the towns 224
General coincidence of excess of Pauperism with excess of Ignorance, Improvident Marriages, Bastardy, and Crime 224
Exception of the Celtic Districts, though these show the same coincidences in comparison with each other 224
The Manufacturing the least, and the Southern and Eastern Agricultural Counties the most, burthened Districts 225
Districts of Lower Agricultural Industry less Pauperised and Criminal though more poor than those of Higher Industry but equal Ignorance 226, 227
Apparent influence of Instruction and proportion of Persons of Independent Means in producing excess of Deposits in Savings' Banks chiefly where the proportion of domestic servants is greatest 227
Want of Deposits in Savings' Banks no evidence to want of parsimony or self-control among the Celtic Populations, which, on the contrary, afford strong proofs of both 228
Their want rather of more co-operative genius, arising from habits of mutual reliance and methodical exertion 228, 229
First Scheme of the present Investigation, and extent to which adopted and pursued to widely different results, by a Fellow Statist.. .. .. 229, 230
Failure heretofore to adduce any legitimate Statistical Evidence from the Criminal Calendars in favour of the Moral Effects associated with Instruction 231
Present endeavour to discover, by analysis, some of the causes of that difference in the relative Amount of Crime which characterises different regions 231

CONCLUSIONS 231

PLATES, containing shaded Maps of England and Wales, with accompanying key lists

Page
of the Counties arranged in Alphabetical Order, and in the order of their Per Centages above and below the Average in each moral characteristic:
I.—Dispersion of the Population: 1841 .. .. Vol. xii. 173
II.—Real Property in 1842 in proportion to the Population: 1841 174
III.—Persons of Independent Means in proportion to the Population: 1841 175
IV.—Ignorance, as indicated by the Men's Signatures by Marks in the Marriage Registers in England and Wales: 1844 176
V.—Crime in England and Wales, as indicated by the gross Criminal Commitments of Males to Assizes and Quarter Sessions: 1842-47 237
VI*.—Commitments in England and Wales for the More Serious Offences against the Person and Malicious Offences against Property: 1842-47 238
VI.—Commitments in England and Wales for the More Serious Offences against the Person and Malicious Offences against Property: 1845-6-7 239
VII.—Commitments in England and Wales for Offences against Property, excepting only the "Malicious:" 1845-47 240
VIII.—Commitments in England and Wales for Assaults and Miscellaneous Offences of all Kinds: 1842-47 241
IX.—Improvident Marriages in England and Wales, (those of Males under 21 being so designated,): 1844 and 1845 242
X.—Bastardy in England and Wales, as indicated by the Registry of Births: 1842 and 1845.. 243
XI.—Pauperism in England and Wales, as indicated by the Proportion to the Whole Population of the Persons Relieved in the Quarter ended Lady-day: 1844 244
XII.—Deposits in the Savings' Banks, in proportion to the Population in England and Wales: 1844 245
Table I.—Summary and Comparison of the Relative Excess or Deficiency of each Social Element subject to Investigation in each of the following Four Great Groups of Counties .. ..246—249
Table II.—Summary of the Distribution of each Element of Investigation among the Four Groups of Counties formed by taking the Most and Least Instructed Districts respectively of the Most and Least Instructed Districts respectively, in Whole Numbers and in Per Centages above and below the Average of all England and Wales .. .. 250—257
Table III.—Comparative Abstract of the Results of the Detailed Tables formerly adduced, stated by Districts, and showing the Relative Progress and Present State in each of Ignorance among the Population at Large, and among those Committed for Trial, compared with the like Indications respecting the Distribution and Occupations of the People, the Amount of Real Property, Number of Persons of Independent Means, Improvident Marriages, Bastardy, Pauperism, Savings, and Criminal Commitments .. ..258—261
Table IV.—Comparative Abstract of the Results of the Large Tables, VI., VII., and VIII., stated by Districts, and showing the Relative Progress and Present State in each, of Ignorance among the Population at Large and those Committed for Trial, in juxta-position with the Numbers Committed for each kind of Offence enumerated in the preceding Tables, viz., Assaults, More Serious Offences against the Person, Total Offences against the Person, Offences against Property Committed with Violence, Offences against Property Committed without Violence, Malicious Offences against Property, Forgery and Offences against the Currency, Total Offences against Property, Poaching, Other Miscellaneous Offences, and Total Miscellaneous Offences, 1845-6-7 .. ..262—267
Table V.—Comparative Abstract of the Results of the Annexed Tables IX. and X., stated by Districts, and showing the Relative Recent Progress and Present State in each of Ignorance among the Population at Large; Crime, as a Whole, and under its Three Great Divisions by Passion, Gain, and Temper; and of Ignorance among those Committed for Trial, 1845-6-7 .. ..268—273
Table VI.—Abstract of the Average Number of Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, for Offences against the Person in each District and County of England and Wales, during the years 1842-3-4, as compared with the same during the three following years, 1845-6-7, and checked against the number in each which might be expected among the like Population of the same Ages on the Average of all England and Wales .. ..274—279
Table VII.—Abstract of the Average Number of Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions for Offences against Property in each County and District of England and Wales, during the years 1842-3-4, as compared with the same during the three following years, 1845-6-7, and checked against the number in each which might be expected among the like Population of the same Ages on the Average of all England and Wales .. ..280—291
Table VIII.—Abstract of the Average Number of Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions for Miscellaneous Offences in each District and County of

Page

England and Wales, during the years 1842-3-4, compared with the same during the three following years, 1845-6-7, and checked against the number in each which might be expected among the like Population of the same Ages on the Average of all England and Wales .. .. Vol. xii. 292—297

Table IX.—Summary Abstract in Three Principal Groups of the Average Number of Male Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions for Offences of Whatever Kind, in each District and County of England and Wales, during the years 1842-3-4, as compared with the same during the three following years, 1845-6-7, and with the numbers which might be expected among the like Population of the same Ages on the Average of all England and Wales .. .. 298—313

Table X.—Supplementary Table, comparing the Relative Proportions of Ignorance and of Persons of Independent Means in each District and County, with the Results of the Registry of Illegitimate Births and Improvident Marriages in 1845, and those obtained by eliminating the general body of Criminal Commitments from the more numerous classes of Minor Offences; and showing the Relative Progress of Population and Criminal Commitments in each from 1810-11-12 to 1840-41-42 .. .. 314—321

SUMMARY AND INDEX TABLES.

Table XI.—Per Centages above or below the Average of all England and Wales, exhibited by each County and District in each Subject of Investigation .. .. 322—325

Table XII.—Index to the whole numbers upon which are based the Per Centages above and below the Average of England and Wales exhibited by each County and District in each Subject of Investigation .. .. 326—328

ERRATA.

Vol. x., p. 203, line 29, *et seq.*—The correction here made in regard to the Metropolitan Counties, I have learned, since making it, was unnecessary, since it had already been introduced into the numbers as they stood. Consequently the numbers and per centages of the Commitments for Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, and Essex are somewhat vitiated. An express correction of them throughout the columns headed "Criminal Commitments," in this first set of Tables, is rendered unnecessary, however, by the subsequent insertion of the right numbers and per centages in the concluding Table IX. The sentence on page 18, lines 9—4 from the bottom, ought, however, to be cancelled. It should, on the other hand, have been stated, that in calculating the relative proportion of criminal commitments in each county and district, the actual numbers of only the *male* persons committed have been employed, with the view of effecting more simply the correction required for the ages as compared with the proportion of the like ages found among the population at large; one which seemed, at the outset, of more importance than I now regard it, though it is well that it should have been made, and its insufficiency to supply the anticipated result, in a succession of years, sufficiently demonstrated. The commitments of males being four-fifths of the whole number, the basis of calculation is not injuriously reduced by the omission of the females. This is not the place in which to discuss the propriety of accepting the *commitments*, in a series of years and over a considerable extent of country, as evidence of the amount of crime actually committed in that time and that region. The *known* are always less than, and otherwise varying from, the *real* values brought to account; but all who have studied statistics sufficiently to become aware of the regularity with which moral phenomena, evinced by considerable averages, are reproduced, will recognise in the *known*, a test amply sufficient to indicate *relative* excess or deficiency, whatever may be its defects as a *positive* statement.

Vol. x., p. 216. Note.—The results of a second year's abstract of the Registry of Illegitimate Children, contained in the concluding Table X., compels me also to withdraw this note, and recognize the reality of the anomaly which here appears, though I cannot explain its causes.

Vol. x., p. 216. Sixth line of figures, last column, for $-1{\cdot}9$ read $+1{\cdot}9$.

Vol. x., p. 217. Bastardy, Nottinghamshire, for $-46{\cdot}8$, read $+46{\cdot}8$.

Vol. xi., pp. 354—365. The whole numbers on which these tables are based are accessible at the rooms of the Statistical Society of London, in the combinations which produce their results, but have never been printed.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS, REGISTERED IN THE DIVISIONS, COUNTIES, AND DISTRICTS OF ENGLAND,

AS PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

THE Quarterly Returns have hitherto comprised the Deaths in 582 of the 2,189 sub-districts into which England is divided. The present return is the first of a new series, and includes (1), the Births and Deaths registered in the whole of the sub-districts (except two, for which averages are inserted), during the quarter ending March 31st, 1849; and (2) the Marriages in above 12,000 churches and chapels, 2,869 registered places unconnected with the Establishment, and 623 Superintendent Registrars' Offices, during the quarter ending December 31st, 1848. Owing to casualties of various kinds, and the difficulty of collecting returns from more than 13,000 clergymen, registrars, and secretaries of synagogues, the marriage returns of the quarter are not quite complete; but the marriages omitted are so few as not to affect the general results.

Annual Abstracts are prepared after the certified copies have been examined at this office, and contain, besides the analysis of the particulars in the registers, a carefully checked statement of the numbers of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. The present series is derived from documents sent in by the Registrars and Superintendent Registrars; and should be substantially correct, though it may slightly differ from the revised results which will appear in the Annual Abstracts.

MARRIAGES.—The marriages in the year 1848 were about 137,135; which is more than were returned in 1847, but 8,529 less than took place in 1846. Only 118,825 men and 118,825 women were married in 1842; the smallest proportion, allowing for increase of population registered in any of the 11 years 1838-48. From that year the marriages rapidly increased, and were 123,818, 132,249, 143,743, 145,664, in the 4 years 1843-4-5-6; in 1847 they suddenly fell to about 135,170, which is in nearly the same proportion to the population as the number 137,135 in 1848.

The marriages are unequally distributed over the year; but the fewest people marry in the first, the most in the last quarter, which follows harvest, includes Christmas, and is the marrying season in England. About 41,972 marriages were celebrated in the last, and 28,303 in the first quarter of 1848. A comparison of the marriages in the three first quarters shows very slight signs of any inclination to rise from the depression of 1847; in the last quarter of 1848 there is an evident increase.

Marriages, Births, and Deaths, returned in the Years 1838-49.

YEARS ...	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847*	1848	1849
Marriages.....	118067	123166	122665	122496	118825	123818	132249	143743	145664	135170	137135	...
Births	463787	492574	502303	512158	517739	527325	540763	543521	572625	539258	563462	...
Deaths	342760	338984	359687	343847	349519	346445	356933	349366	390315	423687	399815	...
	MARRIAGES.											
Qurtrs. ending the last day of												
March	23201	24679	26395	24447	25860	25285	26387	29551	31417	27484	28303	...
June	29801	31339	30786	32551	30048	31113	34268	35300	37111	34557	34340	...
September..	27764	29887	29221	29397	27288	28847	31675	35003	35070	32395	32520	...
December...	37301	37261	36263	36101	35029	38573	39919	43889	42066	40734	41972	...
	BIRTHS.											
March	113815	123543	132305	133720	135615	136837	143578	143080	145108	146443	139803	153705
June	121781	128806	129059	129884	134096	131279	136941	136853	149450	138132	149844	...
September..	114734	120115	119822	123868	123296	128161	130078	132369	138718	127243	140515	...
December...	113457	120110	121117	124686	124732	131048	130166	131219	139349	127440	133300	...
	DEATHS.											
March	98152	89740	98896	99069	96314	94926	101024	104664	89484	119686	120121	106066
June	90877	87969	90339	86134	86538	87234	85337	89149	90230	106838	99356	...
September..	72877	76280	80822	75440	82339	76792	79708	74872	101664	93667	87783	...
December...	80854	84995	89630	83204	84328	87493	90864	80681	108930	103496	92555	...

* The numbers up to 1846 have appeared in the Annual Reports.

Annual Rate per Cent. of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, during the Years 1838-49, and the Quarters of those Years.

Estimated Population of England in thousands in the middle of each Year	15310	15514	15720	15930	16142	16357	16575	16796	17020	17246	17476	17709
YEARS	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849
Marriages	·771	·794	·780	·769	·736	·757	·798	·856	·856	·784	·785	...
Births	3·029	3·175	3·195	3·215	3·207	3·224	3·263	3·236	3·364	3·127	3·224	...
Deaths	2·239	2·185	2·288	2·159	2·165	2·118	2·153	2·080	2·293	2·457	2·288	...
	MARRIAGES.											
Quarters ending the last day of												
March	·618	·649	·677	·626	·653	·630	·642	·718	·753	·650	·653	...
June	·783	·812	·787	·822	·748	·765	·831	·845	·877	·806	·790	...
September	·719	·764	·737	·731	·670	·699	·757	·826	·817	·745	·738	...
December	·963	·949	·911	·895	·872	·932	·951	1·032	·976	·933	·949	...
	BIRTHS.											
March	3·032	3·248	3·395	3·424	3·427	3·412	3·494	3·474	3·477	3·463	3·227	3·540
June	3·198	3·338	3·301	3·278	3·340	3·227	3·322	3·276	3·530	3·220	3·447	...
September	2·970	3·069	3·021	3·082	3·027	3·106	3·111	3·124	3·231	2·924	3·187	...
December	2·928	3·059	3·044	3·092	3·053	3·165	3·102	3·086	3·235	2·919	3·013	...
	DEATHS.											
March	2·615	2·359	2·538	2·537	2·434	2·367	2·459	2·542	2·144	2·830	2·770	2·443
June	2·387	2·280	2·310	2·174	2·155	2·144	2·070	2·134	2·131	2·491	2·286	...
September	1·887	1·949	2·038	1·877	2·022	1·861	1·906	1·767	2·368	2·153	1·991	...
December	2·086	2·164	2·252	2·063	2·064	2·113	2·166	1·898	2·529	2·371	2·092	...

The Table may be read thus, without reference to the decimal points; in the year 1848, to 100,000 of the population of England, there were 785 marriages, 3,224 births, 2,288 deaths registered. The annual rates of marriage in each of the 4 quarters were ·653, ·790, ·738, and ·949 per cent.; the rates of death 2·770, 2·286, 1·991, and 2·092 per cent. In reading the population on the first line add 3 ciphers (000). The 3 months January, February, March, contain 90, in leap year 91 days; the 3 months April, May, June, 91 days; each of the 2 last quarters of the year 92 days. For this inequality, a correction has been made in the calculation. It was assumed that the population increased at the same rate as the females increased in 1831-41, namely, 1·332 annually, or ·331 quarterly. So $\frac{1}{4} \lambda r = ·0,014,370$.

It was established in the 8th and 9th Annual Reports, from an examination of the marriages in the 91 years 1756-1846, that the returns serve as a sort of barometer of the prosperity of the country. Marriages go on in all seasons, and at all times; but prudence makes them fluctuate; so that the more and the less indicate the feelings with which "the great body of the people regard their prospects in the world." They express the hopes and fears of the country; to less extent, perhaps, than the deaths its actual condition; and throw but an uncertain light on its future ill or well-being. Judged by the marriage test the depression of the country was greatest in the three last quarters of 1842; a sudden advance was made in the last quarter of 1843, and things went on at an accelerated pace up to the winter and spring of 1846; when they gradually declined, and in the winter of 1847 almost stood still. Among many concurring causes in operation the destruction of the potato crop, the state of trade, and the great political events will be recollected. The average price of wheat in the five winters 1845-9 was 45*s.*, 55*s.*, 73*s.*, 52*s.*, and 45*s.* per quarter; of the best potatoes in London 83*s.*, 163*s.*, 227*s.*, 180*s.*, and upwards of 180*s.*

From the returns of the five autumn quarters 1844-8, it will be seen that the marriages in London have slowly declined since 1846: the marriages in St. George, Hanover Square, during these quarters were 180, 227, 214, 209, 203. The marriages in London are always most numerous in the quarter ending September,—after the Metropolitan harvest. The marriages at Brighton rose in 1848; they did the

same at Bath; at Cheltenham the numbers gradually declined from 137 in 1844 to 119, 108, 96, 96 in the succeeding winters: the marriages at Plymouth were 143, 142, 133, 170, 147; at Portsmouth the marriages were more numerous in 1848 than in 1846. The marriages in Norwich were 194, 237, 242, 212, 217; in Exeter 118, 139, 107, 111, 114; in Bristol 319, 388, 360, 344, 332. The marriages in the potteries decreased in 1846, and rose again in 1848. At Stoke-upon-Trent they were 188, 188, 154, 157, 189; at Wolstanton and Burslem 110, 144, 94, 120, 121. The marriages in the iron districts attained the maximum in 1845-6; in Dudley they were 261, 403, 415, 358, 313; Wolverhampton 298, 395, 362, 343, 289; West Bromwich 196, 264, 238, 242, 177,—in the five last quarters of the years 1844-8. In Birmingham the marriages, which denoted considerable depression in 1847, rose in 1848; they were 410, 428, 502, 477, 520. At Leicester, Nottingham, and Derby, the marriages were more numerous in 1848 than in 1846. At Liverpool the marriages fluctuated; they were fewer in the December quarter, 1848, than in 1845, more than in 1846. Manchester has recovered from the depression of 1847; the marriages were 1,381, 1,425, 1,322, 1,086, 1,370. The marriages in Leeds and Hunslet were 479, 542, 471, 491, 515, denoting improvement; in Sheffield 404, 430, 368, 336, 312, denoting decline. The marriages increased in York, and in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

In the counties of Surrey, Sussex, and Hampshire, the marriages in the December quarters of 1845-48, varied little; in Kent they declined; in Berkshire rose in 1848. In the South Midland, Eastern, and South-Western counties, there was little variation; in the West Midland counties, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, and Staffordshire, exhibit a decrease. The marriages of 1848 in Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire exceeded those in 1846. The marriages in Cheshire, Lancashire, and the West Riding of Yorkshire decreased from 1845 to 1847; increased in 1848. The marriages in Northumberland increased regularly from 1844 to 1848. In Wales the marriages increased from 1844 to 1846, and then decreased to 1848.

Births.—The Births in each of the years 1847 and 1848 were less numerous than in the year 1846, when the high number of 572,625 were registered. The births in the quarter ending March, 1849, were 153,705, or 8,597 more than the births in the March quarter of 1846. It is the greatest number of births ever registered in the March quarter, or in any quarter in England; for winter is the quarter in which the greatest number of births takes place. The population increased, by the excess of births over deaths, 47,639.

State of the Public Health.—The deaths in the quarter ending March 31st, 1849, were 106,066. Upon correcting for increase of population, the mortality of this quarter is found to be at the rate of 2·443 per cent. per annum; were the mortality to remain at the same rate through a year, 2,443 persons would die to every 100,000 of the population. The annual rate of mortality was the same as in the corresponding quarter of the nine years 1838-46; and less by 0·387, 0·327, 0·060 than in the winter quarters of 1847, 1848, and the average of the twelve years 1838-49. In 1846 a change for the worse took place in the public health; after the failure of the potato crop, the winter of 1847 was severe, wheat 73*s.* a quarter, the mortality at the rate of 2·830 per cent. annually; influenza broke out epidemically at the close of 1847, and was exceedingly fatal in London and in some towns during that and the following winter quarter of 1848, when the mortality was at the rate of 2·770 per cent. per annum. The mean annual rate of mortality in the four quarters of the eleven years, 1838-48 was 2·220 per cent.; 2·080 per cent., or lowest, in 1845; 2·457 per cent., or highest, in the year 1847. It will be seen in the annexed table that the mortality in England is highest in the winter quarter, comprising January, February, and March; lowest in the summer quarter, comprising July, August, September. The winter of 1846, remarkable for extraordinary mildness, was an exception to this rule; the mortality was at the rate of 2·144 per cent. annually; but the high mortality of the latter was more than a compensation for the saving of life in the former half of the year.

Although epidemic cholera has been in England since October, 1848, and has prevailed more or less up to the present time in parts of the country, the general mortality has been, and is, considerably below the average. This is encouraging, and should stimulate all sanatory improvements; for summer is the season in which the epidemic is most to be dreaded.

Marriages Registered in the Quarters ending December 31st, 1845-48; and the Births and Deaths Registered in the Quarters ending March 31st, 1846-49, in the Divisions, Counties, and Districts of England.

Divisions.	Population, 1841.	Marriages.				Births.				Deaths.			
		Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of											
		December,				March,				March,			
	Military.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
England 29,846	[b]15,914,148	43,889	42,066	40,734	41,972	145,108	146,443	139,803	153,705	89,484	119,686	120,021	106,066
Divisions.													
1 London 6,033	[b]1,948,369	5,888	5,643	5,523	5,508	18,093	18,206	18,513	19,594	12,282	14,791	16,493	15,429
2 South-Eastern..... 13,527	[b]1,479,863	3,694	3,548	3,548	3,577	12,339	12,603	12,466	13,483	6,804	9,911	9,629	8,750
3 South-Midland 927	[b]1,141,542	3,161	3,126	2,887	3,096	10,105	10,448	9,998	10,743	5,728	7,849	8,042	6,915
4 Eastern 565	[b]1,040,616	3,233	3,107	3,114	3,170	8,714	9,049	8,874	9,385	4,939	7,120	6,308	6,159
5 South-Western 2,630	[b]1,740,032	3,851	3,587	3,645	3,676	14,244	14,126	13,485	15,172	8,013	11,106	11,271	9,465
6 West-Midland..... 324	[b]1,902,125	5,630	5,484	5,362	5,246	17,133	17,606	17,193	18,738	10,900	14,957	15,749	12,488
7 North-Midland 237	[b]1,110,203	2,761	2,631	2,638	2,857	9,815	9,811	9,201	10,183	5,913	7,821	8,022	6,857
8 North-Western 2,232	[b]2,067,164	6,357	5,801	5,211	6,045	22,939	22,766	20,434	23,184	14,983	19,877	19,353	16,906
9 York 1,139	[b]1,584,116	4,613	4,327	4,124	4,235	15,250	14,831	13,967	15,310	9,260	12,335	11,009	10,943
10 Northern..... 804	[b] 826,555	2,020	2,077	2,014	2,043	7,789	7,780	7,426	8,460	4,972	6,402	6,187	5,495
11 Welsh 1,047	[b]1,068,547	2,681	2,735	2,668	2,519	8,687	9,217	8,246	9,453	5,690	7,517	7,958	6,659
Persons travelling by Railways and Canals	5,016	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

[b] In 1841 the Military in Barracks, Hospitals, Guard-houses, &c., were included in the returns for the several parishes in which those institutions were situated; in 1831 they were not enumerated as part of the population of the parishes, but were returned in the General Summary of Great Britain. The number of Males in Barracks, &c., of 15 Years of age and upwards (nearly all Military), in 1841, is here stated, in order that, by excluding them from the returns for that year, the increase of population since 1831 may be more precisely ascertained.

MORTALITY OF THE METROPOLIS.

A Table of the Mortality in the Metropolis, showing the Number of Deaths from all Causes, in the Quarters ending March of the Four Years, 1846–47–48–49.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Quarters ending Mar.*			
	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
ALL CAUSES	12,376	15,289	16,455	15,438
SPECIFIED CAUSES	12,322	15,245	16,366	15,331
I. Zymotic Diseases	2,310	1,964	4,203	4,120
SPORADIC DISEASES.				
II. Dropsy, Cancer, and other Diseases of uncertain or variable Seat	560	642	576	643
III. Tubercular Diseases	2,273	2,508	2,585	2,282
IV. Diseases of the Brain, Spinal Marrow, Nerves, and Senses	1,558	1,856	1,786	1,687
V. Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels	455	666	476	523
VI. Diseases of the Lungs and of the other Organs of Respiration	2,176	4,056	3,357	2,986
VII. Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and other Organs of Digestion	779	815	856	792
VIII. Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	130	169	181	164
IX. Childbirth, Diseases of the Uterus, &c.	150	205	129	123
X. Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bones, Joints, &c.	121	141	83	121
XI. Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, &c	28	26	22	15
XII. Malformations	51	49	57	48
XIII. Premature Birth & Debility	300	337	301	301
XIV. Atrophy	224	239	339	282
XV. Age	612	971	744	662
XVI. Sudden†	137	173	184	167
XVII. Violence, Privation, Cold, and Intemperance	458	428	487	415
I. Small Pox	77	82	388	228
Measles	401	99	465	173
Scarlatina	221	196	615	776
Hooping Cough	767	544	374	905
Croup	79	67	90	77
Thrush	35	38	40	38
Diarrhœa	119	178	244	284
Dysentery	20	34	44	42
Cholera	7	3	9	516
Influenza	22	63	578	53
Purpura and Scurvy	5	16	23	16
Ague	4	4	7	6
Remittent Fever	15	26	19	19
Infantile Fever	19	19	18	4
Typhus	410	442	922	699
Metria, or Puerperal Fever, see Childbirth	..	..	109	112
Rheumatic Fever, see Rheumatism	..	..	19	8
Erysipelas	71	116	196	137
Syphilis	28	34	34	22
Noma or Canker, see Mortification	9	3	8	5
Hydrophobia	1	..	1	..
II. Hæmorrhage	37	58	35	53
Dropsy	195	289	198	248
Abscess	18	18	31	27
Ulcer	16	19	16	12
Fistula	9	1	6	4
Mortification	44	57	58	60
Cancer	238	180	222	231
Gout	3	20	10	8
III. Scrofula	75	53	89	74
Tabes Mesenterica	139	192	233	198
Phthisis or Consumption	1,571	1,823	1,873	1,630
Hydrocephalus	488	440	390	380
IV. Cephalitis	153	156	138	145
Apoplexy	329	368	364	314
Paralysis	273	342	326	326
Delirium Tremens	34	47	39	41
Chorea	..	2	2	1
Epilepsy	73	113	91	94
Tetanus	7	2	1	5
Insanity	21	28	31	22
Convulsions	511	619	634	561
Disease of Brain, &c.	157	179	160	178
V. Pericarditis	17	29	36	31
Aneurism	18	14	15	20
Disease of Heart	420	623	425	472
VI. Laryngitis	35	62	46	69
Bronchitis	758	1,661	1,342	1,271
Pleurisy	33	67	62	49
Pneumonia	946	1,390	1,416	1,202
Asthma	244	625	317	270
Disease of Lungs, &c	160	251	174	125
VII. Teething	129	143	134	159
Quinsey	10	17	35	26
Gastritis	24	23	31	20
Enteritis	117	102	123	101
Peritonitis	48	61	74	62
Ascites	29	26	34	19
Ulceration (of Intestines, &c.)	36	34	38	26
Hernia	35	58	33	39
Ileus	36	31	35	23
Intussusception	9	9	8	16
Stricture of the Intestine Canal	8	7	6	8
Dis. of Stomach, &c.	78	79	95	79
Disease of Pancreas	..	..	1	..
Hepatitis	49	44	52	49
Jaundice	34	31	31	44
Disease of Liver	131	149	123	129
Disease of Spleen	6	1	3	1
VIII. Nephritis	10	5	7	7
Nephria (or Bright's Disease)	..	..	41	25
Ischuria	2	3	1	2
Diabetes	4	9	15	10
Stone	7	12	8	10
Cystitis	3	8	11	8
Stricture of Urethra	13	16	13	9
Dis. of Kidneys, &c.	91	116	85	93
IX. Paramenia	3	2	4	5
Ovarian Dropsy	16	15	16	16
Childbirth, see Metria	101	146	67	64
Dis. of Uterus, &c.	30	42	42	38
X. Arthritis	3	1	1	1
Rheumatism	62	73	40	66
Disease of Joints, &c.	56	67	42	54
XI. Carbuncle	1	4	4	1
Phlegmon	9	9	5	3
Disease of Skin, &c.	18	13	13	11
XVII. Intemperance	17	12	17	21
Privation	7	22	18	13
Want of Breast Milk, see Privation & Atrophy	..	..	45	28
Neglect	..	..	2	..
Cold, see Privation	..	..	4	4
Poison	434	394	29	15
Burns and Scalds			77	76
Hanging, &c.			56	36
Drowning			53	66
Fractures and Contusions			139	114
Wounds			33	26
Other Violence			14	16
Causes not specified	54	44	89	107

* The mortality of the district of Lewisham, and sub-district of Hampstead, was included in the Metropolitan returns at the commencement of 1847, for the first time. Therefore the deaths for previous years are not contained in the above table. In the quarters ending March they were respectively (1845) 158, (1846) 142.

† Under the head of "sudden deaths" are classed not only deaths described as sudden, of which the cause has not been ascertained or stated; but also all deaths returned by the Coroner in vague terms, such as "found dead," "natural causes," &c., &c.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for the Quarter ending March 31, 1849.

NAMES OF THE PLACES.	Mean Pressure of Dry Air reduced to the level of the Sea.	Mean Temperature of the Air.	Highest Reading of the Thermometer.	Lowest Reading of the Thermometer.	Mean Daily Range of Temperature.	Mean Monthly Range.	Range of Temperature in the Quarter.	Mean Temperature of the Dew Point.	WIND.		Mean amount of Cloud.	RAIN.		Mean Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.	Mean additional weight required to saturate a cubic Foot of Air.	Mean Degree of Humidity.	Mean whole Amount of Water in a Vertical Column of Atmosphere.	Mean Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.	Height of Cistern of the Barometer above the level of the Sea.
									Mean estimated Strength.	General Direction.		Number of Days on which it fell.	Amount Collected.						
	In.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°					In.	Gr.	Gr.		In.	Gr.	Feet.
Guernsey	29·937	45·0	58·0	29·5	8·2	20·0	28·5	40·1	..	w. by N.	..	41	7·2	3·1	0·5	0·854	3·7	549	123
Helston	29·863	45·7	58·0	30·0	10·5	24·3	28·0	43·0	1·6	S.W.	6·7	48	7·7	3·4	0·4	0·926	4·1	545	106
Falmouth	..	46·0	60·0	31·0	11·0	25·3	29·0	..	1·4	W.S.W.	7·3	54	8·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Truro	..	44·7	55·0	33·0	9·1	19 7	22·0	..	0·7	W.	7·6	51	8·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exeter	29·868	43·9	58·0	25·0	13·2	29·8	33·0	40·2	1·7	W.	5 9	39	4·6	3·1	0·5	0·854	3·7	545	140
Chichester	..	41·0	59·0	26·0	10·2	26·7	33·0	..	..	S.W.	..	..	5·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uckfield	29·875	41·2	61·0	21·0	13·0	33·3	40·0	35·4	..	W.	..	39	5·3	2·6	0·4	0·783	3·1	551	180
Southampton	29·814	42·8	62·6	27·5	11·2	30·1	35·1	38·4	0 6	W.	7·3	36	5·9	2·9	0·4	0 869	3·5	549	55
Beckington	29·934	40·3	61·0	18·0	12·9	33·7	43·0	35·9	1·1	W.	6·5	37	4·8	2·7	0·4	0·865	3·2	542	265
Maidenstone Hill, Greenwich	29·885	41·7	57·0	20·6	9·6	30·3	36·5	38·1	..	S.W.	7·1	34	4·4	2·9	0·6	0·883	3·4	551	107
Royal Observatory Greenwich	29·888	42·0	60·0	19·9	12·5	34·4	40·1	37·1	..	S.W.	7·5	35	4·2	2·8	0·5	0 836	3·3	549	159
Lewisham	..	42·0	60·0	20·0	13·2	34·0	40·0	38·2	..	..	..	..	..	2·9	0·4	0·876	3·4	..	40
St. John's Wood	..	42·2	58·0	21·0	13·2	32·3	37·0	38·7	2·8	S.W.	7·3	38	5·3	2·9	0·5	0·875	3·5	548	..
Walworth	..	41·5	61·5	22·0	13·3	33·8	39·5	40·6	1 5	..	8·3	41	5·5	..	..	..	..	..	32
Latimer Rectory	29·868	40·7	63·5	19·5	13·4	34·7	44·0	37·3	1·6	..	7·9	36	..	2·8	0·3	0·895	3·4	543	335
Aylesbury	29·735	40·9	63·0	19·0	13·8	35·7	44·0	36·4	0·7	S. by W.	7·0	31	4·9	2·7	0·5	0·849	3·2	546	280
Hartwell	29·841	41·1	63·7	12·0	15·8	39 9	51·7	37·7	0 5	S.S.W.	7·3	46	..	2·9	0·4	0·885	3·4	546	260
Saffron Walden	..	..	59·0	10·0	11·3	37·0	49·0	..	2·5	N.W.	5·7	32	3·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oxford	..	41·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·9	S.W.	7·8	24	3·4	2·9	0·4	0·876	..	..	250
Hereford	..	41·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	S.W.	..	20	4·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cardington	29·815	40·8	57·0	16·8	12·5	33·9	40·2	37·5	..	W.S.W.	7·1	39	4·2	2·8	0·4	0·883	3·4	550	70
Norwich	29·797	40·9	59·0	20·0	11·5	32·0	39·0	36·3	1·0	W.S.W.	..	37	4·1	2·7	0·6	0·847	3·2	551	39
Holkham	29·718	40·3	57·5	16·2	11·5	31·6	41·3	36·3	1·0	S.W.	7·0	37	3 3	2·8	0·4	0·866	3·2	550	31
Leicester	29·904	40·2	62·0	17·0	12·5	35·7	45·0	36·1	1·8	W.	6·1	30	4·8	2·7	0·5	0·842	3·2	550	156
Derby	29·831	40·3	58·0	20·0	12·2	34·7	38·0	37·1	2·7	W.	..	39	4·3	2·8	0·4	0·864	3·3	548	39
Highfield House, Notts	29·863	40·3	65·0	20·5	9·5	36·5	44·5	36·9	0·9	S.W.	7·2	38	4·0	2·8	0·3	0·724	3·3	549	103
Liverpool	29·830	41·9	55·5	23·8	7·0	25·9	31·7	35·3	1·6	N.W.	6·8	45	3·9	2·6	0·6	0·834	3·1	552	37
Leeds	29·908	39·8	59·0	11·0	11·6	35 0	48·0	36·8	..	N.W.	6·2	42	8·2	2·7	0·4	0·889	3·3	551	148
Wakefield Prison	29·826	40·2	63·0	14·5	11·3	36·8	48·5	37·2	..	W.	..	46	3·7	2·8	0·5	0·865	3·3	550	113
Stonyhurst	29·830	39·7	54·8	20·1	10·1	28·8	34·7	36·1	1·4	W.S.W.	7·7	60	11·5	2·7	0·4	0·875	3·2	547	381
York	29 778	39·3	59·0	18·0	12·1	33·0	41 0	40·9	..	W.	..	34	3·2	3·2	0·5	0·861	3·8	546	50
Whitehaven	..	40·5	54·0	18·7	6·3	26·3	35·3	37·9	2·5	S.W.	..	45	8·5	2·9	0·2	0·940	3·4	549	..
Durham	29·752	40·0	56 0	15·0	10·5	33·9	41 0	35 5	1·9	S.W.	5·7	25	1·5	2·7	0·5	0·848	3·1	544	340
Newcastle	29·718	41·0	56·5	19·0	12·4	32·0	37·5	37·5	..	W.S.W.	..	30	5 3	2·8	0·4	0·872	3·3	547	121
Number of Columns	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

PRICES OF

Average Contract Prices of the Provisions and Fuel supplied to the Workhouses

Districts marked out by the Registrar-General, and Central Unions contained therein.	Average Weekly Cost per Head of In-door Paupers.			Wheaten Flour per Stone.	Wheaten Bread per 4 lbs.	Meat—Pork, Beef, and Mutton per lb.	Salt Butter per lb.	Cheese per lb.	Potatoes.
	Food.	Clothing.	Food and Clothing.						
Metropolis.	*s.* *d.*	*d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*s.* *d.*
East London	2 10	2¼	3 0¼	2 7	6	5¾	9	....	5 1 cwt.
Holborn	2 9¾	6¼	3 4	2 4	6½	6½	9	9	7 0 cwt.
South Eastern Counties.									
Maidstone	2 7½	3½	2 11	2 2½	5¼	5¼	9	....	....
Fareham	2 11¼	2¾	3 2	2 4	6 / 6¼	6½ / 5½	9¾	3¾	....
South Midland Counties.									
Northampton	3 0¾	7	3 7¾	2 1	5½	6¾	10	6½	....
Cambridge	2 5¾	7	3 0¾	2 3	6	6	10½	5½	2 6 bushel.
Eastern Counties.									
Ipswich	2 4	5¼	2 9¼	2 3	5¼	5¼ / 7	5½	5	....
South Western Counties.									
Devizes	2 2¼	3½	2 5¾	2 1	10½	4½	10	4½	....
Redruth	1 7½	2¾	1 10¼	2 2	6	5	9½	....	15 9 224lbs.
Bath	2 2¾	4¾	2 7½	2 2½	5¼	5¼	10½	4¾	12 0 sack.
Western Counties.									
Gloucester	2 5¾	3½	2 9¼	2 2	5	5¾	10	5¼	20 0 sack.
Walsall	3 6	10½	4 4½	1 10	6 / 6½	6 / 6½	10½	5¾	....
North Midland Counties.									
Glossop	2 5½	4½	2 10	2 1½	8¼	6¾ / 7	11½	6	....
North Western Counties.									
Macclesfield	2 0½	7	2 7½	2 1½	....	6	11¼	6	13 3 load.
Burnley	2 8½	2½	2 11	2 1	....	4½	11	6½	12 5 ,,
Preston	2 5¾	5¼	2 11	2 1	6 / 6½	6 / 4¾	9	6	12 9 ,,
North Eastern Counties.									
Sheffield	2 9¼	3½	3 0¾	2 0½	6	5½ / 5¾	11	6½	13 1¼ ,,
Huddersfield	2 3	3	2 6	2 2	....	5½	12	7	13 0 ,,
Sculcoates	3 0	10½	3 10½	1 11	6	4¾ / 5	16½	....	0 9 peck.
Northern Counties.									
Gateshead	2 0	5¼	2 5¼	1 10½	5¼	6 / 4¼	14	7½	6 6 cwt.
Kendal	2 2¼	5¼	2 7½	2 3	....	4¾	11½	6	0 7 stone.
Wales.									
Haverfordwest	2 2¼	1¾	2 4	2 3	5	4	11	4	....
St. Asaph	2 1¼	3½	2 4¾	2 0	8	5	10½	6½	9 0 Hob.

PROVISIONS, FUEL, &c.

of the following Unions, during the Quarter ended at Lady-Day, 1848.

Peas per Quart.	Oatmeal per lb.	Candles per 12 lbs.	Yellow Soap.	Coals per Ton.	Tea per lb.	Sugar per lb.	Milk per Quart.	Miscellaneous Articles.
d.	*d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*d.*	*d.*	
$3\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	5 11	47 0 cwt.	21 5	3 $0\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	Table Beer, 5*s.* Barrel.
3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5 8	46 0 cwt.	20 6	3 2	$3\frac{3}{4}$	....	Porter, 33*s.* Barrel.
....	4	5 9	48 0 cwt.	22 6	3 4	4	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
4	$2\frac{1}{4}$	6 0	0 $4\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	23 0	3 2	$4\frac{1}{2}$	....	Ale, 10*d.* gallon.
....	....	5 9	51 0 cwt.	16 8	3 6	5	$1\frac{3}{4}$	Rice, 26*s.* cwt. Pearl Barley, 24*s.* cwt. Soda, 8*s.* 6*d.* cwt.
$4\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	6 0	44 0 cwt.	22 0	3 6	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	Rice, $2\frac{1}{4}$*d.* lb. Salt, 2*s.* cwt.
$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	5 8	48 0 cwt.	19 5	....	....	....	
$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	6 0	0 $5\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	18 6	3 9	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Bacon, $8\frac{1}{2}$*d.* lb. Beer, 7*d.* gal. Porter, 1*s.* 6*d.* gallon.
$2\frac{3}{4}$	2	5 8	51 0 cwt.	20 0	3 10	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Rice, 23*s.* cwt. Salt, 2*s.* cwt.
2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	5 10	50 0 cwt.	12 0	3 3	$4\frac{3}{4}$	....	Rice, 20*s.* cwt.
$3\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	5 9	44 0 cwt.	15 0 12 0	3 3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	....	Bacon, $7\frac{3}{4}$*d.* lb.
$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	5 4	45 0 cwt.	9 0 7 3	....	5	....	Rice, 28*s.* cwt. Bacon, $8\frac{1}{4}$*d.* lb.
....	$1\frac{3}{4}$	6 0	0 5 lb.	7 5	....	....	1	Treacle, $2\frac{1}{4}$*d.* lb.
$2\frac{3}{4}$	2	5 9	....	10 0	....	....	....	
$2\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	5 9	0 $5\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	9 0	....	....	1	Bacon, $6\frac{1}{2}$*d.* lb. Treacle, $2\frac{1}{2}$*d.* lb.
$2\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	6 0	36 0 cwt.	15 10	3 4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	Rice, 5*d.* and 2*d.* lb. Currants, $4\frac{1}{4}$*d.* lb. Table Beer, $3\frac{3}{4}$*d.* gal.
$3\frac{1}{4}$	....	....	0 $5\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	5 0	....	$4\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	Rice, 2*s.* $11\frac{1}{4}$*d.* stone. Cocoa, $7\frac{3}{16}$*d.* lb.
3	$3\frac{3}{4}$ 4	6 0	0 $5\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	7 $5\frac{3}{4}$	....	....	1	Rice, $2\frac{1}{2}$*d.* lb.
2	2	7 0	5 $4\frac{1}{2}$ stn.	17 6	....	....	$0\frac{3}{4}$	
$2\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5 6	43 0 cwt.	15 6	3 6	$4\frac{1}{2}$	....	Coffee, 1*s.* 4*d.* lb. Treacle, 3*s.* 8*d.* stone. Black Pepper, 1*s.* 2*d.* lb.
3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	6 0	5 0 stone	14 11	4 0	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$0\frac{3}{4}$	Rice, 2*d.* lb. Coffee, 1*s.* 4*d.* lb. Treacle, $2\frac{1}{4}$*d.* lb.
$3\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	5 6	53 0 cwt.	....	4 3	6	....	Culm, 7*s.* ton.
$4\frac{1}{2}$	2	6 6	0 5 lb.	15 0	3 6	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$0\frac{1}{2}$	Rice, 3*d.* lb. Turnips, 22*s.* ton.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1848.

The mean of the numbers in the first column is 29·837 inches, and this value may be considered as the pressure of dry air for England during the quarter ending March 31, 1849. The difference between this number and the separate results contained in the first column, show the probable sums of the errors of observation and reduction, the latter arising partly from erroneously assumed altitudes, and partly from the index errors of the instruments not having been determined. In most cases, the sums of these errors are small.

The mean of the numbers in the second column, for Guernsey, and those places situated in the counties of Cornwall and Devonshire is 45°2; for those places situated south of latitude 52°, including Chichester and Hartwell, is 41°4; for those places situated between the latitudes of 52° and 53°, including Saffron Walden and Lancaster, is 40°7; for those places situated between the latitudes 53° and 54°, including Derby and York, is 40°2; and for Whitehaven, Durham, and Newcastle is 40°5. The values may be considered as those of the mean temperature of the air for these parallels of latitude during the quarter ending March 31, 1849.

The average daily range of temperature in Cornwall and Devonshire was 10°4; at Liverpool and Whitehaven was 6°7; south of latitude 52° was 12°6; between the latitudes of 52° and 54° was 11°5; and at Durham and Newcastle was 11°5.

The greatest mean daily ranges of the temperature of the air took place at Hartwell, Aylesbury, Latimer,—in fact, in and near the Vale of Aylesbury; and the least occurred at Whitehaven, Liverpool, and Guernsey.

The highest thermometer readings during the quarter were 65° at Highfield House, 63°7 at Hartwell, and 63°5 at Latimer. The lowest thermometer readings were 10°0 at Saffron Walden, 11°0 at Leeds, and 12°0 at Hartwell. The extreme range of temperature of the air during the quarter in England was therefore about 55°, most likely somewhat less than this value.

The average quarterly range of the reading of the thermometer in Cornwall and Devonshire was 28°1; at Liverpool and Whitehaven was 33°5; south of latitude 52° was 40°3, and north of 52° was 42°1.

The mean temperature of the dew point in Cornwall and Devonshire was 41°1, south of latitude 52° was 37°6; between the latitude of 52° and 53° was 36°5, and north of 53° was 37°2.

The direction of the wind has been mostly S.W., at some few places it seems to have prevailed for some time from the N.W.

From the numbers in the eleventh column, the distribution of cloud has been such as to cover about three-fifths of the whole sky.

Rain has fallen on the greatest number of days at Wakefield, Falmouth, Truro, and Helston, the average number at these places was 53. It fell on the least number of days at Oxford, Saffron Walden, Durham, and Leicester, and the average number at these places was 35. The stations at which the largest falls have taken place were Stonyhurst, Falmouth, Whitehaven, and Leeds. The falls were smallest in amount at Durham, particularly York, Holkham, and Oxford. The average fall in the counties of Cornwall and Devonshire was 7·2 inches; south of latitude 52° was 5·1 inches; between latitudes 52° and 53° was 4 inches; and north of 53°, omitting Stonyhurst, was 4·3 inches.

The smallness of the fall at Durham is remarkable, between January 31 and March 28 only 0·14 inches fell.

The number in columns 14 to 18 show the mean values of the hygrometrical results at every station, from which we find that—

The mean weight of vapour in a cubic foot of air for all places (excepting Cornwall and Devonshire), in the quarter ending March 31, 1849, was 2·8 grains.

The mean additional weight required to saturate a cubic foot of air was 0·4 grains.

The mean degree of humidity (complete saturation = 1), was 0·860 grains.

The mean amount of vapour mixed with the air would have produced water, if all had been precipitated at one time on the surface of the earth, to the depth of 3·3 inches.

The mean weight of a cubic foot of air at the mean height of 160 feet under the mean pressure, temperature, and humidity, was 547 grains.

And these values for Cornwall and Devonshire were 3·2 grains; 0·5 grains; 0·878, 3·8 inches, 547 grains at the mean height of 120 feet.

REVENUE.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the Years and Quarters ending 5th July, 1848 and 1849; showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.—(*Continued from page* 185.)

Sources of Revenue.	Years ending 5th July.			
	1848.	1849.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	17,888,988	18,810,774	921,786	....
Excise	12,263,233	12,196,913	....	66,320
Stamps	6,449,108	6,103,408	....	345,700
Taxes	4,306,703	4,339,500	32,797	....
Property Tax	5,411,253	5,362,083	....	49,170
Post Office	787,000	849,000	62,000	....
Crown Lands	71,000	130,000	59,000	....
Miscellaneous	150,406	204,564	54,158	....
Total Ordinary Revenue	47,327,691	47,996,242	1,129,741	461,190
China Money	455,021	84,284	....	370,737
Imprest and other Moneys	267,203	606,568	339,365	....
Repayments of Advances	422,485	511,789	89,304	....
Total Income	48,472,400	49,198,883	1,558,410	831,927
Deduct Decrease			831,927	
Increase on the Year			726,483	

Sources of Revenue.	Quarters ending 5th July.			
	1848.	1849.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	4,447,832	4,128,777	....	319,055
Excise	3,473,803	3,020,602	....	453,201
Stamps	1,557,640	1,619,697	62,057	....
Taxes	2,034,133	2,054,730	20,597	....
Property Tax	988,401	1,033,240	44,839	....
Post Office	136,000	196,000	60,000	....
Crown Lands	10,000	40,000	30,000	....
Miscellaneous	9,227	70,140	60,913	....
Total Ordinary Revenue	12,657,036	12,163,186	278,406	772,256
China Money	....	....	....	....
Imprest and other Moneys	168,600	109,875	....	58,725
Repayments of Advances	86,813	170,841	84,028	....
Total Income	12,912,449	12,443,902	362,434	830,981
Deduct Increase				362,434
Decrease on the Quarter				468,547

Consolidated Fund Operations.—The total income brought to this account in the quarter ending 5th July, 1849, was 12,454,601*l.* The total charge upon it was 7,282,985*l.*, leaving a surplus of 5,171,616*l.*

The probable amount of Exchequer Bills required to meet the charge on the Consolidated Fund in the quarter ending 5th July, 1849, is stated at 464,958*l.*

CORN.

Average Prices of Corn per Imperial Quarter in England and Wales, during each Week of the Second Quarter of 1849; *together with the Average Prices for the whole Quarter.*—(*Continued from p.* 186.)

Returns received at the Corn Office, 1849.	Wheat.		Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	Weekly Average	Aggregate Average of Six Weeks regulating Duty.	Weekly Average	Weekly Average	Weekly Average	Weekly Average	Weekly Average
Weeks ending 1849.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
April 7	44 5	44 10	28 9	16 9	26 5	28 1	29 6
14	44 3	44 8	28 6	17 0	23 1	28 5	30 11
21	44 5	44 6	28 8	16 8	22 4	28 11	28 9
28	46 0	44 8	28 10	17 2	27 5	29 3	29 9
May 5	46 9	45 0	28 11	17 6	25 4	29 8	30 1
12	45 3	45 2	29 0	17 5	24 2	29 5	30 10
19	44 9	45 3	28 0	17 8	25 9	30 7	29 11
26	44 6	45 3	27 9	17 9	26 0	31 3	32 4
June 2	44 9	45 4	27 10	17 7	26 6	31 7	33 4
9	44 6	45 1	26 11	17 7	25 4	31 7	30 4
16	44 2	44 8	26 5	18 0	26 3	30 3	30 4
23	44 6	44 6	26 5	18 9	25 9	30 10	31 5
30	45 4	44 8	25 6	17 11	27 9	31 9	31 5
Average of the Quarter	44 $10\frac{3}{4}$	..	27 $9\frac{1}{2}$	17 $6\frac{1}{4}$	25 $6\frac{1}{2}$	30 $1\frac{1}{2}$	30 9

Foreign and Colonial Wheat and Wheat-Flour imported in each of the Months ending 5th April, 5th May, and 5th June, 1849; *the Quantities Entered for Home Consumption during the same Months; and the Quantities remaining in Warehouse at the close of them.*—(*Continued from p.* 186.)

WHEAT.

Months ending.	Imported.			Quantities entered for Home Consumption.			In Bond at the Month's end.		
	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.
1849	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.
5th April	535,015	..	535,015	559,602	..	559,602	190,007	1,417	191,424
5th May	361,410	405	361,815	382,751	644	383,395	169,553	1,178	170,731
5th June	419,598	966	420,564	416,210	2,033	418,243	172,748	111	172,859

WHEAT-FLOUR.

Months ending.	Imported.			Quantities entered for Home Consumption.			In Bond at the Month's end.		
	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.
1849	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
5th April	307,617	753	308,370	353,799	2,509	356,308	320,264	21,286	341,550
5th May	143,889	732	144,621	228,270	14,884	243,154	235,760	7,133	242,893
5th June	211,251	648	211,899	273,155	823	273,978	172,985	6,959	179,944

CURRENCY.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act of the 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the Weeks ending on Saturday, the 28th April, the 26th May, and the 23rd June, 1849.—(*Continued from p.* 187.)

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	Weeks ending		
	28th April, 1849.	26th May, 1849.	23rd June, 1849.
	£	£	£
Notes issued	27,602,285	27,500,135	28,304,655
Government Debt	11,015,100	11,015,100	11,015,100
Other Securities	2,984,900	2,984,900	2,984,900
Gold Coin and Bullion	13,278,716	13,176,566	14,015,986
Silver Bullion	323,569	323,569	288,669
Total	27,602,285	27,500,135	28,304,655

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000
Rest	3,127,170	3,151,602	3,111,441
Public Deposits	2,782,190	5,370,855	7,380,990
Other Deposits	11,778,602	9,755,000	9,336,927
Seven Day and other Bills	1,129,332	1,110,332	987,646
Total	33,370,294	33,940,789	35,370,004
Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuities	13,957,269	14,175,507	14,327,249
Other Securities	10,095,826	9,837,316	9,721,867
Notes	8,533,925	9,030,935	10,437,420
Gold and Silver Coin	783,274	897,031	883,468
Total	33,370,294	33,940,789	35,370,004

COUNTRY BANKS.

Average Aggregate Amount of Promissory Notes of Country Banks, which have been in Circulation in the United Kingdom, distinguishing the several Banks, or Classes of Banks by which issued in each part of the Kingdom, during the weeks ending 24th March, 21st April, 19th May, and 16th June, 1849.—(*Continued from p.* 187.)

Banks.	24th March, 1849.	21st April, 1849.	19th May, 1849.	16th June, 1849.
England—Private Banks	3,466,975	3,686,800	3,717,477	3,515,557
Joint Stock Banks	2,590,876	2,798,318	2,820,522	2,661,206
Scotland—Chartered, Private, and Joint Stock Banks	2,935,120	2,907,915	3,129,189	3,380,902
Ireland—Bank of Ireland	2,598,650	2,604,150	2,610,500	2,481,775
Private and Joint Stock Banks	1,803,100	1,772,671	1,677,388	1,564,698
Total	13,394,721	13,769,854	13,955,076	13,604,238

BANKRUPTCY.

An Analysis of the Bankruptcies in England and Wales, gazetted in each Month of the Quarter ending 30th June, 1849; showing the Counties and Branches of Industry in which they have occurred.—(*Continued from p.* 188.)

COUNTIES.	April.	May.	June.
Metropolis	22	27	32
Bedford	1	....	....
Berks	1	....	2
Bucks	1	....	....
Cambridge	1	1	....
Cheshire	3	1	1
Cornwall	....	1	....
Cumberland	....	1	....
Derby	1	....	1
Devon	3	3	2
Dorset	1	1	....
Durham	2	1	1
Essex	3	3	2
Gloucester	1	....	3
Hants	1	5	3
Hereford	3	7	....
Hertford	....	....	....
Huntingdon	....	....	....
Kent	2	1	6
Lancashire	17	20	12
Leicester	1	1	2
Lincoln	2	2	1
Middlesex (exclusive of the Metropolis)	4	1	....
Monmouth	....	....	1
Norfolk	4	1	6
Northampton	1	1	2
Northumberland	2	4	5
Nottingham	...	1	1
Oxford	....	....	2
Rutland	....	....	....
Salop	1	1	2
Somerset (including Bristol)	4	7	5
Stafford	4	2	5
Suffolk	....	1	6
Surrey (exclusive of the Metropolis)	1	1	1
Sussex	1	2	1
Warwick	3	1	1
Westmoreland	....	....	2
Wilts	....	2	....
Worcester	4	2	2
York (East Riding)	1	....	....
,, (North Riding)	1	2	....
,, (West Riding)	7	11	8
Wales	6	3	4
Total	110	118	122

TRADES.	April.	May.	June.
Agriculture and connected Trades.			
Farmers	1	1	2
Agricultural Implement Makers, &c.	....	....	....
Corn Factors	5	2	5
Millers and Malsters	3	4	3
Hop Merchants	....	1	....
Brewers	....	2	....
Horse and Cattle Dealers, and Woolstaplers	3	3	....
Mining and connected Trades.			
Mining Firms	....	....	....
Blasting Works	....	....	....
Manufactures.			
Woollen Manufacturers	2	1	1
Cotton ,,	....	....	....
Linen ,,	....	....	....
Silk ,,	....	....	....
Printers and Dyers	....	....	2
Lace Manufacturers	....	....	....
Hosiery ,,	....	....	....
Hardware ,,	....	....	2
Earthenware ,,	....	....	....
Glass ,,	....	....	....
Paper ,,	....	....	....
Builders	2	4	3
Miscellaneous Manufacturers	5	12	7
Commerce.			
Bankers and Merchants	7	12	11
Shipowners, Warehousemen, Brokers, and Wholesale Dealers generally	6	10	8
Retail and Handicraft Trades.			
Bakers	3	1	2
Butchers	2	1	....
Corn and Hay Dealers	....	....	....
Innkeepers and Victuallers	10	10	10
Wine and Spirit Merchants	7	2	3
Dealers in Grocery, Drugs, and Spices	8	11	15
Makers of, and Dealers in, Clothing	18	18	14
Makers of, and Dealers in, Furniture	3	4	7
Coach Builders	....	2	1
Miscellaneous	25	17	26
Total	110	118	122

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Some Particulars of the Commercial Progress of the Colonial Dependencies of the United Kingdom, during the Twenty Years, 1827-46. By J. T. Danson, Esq., *Barrister-at-Law.*

[Read before the Statistical Society of London, 19th February, 1849.]

Contents:

	Page
The commercial colonies—their geographical distribution, area, and population generally	349
Sources of information	353
Interest of the present inquiry	353
Method of inquiry	355
The tables appended: the nature of their contents	355
The North American group	357
The West Indian group	365
The African group:	
The Coast settlements	384
The Cape colony	387
The East Indian group:	
Mauritius	389
Ceylon	393
The Australian group	399
The commercial colonies, as consumers of British produce	407
Comparison with the colonies of France, in the same relation	409
Comparative progress of emigration and of exports of British produce	412
Summary	414
Appendix of Tables	418

The Commercial Colonies, their Geographical Distribution, Area, and Population, generally.

The most obvious division of the British possessions abroad is that suggested by their immediate relation to the Home Government; the executive authority being exercised, as to those included in the East India Company's Charter, through the Board of Control, and as to the rest, through the Colonial Office. The present paper has reference only to those under the Colonial Office. These were, in 1826, as follows:—

In North America.	Area in sq. miles. (estimated)
Canada, Upper and Lower	400,000
New Brunswick	30,000
Nova Scotia	18,000
Prince Edward Island	2,000
Newfoundland	36,000
	486,000

These possessions stretch from the 42nd to about the 50th deg. of N. lat. The rest of British North America—the whole being estimated at 2,500,000 sq. miles—is known as the Hudson's Bay Territory.

In the West Indies.	Area in sq. miles. (estimated)
Insular—	
The Bahamas	3,647
Jamaica	6,256
The Leeward Islands, viz.—	
Antigua	107
St. Kitt's	68
Dominica	not ascertained*
Nevis	41
The Virgin Isles	not ascertained†
Montserrat	47
The Windward Islands, viz.—	
Trinidad	2,020
Grenada	not ascertained‡
St. Vincent	not ascertained§
St. Lucia	not ascertained‖
Tobago	89
Barbadoes	162
Continental—	
Honduras	not ascertained

In the West Indies.	Area in sq. miles. (estimated)
British Guiana, viz.—	
Demerara, Essequibo, Berbice	not ascertained¶
In Africa.	
The Settlements on the Western Coast, viz.—	
The Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Gambia	area not settled, but estimated at 8,000
The Cape of Good Hope	130,000
In the Indian Ocean.	
Ceylon	24,700
Mauritius	676
In Australia.	
New South Wales	area unsettled
Van Diemen's Land	27,000

And also the following military or maritime stations; which, as they cannot be said properly to have any commerce, are omitted from the investigation,—

Heligoland
The Bermudas
Gibraltar
Malta
St. Helena
Ascension
and
The Falkland Islands.

In the interval between 1826 and 1846, there were added to the Australian settlements,—

Western Australia, in 1829, South Australia, in 1834 — area unsettled.
New Zealand, in 1839 — 86,000 sq. miles.

These will be introduced as successive extensions of the Australian group of colonies. The other additions during the same interval were—

Hong Kong, a maritime station on the coast of China, in 1842; and
Natal, an offshoot of the Cape colony, in 1844.

These do not seem to require further notice: Hong Kong, apart from its recent acquirement, being rather a maritime station than a commercial colony; and Natal, still more recently acquired, not yet affording materials even for a trustworthy estimate of its commercial character.

It will at once be observed, that these possessions, so far as they are actually occupied by Europeans, are all either small islands, or territories stretching along the coasts of large islands or continents. If there be any exceptions to this rule, they exist only where pastoral occupations, as at the Cape of Good Hope and in Australia, facilitate

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* Length 30 miles; greatest breadth 15 miles.

† Tortola, the principal British island, and containing nearly the whole of the British population, is about 12 miles long, with an average breadth of 4 miles.

‡ Length 17 miles; greatest breadth 9 miles.

§ Length 17 miles; greatest breadth 10 miles.

‖ Length 35 miles; average breadth 12 miles.

¶ The territory claimed by Great Britain comprises about 76,000 square miles; but the greater part of this (about 64,000 square miles) is also claimed by Venezuela; and a part of what is claimed by Venezuela is also claimed by Brazil.—See Sir R. Schomburgk's Map attached to his Description of British Guiana, 1840.

the profitable occupation of very large tracts of country by a small number of persons. The richest and most populous localities are, in *every* instance, those most easily approached by sea. And it will appear, on examining the nature of the commerce of these scattered communities, that they are also, generally, much more dependent upon supplies from without, than the inhabitants of any long-settled country. It seems to follow, therefore, that they are at once well adapted for commercial intercourse with the rest of the world, and peculiarly exposed to maritime invasion or control.

The geographical distribution of the whole territory may be roughly stated thus:—

	West of Greenwich. Area in sq. miles.	East of Greenwich. Area in sq. miles.
North of the Tropics—		
The North American Colonies	2,500,000	....
Between the Tropics—		
The West Indian Colonies	85,000	....
The African Coast Settlements	8,000	....
Ceylon	....	24,700
Mauritius	....	676
About one-third of Australia	....	1,000,000
South of the Tropics—		
The Cape of Good Hope	....	130,000
The remaining two-thirds of Australia, New Zealand, &c.	....	2,100,000

It is only in the settlements between the tropics that agricultural produce enters largely into the exports. North of the tropics, the cutting of timber from uncleared lands, and the catching and curing of fish, form the bases of exterior commerce; and south of the tropics the colonies are of a decidedly pastoral character.

An estimate of the entire population of these colonies, at the beginning and end of the period in view (founded upon details presently to be stated as to each group), must be in some degree imperfect; but may, for general purposes, be stated thus:

	1826.	1846.		
	Total.	Total.	Whites, by estimate.	Whites of British Birth or Descent, by estimate.
North American Colonies	966,000	1,995,000	1,995,000	1,100,000
West Indian Colonies	808,000	936,000	65,000	60,000
Cape of Good Hope	120,000	170,000	75,000	20,000
African Coast Settlements	....	305,000	185	170
Mauritius	94,000	180,000	10,000	3,000
Ceylon	1,350,000	1,500,000	5,500	3,000
Australian Colonies	....	420,000*	310,000	300,000

* Including the aborigines of New Zealand, who alone appear to have been brought into any distinct enumeration.

Whence the total population of the British Colonies of the class here dealt with may be supposed to have been in round numbers, in 1826, about 3,750,000; in 1846, about 5,500,000; the total White population in 1846 about 2,460,000; and the Whites of British birth or descent, about 1,486,000.

The distinctions of *sex* and *age* are perhaps more important to the character of a commercial community than those of colour and descent; and the communities here brought under one view exhibit, as might be expected, some remarkable varieties in the distribution of both.

As to sex: in the North American group the number of males and females would appear to be nearly equal. In the West Indies, the latest censuses, if they may be relied upon, show an excess of females varying from 14 to 18 per cent. in the colonies in which the recent immigration of males has not evidently disturbed the normal proportion. In the Cape Colony there is an apparent excess of males, of about 7 per cent.; and at Ceylon a like excess of 7 or 8 per cent. In Mauritius, in 1846, the females were to the males, apparently, as about 51 to 100; in New South Wales, as 66 to 100; in South Australia, as 76 to 100; and in Van Diemen's Land only as 46 to 100.

As to age: the colonies receiving immigrants seem generally to have an excess of infants and persons of mature but not advanced age, nearly proportioned to the extent of the additions recently thus made to their population. But that the normal condition of populations comparatively free from the influence of either immigration or emigration is anything but uniform in this respect, and therefore that the volume and character of the stream inwards (or outwards) does not altogether determine the various deviations from those proportions at each age with which we are most familiar at home, may be inferred from the following table relative to five countries in which the manner of taking the censuses admits of a direct comparison.

	In each 10,000 of the Population*.		
	Under 10 Years of Age.	Over 60 Years of Age.	Total of Infants and Aged Persons.
England and Wales .....(1841)	2,521	720	3,241
Ireland .....(1841)	2,845	425	3,270
Lower Canada .....(1844)	3,301	441	3,741
United States .....(1840)	3,161	394	3,555
Jamaica .....(1844)	2,624	687	3,311

The comparative superiority of the condition of England and Jamaica, both in the small proportion of their ineffective population, and in the large proportion of aged persons, is remarkable, and contrasts strongly with the opposite conditions in the United States and Lower Canada. How much of the difference is due to the former being little, and the latter much, disturbed by migration, though a

* See, as to England and Wales, and Ireland, the censuses as published; as to Lower Canada, Appendix D. to the 5th vol. of the Journal of the Legislative Assembly, Session 1846; as to the United States, the official census, as published; and as to Jamaica, the Sessional Paper (Commons), No. 426 of 1845.

most interesting question, is one scarcely within the scope of the present inquiry.

Sources of Information.

The figures used in the present paper have been collected partly from the Revenue Tables of the Board of Trade and the Sessional Papers of the House of Commons, and partly from the manuscript records of the Colonial Office*. For access to the latter the author is indebted to the permission of Earl Grey, kindly and promptly granted on representation of the use intended to be made of it. These records consist, principally, of what are called the "Blue Books,"—volumes of printed forms sent to each colony in blank, to be filled up, annually, with an account of the Revenue and Expenditure; with particulars of the various government establishments, civil, military, and ecclesiastical; and with certain details touching the population, commerce, shipping, and agriculture of the colony. The earliest date in the series is 1821; but, as might be expected, the system then begun was not, for some years, brought into complete operation; and down even to a recent date the accounts received from some of the colonies, particularly with reference to their commerce, are very imperfect. This will not seem unaccountable when it is remembered that the first public acknowledgment of the value of commercial statistics to the statesman, by the formation of a Statistical Department at the Board of Trade, was made so lately as 1832, and that the Statistical Society of London has existed only since 1834.

It is also to be observed that the original purpose of the colonial "Blue Books" would appear to have been rather the formation of a current record of the Revenue and Expenditure, and of changes in the staff of the various government establishments of each colony, than the collection of materials for its commercial history. And the means adopted to obtain the required information point to the same conclusion: for though commercial accounts, as of Imports, Exports, and Shipping, were obtainable only from the officers of the colonial Custom Houses, and these were subordinate not to the Colonial Office, but to the Treasury, it does not appear that any arrangements have ever existed for ensuring the assistance or co-operation of the officers of Customs in the preparation of the Blue Books, or that such assistance is, in fact, regularly rendered. In short, the commercial information contained in these books has hitherto (with a few exceptions) formed a comparatively small portion of their contents; and for the reasons I have stated this portion is often imperfect.

Interest of the present Inquiry.

A comprehensive view of the subject stated in the title seems to suggest the propriety of first regarding, however cursorily, its relation to the general current of our commercial history; and in this relation, indeed, will the chief interest of the present inquiry be found.

If asked what, as a commercial people, we have been doing during the last half century, besides labouring, buying, selling, and accumulating, we might answer that we have been changing our methods, by getting

* A few other sources of information have been relied upon occasionally; but the authority is referred to in every instance.

rid of slavery and monopoly. The wisdom of what we have done in either direction is not here in view. But it is obvious that, in working towards these ends, we have introduced great changes into the commercial relations of the colonies to each other, and to the mother-country.

During the whole of the period now particularly in view, and for some time before, the trade of the colonies was in a state of transition. The war which terminated in 1815 had tightened the bonds of interest between the United Kingdom and all its out-lying dependencies: by making them, for the time, commercial depôts and stations for the collection and equipment of our naval forces. The colonies thus acquired a special value; and while the war lasted the general interruption of commerce caused the fetters of "the Colonial system" to be comparatively little felt. After the monopoly of war ceased, that of legislative restriction, growing more palpable and galling, rapidly became untenable. Having forbidden the introduction of new slaves into the sugar plantations, we could scarcely continue to prohibit the feeding of those already possessed from the cheapest sources of supply. Accordingly, in 1822, the restrictions on the colonial trade, in this respect, were relaxed; and further relaxations were made in 1825* (by 6 Geo. IV. c. 114), in 1833 (by 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 59), and in 1843 (by 5 and 6 Vict. c. 49). In the mean time we also prohibited altogether the use of compulsory labour in the colonies, although in the most productive of them it had previously been deemed essential to the efficient cultivation of the soil. And at home we have, of late years, reduced, very considerably, the differential duties on importations by which we formerly gave to colonial producers a virtual monopoly of the home market. Further, a single glance at the circumstances attending these changes shows that they were intimately connected with corresponding changes in our commercial relations with the rest of the world. A period of peace unbroken among the chief maritime powers for more than thirty years (following immediately upon a general war continued almost without cessation for twenty-two years), has been gradually imposing new conditions upon commercial intercourse throughout the world, and raising up to us and to our colonies numerous rivals, not only in the production and supply of the various articles the subject of exchange, but also in the business of carrying them from market to market. As a consequence, our ancient rules of exclusion, met on every side by retaliation, have been slowly giving way to agreements to admit the shipping and goods of foreigners on terms of mutual toleration. Whatever the necessities, or the propriety, of this gradual withdrawal

* A succinct and very clear exposition of our colonial policy down to 1825, of the measures of relaxation then proposed, and of the motives to them, will be found in Mr. Huskisson's Speech in the House of Commons, on the 21st of March in that year.—See vol. ii., p. 304, of his published Speeches. The following was the closing passage of the note on Colonial Policy appended by Mr. Mc Culloch to his edition of the Wealth of Nations, published in 1828:—"The late changes in the Navigation Laws amount to a complete abandonment of the old colonial system. The colonies are now placed in the same situation, with respect to trade, as if they formed integral parts of Great Britain. Foreign ships are allowed to bring to the colonies the produce of their respective countries, and to take back their produce to their own countries; but they are not allowed to carry the produce of the colonies between nations to which such ships do not belong."

of legislative restriction before the pressure of commercial competition, it will at once be anticipated that the resulting state of transition, produced by causes foreign to the proper business of the merchant, and being eminently calculated to derange the ordinary course of mercantile transactions, has not been without its effect upon the trade of our colonies. What, in each case, the effect has been, it would, perhaps, not be easy precisely to ascertain, even with the fullest command of the requisite materials. And it cannot be reasonably hoped that, upon a subject so extensive and important, the following pages will afford ground for other than very general conclusions.

Method of Inquiry.

The chief inducement to an investigation of the commercial progress of this or any similar set of communities is obviously derived from the assumption that commerce promotes the advancement of civilization, not only by aiding the accumulation of capital, but by producing and facilitating communication between the inhabitants of different countries, and making them habitually dependent upon each other for the supply of articles essential to subsistence, to comfort, or to enjoyment. Hence, two problems present themselves at the outset of the enquiry, which may be expressed thus:—

First.—Given, 1. The area, soil, climate, and population of a country, (or, in other words, the number of persons whose wants are to be supplied, and the natural capabilities of their own section of the earth's surface to supply them,) and

2. The exchangeable value, and the nature, of its exports and imports,

To determine the direction and extent of its advancement in material civilization.

And Second,—Given, also, the changes occurring in these elements during a specified period,

To determine the rate of its progress.

The area, soil, and climate of the colonies I have enumerated have, generally, been ascertained with some degree of accuracy. And these conditions have not been much changed—if we except the formation of the new settlements in Australia—during the period now in view. The remaining elements, the population, and the nature and value of the imports and exports, are imperfectly known, and are much more liable to change; and therefore form the chief subjects of inquiry.

The Tables appended: the nature of their contents.

Appended to this paper is a series of tables containing annual statements of four descriptions as to each colony*:—

1 and 2. The aggregate values of the imports and exports.

3 and 4. The aggregate tonnage of the shipping entered inwards and cleared outwards.

The authority for each statement is there specified†; and it will

* The term "Colony" is used throughout (when not expressly limited by the context) with its common though scarcely correct signification, as including also the settlements more properly termed plantations.

† Inquiries of this description would hardly be undertaken *con amore* were those who undertake them not stimulated, as they proceed step by step through their

be observed that these authorities are various. It will also be seen that, when taken collectively, the statements are so far imperfect as to leave several blanks in the series. And I have to observe that the introduction of quinquennial averages, as to each description of statement, was suggested quite as much by the imperfection of most of the documents referred to, the conflicting variety of their contents, and the apparent probability that I should thus attain a nearer approximation to substantial accuracy, as by the obvious convenience of fixing the attention upon four points of comparison instead of twenty. I have also to regret that, in thus compiling a continuous statement from several sources of information, I have frequently been unable to ascertain whether statements purporting to be referable to the same definition, or standard, were really so or not: as whether the term "Imports," when applied to an aggregate amount, had the same meaning, even in the same port, in successive years.

The returns of shipping inwards and outwards are introduced as being, with due allowance for the peculiar circumstances of each colony, in some degree corroborative or corrective of the returns of imports and exports. They appear to be, on the whole, more likely to be accurate. The tonnage of a ship is not usually difficult to ascertain. It is a matter of interest to the authorities of every port in which harbour dues, &c., are incurred; and, in connection with the receipt and appropriation of such dues, it is almost sure to be recorded at every port a vessel enters for the purposes of trade. But the value of goods imported or exported, is not necessarily made known at the ports they pass through. Any declaration of their value unconnected with the levy of an *ad valorem* duty, even if it be regularly enforced by law, is likely to be often made without care, to say the least; and must, sometimes, whatever care be used, be incorrect; as goods, especially colonial produce, must occasionally be valued, before shipment from the country of production, very much at random. Fortunately, the results admit, in this instance, of a corrective comparison with the home accounts, as to at least the principal exports of the colonies, and also as to their importations of manufactured articles: the former having hitherto been, with few exceptions, sent to, and the latter obtained from, the United Kingdom.

The accounts of the shipping *belonging to* the colonies (introduced in the sequel) have a further significance, in relation to the fact that the *highways* of a coast territory often lie mainly on the water.

An attentive reader of this paper will be sure to ask whether the returns of shipping, inwards and outwards, include or exclude the coasting trade of the colonies. I have endeavoured to exclude the coasting trade; but I am not sure that the state of the accounts has always permitted me to distinguish it. The reader may, however, differ with me as to what should be considered coasting trade; and as I am not aware that

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labour, by the hope of discovering new relations between known facts, or of establishing some preconceived theory. Hence the very inducement to proceed may often produce partiality of view, and give a special direction to every modification of the original data introduced into the process of reasoning; and as few, if any, can hope to be quite free from the consequent tendency to mar the materials they bring together for every purpose but their own, I conceive it to be in some degree a duty to bring to view not only all the original data, but the sources whence they have been obtained, even though to the cost of my own labour I add some risk of tediousness to the reader.

the distinction has ever been drawn with reference to such an investigation as the present, I will state the rule by which I have been guided. Broadly, the foreign and the coasting trade may be distinguished at once by reference to the different purposes they serve: that of home distribution and that of foreign exchange. The coasting trade is a substitute for roads and bridges, and is gradually superseded to some extent by the improvement of these. But the political distinction contravenes this. The sea trade between France and Holland competes with the trade by land, yet is deemed foreign trade; and the trade between England and Ireland is classed as a coasting trade, though it increases, instead of diminishing, by the improvement of land communication in the two countries. For the present purpose I conceive that the more natural distinction should be preferred; and that all communication by sea, which is not competed with by land, should be classed together as foreign trade, or, more properly, as that maritime commerce the extent whereof, between any given country and the rest of the world generally, best indicates the extent of its commerce. Such a test would certainly be all but inapplicable to some important commercial countries; but to the United Kingdom and its colonies it is peculiarly applicable, as these consist almost entirely of islands and coast territories.

It is, perhaps, needless to remark that the commercial progress of our colonies cannot be safely measured by reference to any standard we are familiar with as applicable to that of the United Kingdom. In particular, however, it will be observed that nearly all the colonies included in the present paper have been, during the period in view, receiving material additions to their population by immigration; that the North American colonies, the Cape, Ceylon, and the Australian colonies, have received large importations of capital brought by new settlers; and that the landholders of the West Indies, the Cape, and Mauritius have, during the same period, received an aggregate sum of 20,000,000*l.* sterling as the price of their slaves*.

The Colonies now to be regarded may be conveniently divided into five groups: the North American, the West Indian, the African, the East Indian, and the Australian. And first as to the

North American Group.

The most striking fact here is the rapid increase of the population, and of the area occupied and cultivated, between 1827 and 1846; and the chief source of this increase—immigration—suggests considerations without which no just estimate of the commercial progress of the group can be formed from inspection of the figures in the appendix.

It will be observed that immigrants into a colony not only tend to increase the subsequent imports, by adding to the number of consumers of foreign produce, but also bring with them capital, the remittance of which tends immediately to increase the same branch of the colonial trade. And as the stream of immigration itself is important, so are its variations; and these will be found to coincide nearly with the fluctuations in the prosperity of small capitalists, and the ruder class of labourers, in the countries whence the immigrants come†.

The number of emigrants registered as having left the United

* How this sum was disposed of—how much of it was actually sunk in improved cultivation of the soil, or in increasing the supply of labour—forms no part of the present inquiry.

† This coincidence will be marked, very nearly, for the North American colonies, by comparing the number of emigrants in each year with the prices of grain and the amount of the poor rates in England in the year or two immediately preceding.

Kingdom for the North American colonies, during the twenty years referred to, were as follows:—

[From the Eighth General Report of the Emigration Commissioners, p. 40.]

1827–31.	1832–36.	1837–41.	1842–46.
12,648	66,339	29,884	54,123
12,084	28,808	4,577	23,518
13,307	40,060	12,658	22,924
30,574	15,573	32,293	31,803
58,067	34,226	38,164	43,439
126,680	185,006	117,576	175,807

Total, 605,069*.

Of the increase of the area of this group actually occupied during the twenty years, it does not appear that there is any exact record. Of the population, the accounts, though anything but perfect, are perhaps as full as could reasonably be expected.

A somewhat detailed census of Lower Canada in 1831 (B.B.) gives, as the total population, 511,917; and returns to the House of Assembly for the same year state the number at 539,822. A census was taken in 1825, which gave 423,630; but a Committee of the House of Assembly, having examined the returns, reported that their statements were "much below the true amount." Probably the returns of 1831 are not much more worthy of reliance. A census taken in 1844, and recorded in detail in the appendix D. to the 5th vol. of the Journals of the Assembly, Session 1846, gives the following results:—

White—		
Male	344,885	
Female	346,077	
		690,962
Coloured—		
Male	140	
Female	141	
		281
		691,243

Under ten years of age—		
Male	114,249	
Female	113,927	
		228,176
Sixty years of age and over—		
Male	16,173	
Female	14,370	
		30,543
		258,719

In Upper Canada, according to a census made in 1823, the population was 150,169. Another in 1832 gave 276,953; and another in 1836 gave 358,187. The last census was, apparently, taken in 1842; when the results were:—

White—Male		257,505	
Female		248,283	
			499,788
Coloured—Male		2,409	
Female		1,708	
			4,107
			503,895

In Nova Scotia, by a census taken in 1827, the total population was 123,848. Another, taken in 1837, gave 199,906. There has been

* The immigration into Canada from other parts of Europe and from the United States, is perhaps nearly balanced by the re-emigration to the latter, and to Europe.

none taken since; but the Governor, in October, 1848*, estimated the population, at that time, at 300,000.

In New Brunswick, a census taken in 1824 gave a total of 72,932; and another in 1834 gave 119,457. The last was taken in 1840, when the numbers were 156,062. The Governor, in April, 1848†, estimated the total at "more than 200,000."

In Prince Edward Island, a census taken in 1827 gave, as the total population, 20,651; and another in 1833 gave 28,925. The last census was taken in 1841, and gave 47,034; and the Governor, in May, 1847‡, estimated the number at 56,000.

In Newfoundland, an imperfect census taken in 1827-8, afforded ground for an estimate of the total population at about 60,000. The last census was taken in 1845; when the total was 96,295.

Upon these data the following estimate is framed, by way of affording a rough comparison of the probable population of the North American Group, at the beginning and end of the period here particularly in view. It is assumed that every attempt at actual enumeration has given a number lower than the true one.

Colonies.	Estimate for 1826.	Estimate for 1846.
Canada, Lower	480,000	750,000
Canada, Upper	200,000	620,000
Nova Scotia	130,000	280,000
New Brunswick	80,000	190,000
Prince Edward Island	21,000	55,000
Newfoundland	55,000	100,000
	966,000	1,995,000§

The census of Lower Canada in 1844, states the composition of the population, with reference to origin, thus:—

Natives of Canada.—Of French origin		524,307
Of British origin		85,660
		609,967
Immigrants.—Natives of England	11,895	
,, of Ireland	43,982	
,, of Scotland	13,393	
	69,270	
Natives of the United States	11,946	
		81,216
		691,183

It would thus appear that the Canadians of French origin still, in that part of the colony, exceed all the rest, in the proportion of more than three to one.

The following is a summary of the appended tables, so far as they relate to the North American Group:—

* See B. B. (printed) 1847, p. 4. † Ibid, p. 16.

‡ See B. B. (printed) 1846, p. 6.

§ As to the Hudson's Bay territory—in a report dated 26th October, 1845, by Lieutenants Warre and Vavasour, to the Colonial Secretary, is given the results of a census of a portion (estimated at about seven-eighths) of the Indian tribes in the

	Quinquennial Averages.			
	1827–31.	1832–36.	1837–41.	1842–46.
CANADA.				
Imports .....£	1,532,153	1,585,955	1,888,378	2,174,332
Exports .....£	1,266,135	1,034,600	1,411,927	1,819,695
Shipping inwards ....tons*	226,643	321,890	412,885	520,021
,, outwards.... ,,	228,242	325,649	425,238	....
NOVA SCOTIA AND CAPE BRETON.				
Imports .....£	1,306,865	1,022,798	1,381,933	984,225
Exports .....£	721,349	905,139	1,099,655	767,596
Shipping inwards ....tons	166,730	248,873	304,645	380,802
,, outwards.... ,,	188,003	263,885	333,246	357,610
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Imports .....£	644,704	857,129	1,133,925	794,785
Exports .....£	492,424	603,602	793,093	651,668
Shipping inwards ....tons	282,043	320,662	377,466	420,191
,, outwards.... ,,	292,718	336,203	411,242	442,151
NEWFOUNDLAND.				
Imports .....£	805,723	667,029	738,801	783,870
Exports .....£	726,508	729,188	910,239	885,251
Shipping inwards ....tons	91,114	97,695	104,079	128,407
,, outwards.... ,,	90,764	94,813	102,228	121,488
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Imports .....£	57,471	85,383	115,333	110,783
Exports .....£	43,659	40,436	59,631	63,867
Shipping inwards ....tons	16,381	16,153	25,557	34,971
,, outwards.... ,,	20,128	18,897	30,957	39,119

Summary of Imports and Exports for the North American Group, collectively.

	1827–31.	1832–36.	1837–41.	1842–46.
	£	£	£	£
Imports	4,346,916	4,218,294	5,258,370	4,847,995
Exports	3,250,075	3,312,965	4,274,545	4,188,077

It is scarcely necessary to say that the staple produce of Canada (for export) is *timber*, and that of Newfoundland *fish*. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island export both. And each colony builds *shipping* for export. The chief imports of all consist of tropical produce and materials for clothing, with iron and cordage (partly for use in ship-building), and salt for curing fish†.

Oregon territory, from lat. 42 to lat. 54. In a total of 75,868 there are said to have been 33,596 males, 35,182 females, 1,584 of both sexes under 12 years of age, and 5,146 slaves. The excess of females is in harmony with the returns of the negro population of the West Indies; but the number of children is obviously far too small; and, if it be true, seems to indicate the approaching extinction of these tribes. The Report will be found in the Sessional Paper, No. 103 of 1849.

* For the ports of Quebec and Montreal only.

† The North American contrast strongly with the Australian colonies in their want of facilities for the breeding of cattle. In the former this pursuit is checked by the long and severe winter, rendering necessary the provision of shelter and dry food at considerable expense,—by great and rapid alternations of heat and cold,—and by the thickly-wooded character of the country, where it has not been cleared for agricultural purposes. None of these objections apply in Australia; and the Australian liability to drought, though a serious objection, appears to be far outweighed by other advantages.—See Murray's British America, vol. ii., chap. 1.

The shipping exported does not, of course, appear in the returns of the value of the exports; and is therefore to be allowed for. Its average value appears to be about 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton.

But no statement of the external trade of Canada, for past years, can be otherwise than imperfect. The extent of the transactions with the United States, over the land frontier, has not been ascertained; and were it known, it would still be requisite to distinguish the transit trade in this direction between Britain and the United States, which has been encouraged, on the one hand, by the lower British duties on (so called) Canadian than on American produce, and, on the other, by the high duties on British manufactures exported to the United States direct*.

Minute examination of the accounts stated for the entire group, even on the assumption of their perfect accuracy, would therefore be labour lost. The accounts for Canada include about two-fifths of the total value of imports and exports; and these refer only to the ports of Quebec and Montreal. Through these ports only a part of the trade has passed; and that part has probably formed a different proportion of the whole in every year of the twenty brought to view. Further, as to all these colonies, the imports have been increased by immigation; the exports do not include shipping; and, as to the continental colonies, both imports and exports have been affected, in some degree, by increasing facilities of conveyance through the neighbouring states of the Union. It will be observed that Newfoundland, the colony least affected by these considerations, displays satisfactory evidence of progress throughout the entire period; the only exception occurring in *the value of the exports during the last quinquennial period;* and on reference to the annual accounts (see the tables appended) it appears that the last year (1846) was decidedly exceptional in this respect, and so much so as to cause nearly the whole of the falling off apparent in the quinquennial average.

The fish exported by these colonies goes chiefly to the West Indies and the south of Europe. Their timber and shipping come to England: the former under differential duties, and the latter attracted by the privilege of being registered as British, and so recognised in our ports.

Timber.—For some years before 1827, and thence down to October, 1842, the British import duty on timber from these colonies was 10*s.* per load, the duty on foreign timber of the same description being 55*s.* per load. The duties were reduced in October, 1842, and again in October, 1843, after which date, during the remainder of the twenty years in view, the duties were 2*s.* per load on colonial timber, sawn or split, and 1*s.* if imported in bulk, with corresponding duties of 32*s.* and 24*s.* on

* Canada and the most northern of the United States are occasionally indebted to each other for considerable supplies of grain and flour. The quantities of wheat and wheat flour imported into the United Kingdom from the North American colonies, and the Canadian import duties on such produce in each year from 1800 to 1842 inclusive, are stated in the Sessional Paper, No. 240 of 1843. Under the bonding system of the United States, packages not broken may be passed, duty free, from American ports, inland, to Canada. Hence, of late years, Canada, as well as the North-Western States, previously supplied with the produce of the East and West Indies, and of the Southern States, chiefly through the St. Lawrence, have received large supplies by the Hudson River and Erie Canal or Railway, to Lake Ontario, and by the railway from New York to Dunkirk on Lake Erie.

foreign timber. The protection may therefore be broadly stated at 45*s*. per load, for the first sixteen years, and 23*s*. for the remainder of the term*.

The effect of this protection on the price to the British consumer may be estimated from the following comparison of the average prices (ex duty, per load) of Dantzic and Memel fir, and Quebec yellow pine, taken in the first week of April in each of the twenty years referred to.—See Mr. Tooke's "History of Prices," vol. ii. and iv., Appendix.

	Dantzic and Memel Fir. Per Load.	Quebec Yellow Pine. Per Load.		Dantzic and Memel Fir. Per Load.	Quebec Yellow Pine. Per Load.
	s. d. *s. d.*	*s. d.* *s. d.*		*s. d.* *s. d.*	*s. d.* *s. d.*
1827	45 0 @ 47 0	50 0 @ 53 0	1837	52 0 @ 55 0	70 0 @ ....
1828	40 0 „ 45 0	52 0 „ 55 0	1838	50 0 „ 55 0	60 0 „ 65 0
1829	42 0 „ 50 0	57 0 „ 60 0	1839	102 6 „ 110 0	85 0 „ ....
1830	37 0 „ 47 0	60 0 „	1840	102 6 „ 110 0	85 0 „ ....
1831	42 0 „ 50 0	60 0 „ 63 0	1841	102 6 „ 110 0	80 0 „ 95 0
	Avg. 44·6	Avg. 55·6		Avg. 85·0	Avg. 78·0
	s. d. *s. d.*	*s. d.* *s. d.*		*s. d.* *s. d.*	*s. d.* *s. d.*
1832	45 0 @ 52 0	63 0 @ 65 0	1842	102 6 @ 112 6	80 0 @ 95 0
1833	50 0 „	60 0 „	1843	85 0 „ 92 6	55 0 „ 65 0
1834	52 0 „	55 0 „ 60 0	1844	75 0 „ 87 6	62 6 „ 67 0
1835	47 0 „ 52 0	70 0 „ 75 0	1845	80 0 „ 90 0	80 0 „ ....
1836	60 0 „	70 0 „	1846	80 0 „ 90 0	70 0 „ 80 0
	Avg. 51·0	Avg. 64·6		Avg. 89·6	Avg. 73·0

During the whole period a proportion varying from one-third to one-half of the imported timber used in the United Kingdom has been obtained from foreign countries under the higher duty.

SHIPPING.—Few of our colonies, excepting those in North America, take much advantage of the privilege of registering their shipping as British.

It is stated (Sessional Paper, No. 308, of 1847) that the total number of vessels registered at ports in the United Kingdom on the 1st of January, 1847, was 24,002—their aggregate tonnage being 3,148,323. Of these, 2,076 vessels, tonnage 629,401, were built elsewhere than at home, as follows:

	Vessels.	Tons.
In the British Colonies in North America....	1,747	548,327
„ East India Companies' Territories....	99	52,964
„ Foreign Countries (Prizes).....	217	26,244
„ British West Indies	11	1,344
„ Mauritius	1	379
„ New South Wales	1	143
	2,076	629,401

* The North American timber is more soft, less durable, and every description of it more liable, though in different degrees, to the dry rot than timber of the North of Europe. The Red Pine, however, which bears a small proportion to the other descriptions of timber, and the greater part of which, though imported from Canada, is the produce of the United States, is distinguished from the White Pine by its greater durability. On the whole, it is stated by one of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy, most distinguished for practical knowledge, experience, and skill, [Sir Robert Seppings] that the timber of Canada, both oak and fir, does not possess, for the purpose of ship-building, more than half the durability of wood of the same description,

According to this return, the average size of all the vessels registered in British ports is 131 tons—the average size of those built at home is 115 tons—of those built elsewhere, 303 tons—of those built in the British colonies, 313 tons—and of those built in the East Indies, 524 tons.

By another return (Sessional Paper, 309 of 1847), it appears that, of the shipping thus standing on the registers of the United Kingdom as built in the North American colonies, the proportions derived from each colony were as follows:

	Vessels.	Tons.
Built in New Brunswick	608	228,368
,, Canada	326	154,930
,, Nova Scotia	417	100,560
,, Cape Breton	22	2,759
,, Prince Edward Island	311	56,079
,, Newfoundland	63	5,631
	1,747	548,327

Hence it would appear that the average size of the vessels built in each colony for the British market is nearly as under:

	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
New Brunswick	342	Nova Scotia	241	Prince Edward Island	180
Canada	475	Cape Breton	125	Newfoundland	89

These colonies then, had, at the end of 1846, provided more than one-sixth of the shipping then registered as British; and the vessels so provided, though apparently of every variety of size used in the foreign trade of the kingdom, were, on an average, nearly three times as large as those built at home.

The following statement (also compiled from the Sessional Paper, 309 of 1847) of the tonnage of vessels registered at ports in the United Kingdom as built in the North American colonies during the five years 1842-46, would appear to indicate that the aggregate tonnage of the shipping from each colony, on the register at the end of 1846, is not to be relied upon as showing the proportion of British shipping thence derived during the last few years.

	New Brunswick.	Canada.	Nova Scotia.		Prince Edward Island.	Newfoundland.	Cape Breton.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1842	2,904	4,848	1,047	1842	992	97	....
1843	1,350	3,574	1,207	1843	184	44	....
1844	4,331	4,679	....	1844	....	252	....
1845	3,428	4,970	167	1845	807	114	....
1846	4,561	5,997	687	1846	272	53	....
	16,574	24,068	3,098		2,255	560	....

Summary.

	Tons.
From New Brunswick	16,574
,, Canada	24,068
,, Nova Scotia	3,098
,, Prince Edward Island	2,255
,, Newfoundland	560
	46,555

the produce of the North of Europe. The result of its application to other purposes of building is described by timber merchants and carpenters to be nearly similar.—The Lords' First Report on the Foreign Trade, S. P. 1821, (476) p. 4. See also McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary, art. Timber Trade; and Merivale's Lectures on Colonisation and Colonies, i., p. 202.

So it would seem that little more than *eight per cent.* of the North American colonial-built shipping on the register at the end of 1846 had been registered during the five years immediately preceding, or could, therefore, be then standing in the A class at Lloyd's*.

The number of vessels, and their aggregate tonnage, registered as belonging to the ports of the British colonies have been more than doubled during the last twenty years; and both have increased more rapidly in the colonies generally than at home; as the following figures will show. The difference in the average size of the vessels is remarkable; but will be best observed in dealing with each group of colonies separately.

	Colonies.				United Kingdom and Possessions in Europe.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Average size of Vessels.		Vessels.	Tons.	Average size of Vessels.
			Tons.				Tons.
In 1827	3,675	279,362	76	In 1827	19,524	2,181,138	112
,, 1837	5,501	457,497	83	,, 1837	20,536	2,333,521	113
,, 1847	7,788	644,603	82	,, 1847	25,200	3,307,921	131

The colonies included in the present inquiry are not all that are referred to in the above table; but the shipping belonging to the North American group forms so large a proportion of the whole as to impart much of its own character to the aggregate; as will presently appear.

I do not find any detailed return of the shipping belonging to each colony previous to 1836. The following table exhibits a comparison of the shipping belonging to the North American colonies in that year and in 1846.

	1836†.			1846‡.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Average size of Vessels.	Vessels.	Tons.	Average size of Vessels.
Canada	396	35,310	84	604	67,523	111
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	1,709	96,996	56	2,583	141,093	55
New Brunswick	587	84,425	143	730	105,828	145
Newfoundland	677	46,916	69	937	59,938	64
Prince Edward Island	130	6,397	49	265	19,540	73
	3,499	270,044	77	5,119	393,922	76

The increase as to all these colonies, in the number of vessels and their aggregate tonnage, and also of the average size of the vessels in all excepting Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, has an obvious reference

* A ship built in the North American colonies will commonly stand for four years after building in the A class on Lloyd's register: she cannot, by the rules, be retained in that class for more than five years. British-built vessels may remain twelve years in class A. The distinction has reference chiefly to the quality of the timber employed.—See the Report of the Commons' Committee on British Shipping, 1844, pp. 11, 12.

† Revenue Tables, 1838, p. 43. ‡ Ibid, 1846, p. 51.

to the comparative cheapness of the North American shipping, as well as to an increased trade.

The West Indian Group

consists, as already stated, of portions of the Columbian archipelago and of Central and South America.

The whole area of the archipelago is estimated at 86,548 square miles. Of which is

		Square Miles.	
Independent	Hayti	25,000	Or, dividing the whole into 100 equal parts,
Dependent on seven different states: six European and one South American	Spain	46,437	Hayti has about 29 parts
	Great Britain	13,273	Spain 54 ,,
	France	1,011	Great Britain 15 ,,
	Holland	394	And France, Holland, Venezuela, Denmark, and Sweden the remaining 2 ,,
	Venezuela	243	
	Denmark	164	
	Sweden	25	
		61,547*	100

The total population of the archipelago, according to the latest accounts, appears to have been, in 1846, about 3,400,000†.

Of these there were in Hayti, by a rough estimate	1,000,000
In the Spanish Colonies	1,280,000
,, English ,,	798,800
,, French ,,	249,000‡
,, Dutch ,,	17,000
,, Danish ,,	48,000
,, Swedish ,,	1,600
	2,394,400
And in the islands dependent on the Republic of Venezuela	18,000
Population—Colonial	2,412,400

The aboriginal population appears to be nearly extinct. 278 Caribs are, however, noticed in the census of St. Vincent, in 1844. They are said to be chiefly employed in working boats through the surf on the windward coast.

The British continental colonies are extensive, but of undefined area.

Humboldt, in the "Essai Politique sur l'Ile de Cuba," published in 1826, estimated the population of the English Antilles as under:—

Slaves,—Blacks, and a few Mulattoes	626,800
Free persons of colour,—Mulattoes and Blacks	78,350
Whites	71,350
Total	776,500

English, French, and Dutch Guiana he estimated together, thus:—

Negroes	206,000
Mixed Races	20,000
Whites	10,000
Total	236,000

I am not aware of the existence of any other statements of the population of these colonies about the time referred to by Humboldt

* See Schomburgk's History of Barbadoes, 1848. † Ibid.
‡ "Patria," 1847, art. Colonies, p. 2,403.

(and which is also at the commencement of the period we now have particularly in view), more precise, or more to be relied upon, than those found in the earlier Blue Books. From these, and from the most recent reports received from each colony, the following comparative statement has been compiled, as the basis of such an estimate as can yet be made of the changes which have taken place in this respect during the twenty years. The census or estimate made in the colony, at the time nearest to that required, is placed on the left, my own inferred estimate on the right of each column.

Colony.	Estimate for 1826.		Estimate for 1846.	
Bahamas	In 1827 16,204	16,200	In 1841 ..... 25,292 In 1845 26,500	27,000
Jamaica	No return of the white or free coloured population near this time. Slaves registered in 1826 331,119	350,000	In 1844 ..... 377,433 Immigrants in 1845 540 „ in 1846 606 *1,146	380,000
LEEWARD ISLANDS.				
Antigua	In 1827-8 35,946	36,000	In 1844 36,178	37,000
St. Kitts	In 1829 23,133	23,000	In 1844 23,177	24,000
Dominica	In 1826 18,880	19,000	In 1844 22,469	23,000
Nevis	In 1825 9,286	10,500	In 1844 9,571	†10,000
Virgin Isles	In 1835 7,739	7,500	In 1841 6,689	6,800
Montserrat	In 1823 ..... 7,367 In 1829 7,353	7,400	In 1844 7,365	7,500
WINDWARD ISLANDS.				
Trinidad	In 1825 ..... 42,262 In 1831 41,675	42,000	In 1844 ..... 59,815 Immigrants in 1845 420 „ in 1846 100 ‡520	62,000
Grenada	In 1827 28,872	29,000	In 1844 28,923	30,000
St. Vincent	In 1825 27,905	28,200	In 1844 27,248	§29,000
St. Lucia	In 1822 ..... 19,201 In 1824 19,225	20,000	In 1844 21,001	‖23,000
Tobago	In 1827 15,501	15,600	In 1844 13,208	¶13,500
Barbadoes	In 1828 101,257	102,000	In 1844 122,198	**126,000
British Guiana	Demerara and Essequibo in 1829 71,319	73,000	In 1841 ..... 98,133 Estimated increase in 1847 by births, &c. 2,147 „ by immigration 21,398	122,000
	Berbice, in 1827 21,802	22,500		
		95,500	121,678	
Honduras	In 1826 5,653	6,000	No census. Population much scattered. Estimated by the Governor, in 1848, at	15,000

* S. P. 1847, 496.

† The Governor, in his Report for 1847, says, "the population amounts to about 10,000, and is gradually increasing. Emigration to the other islands has nearly ceased."

‡ S. P. 1847, 496.

§ In the Governor's Report for 1847, estimated at "upwards of 30,000."

‖ In the Governor's Report for 1847, estimated at 23,000.

¶ Another census in 1847 gave 12,817; but this is supposed in the colony to be inaccurate.

** The Governor considered the Returns of 1844 defective, and estimated the population at 130,000. S. P. 1845, 426, p. 7.

Summary.

	In 1826.		In 1846.	
Bahamas	16,200		27,000	
Jamaica	350,000		380,000	
LEEWARD ISLANDS.				
Antigua	36,000		37,000	
St. Kitts	23,000		24,000	
Dominica	19,000		23,000	
Nevis	10,500		10,000	
Virgin Isles	7,500		6,800	
Montserrat	7,400		7,500	
	103,400	(Sugar Colonies) 785,700	108,300	(Sugar Colonies) 893,800
WINDWARD ISLANDS.				
Trinidad	42,000		62,000	
Grenada	29,000		30,000	
St. Vincent	28,200		29,000	
St. Lucia	20,000		23,000	
Tobago	15,600		13,500	
	134,800		157,500	
Barbadoes	102,000		126,000	
British Guiana	95,500		122,000	
Honduras	6,000		15,000	
Totals	807,900		935,800	

The distinction of *colour* has been very generally abandoned in enumerations of the population made since the period of emancipation. Hence the proportion of white inhabitants cannot now be closely estimated upon any satisfactory data. The only colonies in which the distinction has been acted upon of late years are the following. The date of the last census published, and the results, are added.

Jamaica — Census, June 3, 1844.	Whites, Male	9,289		
	Female	6,487		
				15,776
St. Vincent—Census, June 3, 1844.	Whites (sex not distinguished)	....		1,268
St. Lucia — Census, June 3, 1844.	Whites, Male	549		
	Female	490		
				1,039
Bahamas — Census, 1841.	Whites, Male	2,992		
	Female	3,070		
				6,062
		Total		24,145
Aggregate population of these four colonies, by the preceding estimate				459,000
Proportion per cent. of white to coloured population				5·26

The distinction of *sex* has been adhered to, though not always preserved in the statement for particular districts, in the most recent enumerations for each of the West Indian colonies, except Honduras, where no regular census has, apparently, ever been made.

The following abstract, showing a remarkable and almost invariable excess of the female population, may excite either doubt as to the general accuracy of the enumeration, or curiosity as to a phenomenon so unusual. It will be remembered that in the white section of the population (see the statement last preceding) the males are generally greatly in excess, and that the figures below are aggregates of white and coloured.

Colony.	Date of Census.	Males.	Females.	Proportion of Males to Females
Bahamas	1841.	12,623	12,621	Equal.
Jamaica	June 3, 1844.	181,633	195,800	93 to 100.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.				
Antigua	March 15, 1844.	16,722	19,456	86 to 100.
St. Kitts	June 3, 1844.	10,523	12,654	
Dominica	,, ,,	10,788	11,681	
Nevis	,, ,,	4,418	5,153	
Virgin Isles	1841.	3,130	3,559	
Montserrat	June 3. 1844.	3,336	4,029	
		48,917	56,532	
WINDWARD ISLANDS.				
Trinidad	,, ,,	30,713	29,102	Excess of Males.
Grenada	,, ,,	13,732	15,191	88 to 100.
St. Vincent	,, ,,	12,600	14,648	
St. Lucia	,, ,,	9,871	11,130	
Tobago	,, ,,	6,152	7,056	
		42,355	48,025	
Barbadoes	,, ,,	56,004	66,194	84 to 100.
British Guiana	Oct. 10, 1841.	49,787	48,346	Excess of Males.

In glancing over this table the eye at once detects, besides the instance of the Bahamas, in which the number of each sex is very nearly the same, two exceptions to the rule of excess in the number of females: Trinidad and British Guiana. Without entering upon any inquiry into the causes of the excess, where it occurs, I may here draw attention to the effect of immigration, as offering an obvious (and perhaps sufficient) explanation of these exceptions. In the Sessional Paper, No. 496 of 1847, will be found a statement of the number of immigrants introduced into Jamaica, British Guiana, and Trinidad, in each of the 13 years 1834-46. It is well known that these immigrants are chiefly males; though the proportion of males is not stated in the paper I have referred to. The aggregate for Jamaica in the 13 years is 8,516; for British Guiana 33,852; and for Trinidad 17,794. By the estimate before made, the population of these colonies, in 1846, was, respectively, 380,000, 122,000, and 62,000. Hence we may infer that the proportion of immigrants at the time the distinction of sex now under consideration was marked was, in the population of Jamaica about 2 per cent.; in that of British Guiana about 27 per

cent; and in that of Trinidad about 28 per cent. No precise returns have, I understand, been received in this country of the number of immigrants into any of the other West Indian colonies since emancipation; but the number is not supposed to be large in any instance; and the comparative population returns already noticed afford evidence confirmatory of this supposition: the augmentation in some of the colonies being nearly balanced by reductions in others, and apparently having reference to inter-colonial migration rather than to immigration from without.

The large excess of females thus apparent in all the West Indian colonies in which the population has not been recently and materially disturbed by immigration, strongly suggests the importance of additional care in distinguishing sex and age in any future and improved census of these colonies.

It has been stated that the whole apparent increase of the population of the West Indian colonies in 1846, as compared with 1826, was from 807,900 to 935,800, showing an addition of 128,000. The return of the number of immigrants before referred to (S.P. 496 of 1847) relates only to Jamaica, British Guiana, and Trinidad, and as to Trinidad includes only immigrant labourers introduced at the public expense. Inquiries in search of further information have led me to the inference that the immigration into the other colonies, or into Trinidad at private cost (of which no account has been received in this country), has not been considerable. The whole number returned for the three colonies above mentioned is 60,162. The returns extend over the 13 years 1834-46; but the immigration appears to have taken place chiefly in the last six years, thus:—

Immigrants.

	In Seven Years, 1834-40.	In Six Years. 1841-46.
Into Jamaica	2,533	5,983
,, British Guiana	6,483	27,369
,, Trinidad	3,021	14,773
	12,037	48,125

If the whole increase by immigration be taken at 65,000, that arising from excess of births over deaths would appear to have been about 63,000: giving an increase of only 7·83 per cent. in twenty years, and exhibiting a rate of increase so low as to leave us no alternative between distrust of the data on which such a conclusion rests, and much curiosity respecting the social condition of the people in question.

The chief exports of the West Indies are generally known to be sugar, rum, coffee, and cocoa, with a little cotton, and some pimento and other spices; and from Honduras, mahogany and logwood. The chief imports are provisions and clothing; timber, for building and for packing the produce exported; and hardwares, chiefly agricultural implements and tools. The islands are, for the most part, belts of alluvial soil surrounding interior districts more or less elevated, rugged, and barren; and under their European management may be regarded

as sugar-farms, largely dependent, as farms commonly are, upon supplies from without*.

The following is a summary of the appended Tables for this Group:—

	1827-31.	1832-36.	1837-41.	1842-46.
BAHAMAS.				
Imports .....£	179,329	134,800	156,269	130,526
Exports .....£	90,652	89,190	98,934	75,868
Shipping inwards .....tons	36,408	44,938	30,655	49,197
,, outwards .... ,,	37,445	42,556	27,993	47,938
JAMAICA.				
Imports .....£	....	1,768,339	1,924,828	1,255,342
Exports .....£	....	2,975,260	2,551,638	1,891,469
Shipping inwards .....tons	127,366	88,122	....	....
,, outwards .... ,,	132,078	101,106	....	....
LEEWARD ISLANDS.				
Imports .....£	253,532	346,707	524,870	515,374
Exports .....£	712,935	597,461	706,319	643,579
Shipping inwards .....tons	86,319	80,860	76,897	90,091
,, outwards .... ,,	86,700	81,881	75,969	88,797
WINDWARD ISLANDS.				
Imports .....£	889,783	772,631	1,022,743	896,094
Exports .....£	1,436,022	1,165,109	1,218,929	994,660
Shipping inwards .....tons	145,843	119,319	124,627	132,984
,, outwards .... ,,	147,249	119,211	125,781	131,415
BARBADOES.				
Imports .....£	372,994	518,013	692,813	636,599
Exports .....£	667,059	621,608	733,420	675,619
Shipping inwards .....tons	52,354	67,384	77,651	92,750
,, outwards .... ,,	50,998	68,733	76,429	90,281
BRITISH GUIANA.				
Imports .....£	865,940	747,934	1,046,735	816,577
Exports .....£	2,088,355	1,853,305	1,606,675	876,986
Shipping inwards .....tons	108,419	113,775	110,760	96,101
,, outwards .... ,,	108,466	113,475	110,447	94,545
HONDURAS.				
Imports .....£	260,945	246,077	379,269	261,137
Exports .....£	292,936	294,464	....	338,030
Shipping inwards .....tons	15,200	19,150	23,807	26,058
,, outwards .... ,,	14,753	19,582	....	24,632

The defects observable in the accounts for Jamaica preclude the formation of a summary of the results here exhibited.

The above table would show that, generally, the trade of the West Indian group has, of late years, been declining. The apparent decline is most striking in the instance of Jamaica; but in this instance the accounts relied upon are the least perfect. Other evidence must therefore be sought.

Having regard to the various opinions afloat in this country on the subject, it might reasonably be expected that the decline thus apparent in the commercial condition of the West Indian colonies would be, in some degree, elucidated by an analysis of the course of prices for sugar (their staple produce) prevailing in this country, almost the sole locality of its consumption. Fortunately for any such

* Hence the remark that a hostile fleet laden with barrels, not of gunpowder, but of flour, might at any time reduce them by blockade.

purpose, the prices of British West Indian Muscovado sugar, in London, have for a long term of years been ascertained and recorded, by weekly and annual averages founded upon actual sales. Taking these prices from the London Gazette, it will be found that—

For the ten years 1797-1806 the average price was.....	55*s.*	6*d.*	per cwt.
In the ten years, 1807-16.....	49	7	,,
Average for twenty years	52	6	
In the ten years, 1817-26.....	37	6	
,, ,, 1827-36.....	30	6	
,, ,, 1837-46.....	36	9	
Average for thirty years.....	34	10	
Average for fifty years	42	0	

It has long been apparent that producers are distressed by two descriptions of change in the market value of what they produce—by a *fall* and by *fluctuation*. It is observable that, though the average price of a long period of years must, if production be maintained, be received as covering the average cost of production and leaving a profit, a return to the level of such an average after the prevalence, for a time, of prices materially higher, causes hardly less complaint than a decline of equal amount from the average downwards; and, generally, that changes in price are detrimental to the producer even independently of their relation to the average which, under ordinary circumstance, yields him a fair profit. The first two decennial periods above noticed fall, it will be observed, within or nearly within the the duration of the war which so much affected the commercial relations of these colonies. The last three are within a period of unbroken peace. If, in the first place, the average of the whole fifty years be taken as a standard, the deviations of the decennial averages, in excess or deficiency, are as follows:—

	Relation of the decennial average to that of the whole fifty years.	
	In Excess.	In Deficiency.
1st period, 1797-1806	32 per cent.	....
2nd ,, 1807-1816	18 ,,	....
3rd ,, 1817-1826	....	10·7 per cent.
4th ,, 1827-1836	....	27·3 ,,
5th ,, 1837-1846	....	12·5 ,,

Thus, between the first decennial period and the fourth there was a variation from 32 per cent. above to more than 27 per cent. below the average. In the first four periods there was a progressive decline to this extent. But in the fifth there was a movement in the opposite direction, great enough, in effect, to place the fifth period and the third nearly upon a level, in relation to the fifty years' average.

But circumstances already stated [ante, p. 354] seem to justify a separation of the period of twenty years, 1797-1816, from the remainder, as having been affected by influences peculiar to itself. The thirty years 1817-46, have an average of 34*s.* 10*d.* per cwt., as the

price paid in London for British West Indian sugar; the average in the first ten years having been 37*s.* 6*d.*; in the second 30*s.* 6*d.*; and in the third 36*s.* 9*d.*; and the greatest decennial deviation from the average (that downwards in the second period) being 14 per cent.

Here, however, it is obviously desirable to have regard to shorter periods in marking the fluctuations of price. Agriculturists are observably affected in their operations by annual changes of price. It may therefore be desirable to mark the fluctuations annually for the period now especially in view; and, in doing so, the average of the thirty years, 1817-46, appears to be preferable, as a standard, to that of the twenty years, 1827-46, as embracing the longer period, and not differing materially from that of the shorter one (33*s.* 8*d.*).

The following table accordingly exhibits the average price in each year, and its relation to the thirty years' average:—

Years.	Annual Average Price of British West Indian Muscovado Sugar per cwt. from the London Gazette*.	Excess.	Deficiency.
		In relation to the Average Price for the Thirty Years 1817-46.	
	s. *d.*		
1827	35 9	2·6 per cent.	.... ,,
1828	31 8	.... ,,	9· per cent.
1829	28 7	.... ,,	18· ,,
1830	24 11	.... ,,	28·4 ,,
1831	23 8	.... ,,	32· ,,
1832	27 8	.... ,,	20·5 ,,
1833	29 8	.... ,,	14·8 ,,
1834	29 5	.... ,,	15·5 ,,
1835	33 5	.... ,,	4· ,,
1836	40 10	17·2 ,,	.... ,,
1837	34 7	.... ,,	·9 ,,
1838	33 8	.... ,,	3·3 ,,
1839	39 2	12·4 ,,	.... ,,
1840	49 1	40·9 ,,	.... ,,
1841	39 8	11·4 ,,	.... ,,
1842	36 11	5·9 ,,	.... ,,
1843	33 9	.... ,,	3·1 ,,
1844	33 8	.... ,,	3·3 ,,
1845	32 11	.... ,,	5·5 ,,
1846	34 5	.... ,,	1·1 ,,
	Average 34 10		

It will be observed that the largest variation is in *excess* (in 1840), and that there were no considerable variations *below* the average during the last twelve years (1835-46).

If, to bring this table into closer comparison with the divisions I have adopted for marking the progress of the trade of these colonies, it be divided under four periods of five years each, the fluctuation of prices will be as under:—

Average in the five years,	1827-31	28*s.*	11*d.*
,, ,,	1832-36	32	2
,, ,,	1837-41	39	2
,, ,,	1842-46	34	4

* The Sessional Paper, No. 400 of 1848, contains tabular statements of the Imports, Import Duties, and Prices, from 1793 to 1847.

Average of the ten years, 1827-36	30*s.*	6*d.*
,, ,, 1837-46	36	9

It seems obvious, then, that mere decline of price cannot, down to 1846, be received as the cause of the apparent decay of the West Indian sugar trade. And even fluctuation of price does not appear to have operated so unfavourably of late years as formerly. The average for the year 1847 was 28*s.* 3*d.*; but it will be seen, on reference to the last table, that the average of the six consecutive years, 1829-34, was only 27*s.* 3*d.* It will also be seen, however, that from 1840 to 1845 there was a continual fall of price, small in each year, but in the aggregate great, being from the scarcity price of 49*s.* 1*d.* (in 1840) down to 32*s.* 11*d.* (in 1845)—a fall of 17*s.* 10*d.*; yet the price of 1845 was but 1*s.* 11*d.* (or about $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) below the thirty years' average. The fall of 1847 was aggravated in effect by following closely on this continuous decline, the whole difference between the average of 1840 and that of 1847 being 20*s.* 10*d.* But a careful consideration of the whole table makes it evident that the main cause of West Indian distress is not to be found in any variation of price.

A much more powerful cause appears in the fact that the quantity of their produce available for exportation has been gradually declining during the whole twenty years. Protective duties have secured the transmission of their staple produce to this country, and the following figures show the extent to which the quantity received here has been reduced—

	Imported into the United Kingdom from the British West Indies.	
	Annual Average.	
	Sugar.	Coffee.
	cwts.	lbs.
In the five years, 1827-31.....	4,006,835	26,670,601
,, ,, 1832-36.....	3,677,313	19,904,536
,, ,, 1837-41.....	2,799,787	13,473,389
,, ,, 1842-46.....	2,493,325	7,985,153
In the year 1847	3,199,821	6,770,792

At the same time the supply of sugar and coffee from other British possessions has been increasing, as follows:—

	Imported into the United Kingdom, the produce of, and from, the East India Company's Territories and Ceylon and Mauritius.	
	Annual Average.	
	Sugar.	Coffee.
	cwts.	lbs.
In the five years, 1827-31.....	541,901	6,868,269
,, ,, 1832-36.....	642,537	8,204,953
,, ,, 1837-41.....	1,196,776	12,052,971
,, ,, 1842-46.....	1,836,638	18,244,259

Thus the *total* supply of sugar from British possessions has been kept nearly upon a level; and if the annual average supply in each quinquennial period be compared with the average price (before stated), a close correspondence will be observed in the direction and extent of their variations.

	Sugar.	
	Total Supply from British Possessions. Annual Average.	Average Price.
	cwts.	*s.* *d.*
In the five years, 1827-31.....	4,548,736	28 11
,, ,, 1832-36.....	4,319,850	32 2
,, ,, 1837-41.....	3,996,563	39 2
,, ,, 1842-46.....	4,329,963	34 4
Annual Average for 20 years	4,298,778	33 8
In the year 1847	5,800,546	28 3

Or the relation of the supply to the price of British colonial sugar may be expressed, shortly, by a comparison of the former in thousands of cwts. with the latter in pence per cwt., for each quinquennial period, thus:—

Periods.	Supply.	Price.	Excess.		Deficiency.	
			Per Cent. as compared with the Annual Average of Twenty Years*.			
	In thousands of cwts.	In Pence, per cwt.	Of supply.	Of price.	Of supply.	Of price.
1827–31.....	4,548	347	5·8	....	....	14·1
1832–36.....	4,319	386	·5	....	....	4·4
1837–41.....	3,996	470	....	16·3	7·	....
1842–46.....	4,329	412	....	1·9	....	·7
In the year 1847	5,800	339	35·	....	....	16·

Thus, in the five years, 1827-31, the West Indian colonies provided 88 per cent. of the supply from British possessions, and in the five years, 1842-46, only 57 per cent., the aggregate amount of this supply having declined in the interval in the proportion of 454 to 432, or nearly 5 per cent.

* It may be objected to any inference from the contents of this table, that two important elements in the relation of price to supply are not here brought into view —I mean the increase of population, and the extension of the habitual use of sugar. I admit the validity of the objection. But, as the present question is not one requiring for its discussion a very refined analysis of the relation referred to, the omitted elements would seem to be sufficiently represented by an equable (but small) increase, during the whole period, of the price due to a given supply; and, on an inspection of the table with this in the mind, it becomes apparent that the introduction of any such change would only render closer the correspondence between the British supply and the price through the entire period.

It may also be observed, without entering upon any question of party politics touching the admission of a foreign supply, that the fluctuations of price here marked, down to and including that of 1847, appear to be tolerably well accounted for by the variations in the aggregate amount of the colonial supply alone.

So much for the western sugar colonies as a group. But it will already have suggested itself to the reader that, among fourteen or fifteen colonies scattered over a space including some seventeen degrees of latitude, and each subjected to powerful internal influences of its own, it is anything but improbable that there were material variations of individual conditions affecting the production of sugar during the period in question, independently of those shared by the whole; and that no conclusion deduced from the general statements already made respecting the causes of the latter class of variations can be deemed a safe one, till it is in some degree confirmed by an examination in detail.

The annual accounts of imports, exports, and shipping, as to each colony (see the appended tables) afford some, though very inadequate, means of instituting such an examination; and the following tables, compiled from returns of the quantity of sugar imported from each colony into the United Kingdom, during each of the fifteen years 1832-46, will further aid this purpose.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

Sugar imported from, into the United Kingdom.

	Trinidad.	Grenada.	St. Vincent.	St. Lucia.	Tobago.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
1832.....	312,266	188,231	186,812	47,966	111,522
1833.....	286,303	204,074	194,889	46,548	86,527
1834.....	339,615	194,542	213,017	63,306	79,018
1835.....	289,393	170,280	195,057	54,744	77,260
1836.....	312,141	156,311	186,482	38,084	117,643
	1,539,718	933,438	976,257	250,648	471,970
1837.....	295,367	161,922	201,191	51,430	90,803
1838.....	286,247	156,798	194,182	61,691	71,621
1839.....	268,669	117,260	151,899	50,215	66,244
1840.....	245,778	88,982	101,020	37,667	51,548
1841.....	281,606	84,270	110,205	51,115	48,164
	1,377,667	609,232	758,497	252,118	328,380
1842.....	286,005	83,836	127,269	65,564	46,913
1843.....	323,360	85,935	132,846	54,299	45,838
1844.....	274,558	78,590	135,637	69,383	49,317
1845.....	364,152	71,252	132,673	71,250	62,709
1846.....	353,293	76,931	129,870	63,566	38,822
	1,601,368	396,544	658,295	324,062	243,599

LEEWARD ISLANDS. *Sugar imported from, into the United Kingdom.*

	Antigua.	St. Kitts.	Dominica.	Nevis.	Virgin Islands.	Montserrat.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
1832....	143,336	80,602	58,270	39,848	14,999	20,856
1833....	129,519	80,390	47,372	42,287	14,969	15,507
1834....	257,177	105,355	54,876	59,748	21,926	26,631
1835 ..	174,818	87,614	25,014	39,637	13,821	16,261
1836....	135,482	64,810	35,213	24,723	13,510	11,760
	840,332	418,771	220,745	206,243	79,225	91,015
1837....	62,170	73,270	33,724	24,269	13,534	5,695
1838....	203,043	93,597	48,290	25,410	7,279	10,413
1839....	222,689	135,541	29,385	36,731	5,249	13,443
1840....	203,071	94,390	34,673	27,857	7,366	12,205
1841....	144,103	63,936	42,342	12,124	8,397	10,839
	835,076	460,741	188,414	126,391	41,825	52,595
1842....	147,414	95,634	55,278	23,853	5,866	13,685
1843....	173,401	77,360	46,118	24,649	6,750	8,913
1844....	225,150	119,710	52,803	29,590	2,454	12,547
1845....	210,013	122,773	57,883	30,858	7,177	11,265
1846....	102,644	91,022	52,700	26,714	6,786	5,316
	858,622	506,499	264,782	135,664	29,033	51,726

JAMAICA, BARBADOES, AND BRITISH GUIANA.
Sugar imported from, into the United Kingdom.

	Jamaica.	Barbadoes.	British Guiana.	
			Demerara.	Berbice.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
1832.....	1,431,689	266,465	736,562	134,036
1833.....	1,256,991	384,971	754,122	101,736
1834.....	1,256,253	394,527	687,282	90,699
1835.....	1,148,760	344,689	760,376	126,485
1836.....	1,054,042	373,428	864,134	213,714
	6,147,735	1,764,080	3,802,476	666,670
1837.....	904,299	445,713	792,852	150,536
1838.....	1,053,181	473,587	655,173	180,127
1839.....	765,078	395,109	440,132	126,720
1840.....	518,541	207,484	486,487	93,157
1841.....	528,585	257,108	415,261	90,063
	3,769,684	1,779,001	2,789,905	640,603
1842.....	779,149	312,568	375,318	89,922
1843.....	659,633	349,048	434,808	85,175
1844.....	529,935	328,708	447,817	95,810
1845.....	742,867	351,485	499,102	120,575
1846.....	572,883	302,496	252,449	73,307
	3,284,467	1,644,305	2,009,494	474,789

The leading points of these tables may be expressed thus:—

Importations.

Greater in 1842-46 than in 1832-36.			*Less* in 1842-46 than in 1832-36.		
From Trinidad	by 4·	per cent.	From Grenada	by 57·5	per cent.
St. Lucia	29·6	,,	St. Vincent	32·6	,,
Antigua	2·1	,,	Tobago	48·4	,,
St. Kitts	21·	,,	Nevis	34·	,,
Dominica	20·	,,	Virgin Islands	63·5	,,
			Montserrat	43·1	,,
			Jamaica	46·5	,,
			Barbadoes	6·8	,,
			Demerara	47·1	,,
			Berbice	28·8	,,

The diminution between 1832-36 and 1842-46 upon the importations from all these colonies, taken together, was 32·1 per cent.

The aggregate quantity of sugar imported from Trinidad, St. Lucia, Antigua, St. Kitts, and Dominica, in the five years, 1832-36, amounted to 3,270,214 cwts.; forming 17·7 per cent. of the quantity imported from all the West Indian colonies during the same period. The quantity imported from these five islands in the five years, 1842-46, was 3,555,333 cwts.; forming 28·4 per cent. of the importations from the West Indian colonies. It will at once be observed that the two most important islands in this apparently fortunate list, Trinidad and Antigua, are those which exhibit the smallest increase. The remaining three, however, St. Lucia, St. Kitts, and Dominica, yielded, in 1832-36, an aggregate of 890,164 cwts., and in 1842-46 one of 1,095,343 cwts.

The greatest variation in any particular group is, obviously, that observed in the Leeward Islands: the importations from Antigua, St. Kitts, and Dominica, having increased from 1,509,751 cwts. in five years, to 1,689,183 cwts., while those from Nevis, the Virgin Isles, and Montserrat, fell from 376,483 to 216,423 cwts. The increase in the larger (Leeward) islands did not make good more than about half the deficiency in the lesser ones; but it appears probable that, by a close comparison of these islands with each other and with those the importations from which have most fallen off, the main causes of the general decline would receive additional illustration.

It would not be proper, even in so cursory a review as the present, to omit all notice of the peculiar conditions under which labour and capital are applied in the West Indies. The climate precludes the employment of the labour of Europeans in the field; and the same cause, combined with the social advantages of a residence in England, also tends strongly to make the British proprietors absentees. The French West Indian proprietors formerly, and the Spanish at present, are much more accustomed to reside on their plantations; but it is apparent that both the causes of absenteeism alluded to bear somewhat less strongly upon them. The medium latitude of Spain is about 40° N., that of Cuba 22° N.; giving a difference of only 18°. The medium latitude of England is about 53° N., that of Jamaica about 18° N.; giving a difference of 35°; and the other British sugar colonies stretch from the latitude of Jamaica, in close succession, southwards to near the line*. It would, however, be erroneous to associate the

* But as it is well known that latitude is only a rough indication of the thermal conditions of climate, it may be worth while to compare the countries mentioned

obvious inconveniences of climate, thus indicated, with a corresponding degree of insalubrity. The actual effect of the climate of the West Indies on the health of Europeans seems to vary much, and not to be governed, in any appreciable degree, by mere latitude. According to the returns of the mortality of the British troops stationed there during the twenty years 1817-36, confirmed, generally, by other evidence, the most unhealthy of the colonies are Tobago, Dominica, St. Lucia, and Jamaica; and the least so, Antigua, Montserrat, the Virgin Isles, and Barbadoes; the climate of those last named being, apparently, not much less favourable to the health of white men than that of England; while, in the former, the average annual mortality per 1,000 was three and four times as great.

It is impossible here to enter, to any good purpose, upon the question of the comparative value of free and slave labour, which seems to lie at the root of the competition now instituted between the British and Spanish colonies. Nor would the necessary limits of this paper admit even of an attempt adequately to enumerate the various considerations which must enter into any just estimate of the advantages and disadvantages to West Indian commerce arising from time to time, during the twenty years in view, from the legislative restrictions of the parent country. The abolition of slavery, however, as a specific act of paramount importance, seems to demand particular notice; especially as it was accompanied by the payment of a large sum from the imperial treasury by way of compensation, which, as a material modification of the capital of the proprietors, may also be supposed to have had a considerable effect on their commercial operations. The abolition of slavery (from 1st August, 1834) was effected by the Act 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 73; children under six years of age being declared free at once; the prœdial slaves, or those employed in agriculture, to become apprentices until 1st August, 1838, and the

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with reference to actual observations. According to the temperature tables compiled by Professor Dove, and published in the Transactions of the British Association for 1847 (p. 273, *et seq.*), the mean annual temperature of London is 50°·83 Farenheit; and that of Kingston, Jamaica, 78°·77, of St. Kitts, 81°·27, and of Demerara, 80°·71. Schomburgk states that of Barbadoes at 81°·32. This gives a difference between the annual mean of London, and the average annual mean of these four colonies, of about 30°. Dove states the annual mean of Madrid at 58°·16; and that of Havannah at 77°·17, a difference of only 19°. With reference to the effect of temperature on the cultivation of sugar, there is much force in the following passage from the Edinburgh Review for April, 1849. "This plant (sugar), according to Humboldt, will thrive where the mean temperature is from 64° to 67°. It may be cultivated with advantage where this mean is not lower than 67° or 68°, but it thrives best where the mean temperature is 76° or 77°. Other things being equal, therefore, those countries which enjoy the latter mean temperature will ultimately beat all others out of the market. Now the map of isothermal lines shows that southern Spain enjoys a mean temperature of 64° to 67°; it has long ceased, therefore, to supply sugar to foreign markets. Northern Africa is a little below 70°, and the Canary Islands a little above 70°, and the sugar culture has, in consequence, also forsaken them. Barbadoes, Jamaica, Demerara, and Surinam, have all a mean temperature which exceeds 77°—the most favourable degree of warmth. But Cuba, and the more favoured parts of north-eastern Brazil, about Pernambuco, enjoy the precise temperature which is most propitious to this special crop. *All other things being equal*, therefore, these countries—provided only that they can supply the demand—must ultimately drive the other sugar producers we have named out of the markets of the world."

non-prœdial till 1st August, 1840. The legislature of Antigua declared the slaves in that island entirely free from 1st August, 1834; and, ultimately, the prœdial labourers, with the rest, were freed on 1st August, 1838. The number of slaves for whom compensation was allowed, the average value per head, and the amount awarded to each of these colonies, are stated in the following table.

	No. of Slaves.	Average Value of a Slave between 1822 and 1830.	Sum awarded.
		£ s. d.	£
Jamaica	311,692	44 15 2	6,161,927
Barbadoes	82,807	47 1 3	1,721,345
WINDWARD ISLANDS.			
Trinidad	22,359	105 4 5	1,039,119
Grenada	23,536	59 6 0	616,444
St. Vincent	22,997	58 6 8	592,508
St. Lucia	13,348	56 18 7	335,627
Tobago	11,621	45 12 0	234,064
	93,861		2,817,762
LEEWARD ISLANDS.			
Antigua	29,537	32 12 10	425,866
St. Kitts	20,660	36 6 10	331,630
Dominica	14,384	43 8 7	275,923
Nevis	8,722	39 3 11	151,007
Virgin Isles	5,192	31 16 1	72,940
Montserrat	6,355	36 17 10	103,558
	84,850		1,360,924
British Guiana	84,915	114 11 5*	4,297,117
Totals for the Sugar Colonies	658,125		16,359,075
Honduras	1,920	120 4 7	101,958
Bahamas	9,705	29 8 9	128,340
Totals for all the West Indian Colonies	669,750		16,589,373

The commercial effect of the payment of the compensation money may be assumed to have been important from a comparison of its

* The very great difference in the sale-value of slaves observable in the different colonies previous to emancipation was chiefly the result of a law passed for the registration of slaves, and which forbad their transfer from one colony to another,—a measure framed in a beneficent spirit, but the wisdom of which was very questionable. In the Bahamas, where the slave population was redundant, labour was necessarily cheap, and the value of those by whom it must be performed was low. In Guiana, on the other hand, and in Trinidad, where there was an abundance of fertile land to be reclaimed, the number of labourers was quite inadequate, and their value proportionally high. There would have been great advantage to the owners, and, under proper regulations, no hardship upon the negroes, to have removed them from places where their labour was not needed to colonies where it could be profitably employed. —Porter, Progress of the Nation, 1847, p. 812.

amount with the annual value of the exports of these colonies, as before stated, during the five years 1832-36.

	Exports, Average Annual Value, 1832-36.	Compensation Money awarded in July, 1835.
	£	£
Jamaica	2,975,260	6,161,927
Barbadoes	621,608*	1,721,345
Windward Islands	1,165,109	2,817,762
Leeward Islands	597,461	1,360,924
British Guiana	1,853,305	4,297,117
Honduras	294,464	101,958
Bahamas	89,190	128,340
	7,596,397	16,589,373

The changes made in the duties levied on the importation of the sugar of the West Indian colonies into the United Kingdom will be considered in dealing with Mauritius, a comparative view being in some degree requisite to render obvious the effect of these changes.

Besides the sugar colonies, there are, in the West Indian group, the Bahamas and Honduras. The trade of the former has but little importance.

The Bahamas may be described as a group of islands, several hundreds in number, composed chiefly of coral rocks, and few of them inhabited, extending some 700 miles, N.W. and S.E. from the coast of Florida to that of Hayti—between 21° and 27° N. lat. Chief export, salt. A large number of the inhabitants are employed in cruising about in flat-bottomed sloops, rescuing vessels endangered (or saving their crews and cargoes when wrecked) in the intricate channels through these islands which form the principal passage between the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico. They also carry on a part of the transit trade between the West India Islands and the United States, and the North American colonies. See McCulloch's Geographical Dictionary, art. Bahamas.

Honduras is little more than a coast settlement for facilitating the cutting and exportation of mahogany and logwood from the forests which cover the eastern coast of Central America between lat. 16° and 18° N.

Till near the close of the period in view, mahogany and logwood from this quarter were admitted for consumption in the United Kingdom under protective duties.

On *Mahogany*, the Import Duties were, from 1826 to 1831:—

	£	s.	d.	
Of Bermuda or the Bahamas, or imported directly from the Bay of Honduras	2	10	0	per ton.
Imported from Jamaica	4	0	0	,,
Otherwise imported	7	0	0	,,

* This amount is doubtless somewhat less than it would have been under ordinary circumstances, in consequence of the hurricane of 1831, the most destructive ever sustained in Barbadoes. It is said that 2,500 persons were killed; and that the pecuniary loss reached an aggregate of 2,500,000*l.* sterling. See McCulloch's Geographical Dictionary, I., 293; and Schomburgk's History of Barbadoes, p. 52 *et seq.*

From 1832 to 1838:—	£	s.	d.	
Of Bermuda, &c., &c.	1	10	0	per ton.
From any other British possession	4	0	0	,,
Otherwise imported	7	10	0	,,

From 5th July, 1838, the duty on Foreign was reduced to 5*l.* per ton.

From 9th July, 1842, the duties were reduced to				
Colonial	0	5	0	,,
Foreign	1	0	0	,,

And from 19th March, 1844, both duties were repealed.

The quantity of mahogany imported from the British West Indies into the United Kingdom, in the three years 1827-8-9, was 43,360 tons; giving an annual average of 14,453 tons. In the same years the whole quantity retained for home consumption was 54,520 tons, or an annual average of 18,173 tons. The protection, therefore, was effective in increasing the general price to the consumer; and, like the similar duties on Canadian timber, gave a preference, in the market, to an inferior article*. In 1844-5-6 the quantities imported from the British West Indies were

In 1844	17,423 tons.
1845	21,357 ,,
1846	24,071 ,,
Average	20,950

So the supply increased after the total loss of protection.

The quantity retained for consumption in the United Kingdom after the abolition of the import duties cannot be ascertained; but in the three years 1842-3-4 the aggregate was 64,813 tons; the supply from the British West Indies in the same period being 45,233 tons. The total quantity imported, colonial and foreign, was, in 1845, 38,350 tons; and in 1846, 41,689 tons. The chief competitors with our own colonies in the supply of the British market, hitherto, have been Hayti and Cuba.

On *Logwood*, the Import Duties were, from 1825 to 1842:—

	£	s.	d.	
Colonial	0	3	0	per ton.
Foreign	0	4	6	,,
From 9th July, 1842, was imposed an uniform duty of....	0	2	0	,,

And from 19th March, 1845, the duty was abolished.

The quantity of logwood imported from the British West Indies into the United Kingdom in the three years 1827-8-9 was 24,080 tons; giving an annual average of 8,026 tons. In the same years the quantity retained for home consumption was 25,308 tons, or an

* That which is imported from the islands is called Spanish mahogany; it is not so large as that from Honduras, being generally in logs from 20 to 26 inches square, and 10 feet long, while the latter is usually from 2 to 4 feet square, and 12 to 14 feet long, but some logs are much larger. * * * Like the pine tribe, the timber is best on dry rocky soils, or in exposed situations. That which is most accessible at Honduras grows upon moist low lands, and is, generally speaking, decidedly inferior to that brought from Cuba and Hayti; being soft, coarse, and spongy; while the other is close-grained and hard, of a darker colour, and sometimes strongly figured. Honduras mahogany has, however, the advantage of holding glue admirably well; and is, for this reason, frequently used as a ground on which to lay veneers of the finer sorts.—McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary, art. Mahogany.

annual average of 8,436 tons. In subsequent years the excess of the home consumption over the colonial supply increased; and during the first sixteen years of the twenty now in view, while the protective duty was continued, was always sufficient to render the additional duty effective upon the price. In 1844-5-6, the quantities imported from the British West Indies were—

In 1844	11,013	tons
1845	9,219	,,
1846	7,335	,,
Average	9,555	,,

The quantity retained for consumption in the United Kingdom, after the abolition of the import duty, cannot be ascertained; but in the three years 1842-3-4 the aggregate was 56,916 tons, the supply from the British colonies in the same period being only 25,099 tons. The whole quantity imported, colonial and foreign, was, in 1845, 23,020 tons, and in 1846, 28,105 tons; showing a rapid increase after the abolition of the duty. Mexico and Hayti have, hitherto, been the chief competitors with our own colonies in the supply of the British market.

The West Indian group has also long afforded to our merchants certain facilities for carrying on the trade between England and some neighbouring countries; and so may be regarded as the medium of a transit trade, considerable in the earlier years of the period now in view, and not yet extinguished. In particular, as depôts for British manufactures intended for the supply of the South American continent, the position of the West Indian colonies has been changing ever since the Spanish American states achieved their independence (in the four or five years immediately preceding 1827), and thus became open to a legitimate, as before they were approachable only by a contraband trade. Had the continental colonies of Spain, like those of England forty years before, settled down to the pursuits of peace as soon as their independence was secured, it is manifest that the indirect trade previously carried on with the United Kingdom would much more rapidly have assumed a direct character, to the profit of both parties. But, as is well known, their civil contentions have, down even to the present day, not only much checked the development of their productive resources, but have also attached considerable risk to the embarkation of capital in the arrangements necessary to a direct trade. Hence the change has been so slow that, at the end of a quarter of a century, the British West Indian colonies still retain a remnant of the transit trade. The precise extent of this trade is difficult to ascertain. But as some portion of the British produce exported to these colonies has hitherto, undoubtedly, been re-exported, and the portion so disposed of is known to have been diminishing during the period now in view, it is obvious that the extent of the trade referred to is a material consideration in any estimate of the commercial progress of these colonies from returns either of their aggregate exports and imports, or of their trade with this country. I am not aware of the existence in England of means by which the distinction here suggested may be

drawn with any degree of certainty*; but the following tables may aid the conception of a general idea sufficiently accurate to correct some of the fallacies occasionally current in discussions of the subject.

Years.	Declared Value of British Produce Exported to				Years.	Declared Value of British Produce Exported to			
	Cuba.	Columbia	Peru.	Chili.		Cuba.	Columbia	Peru.	Chili.
	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£
1827....	378,768	213,972	228,466	400,134	1837 ..	599,145	170,451	476,374	625,545
1828....	270,444	261,113	374,615	709,371	1838 ..	651,652	174,338	412,195	413,647
1829....	371,618	232,703	300,171	818,950	1839 ..	158,145	267,112	635,058	1,103,073
1830....	371,670	216,751	368,469	540,626	1840 ..	514,782	359,743	799,991	1,334,873
1831....	366,561	248,250	409,003	651,617	1841 ..	592,546	158,972	536,046	438,090
Averages	351,812	234,557	336,144	624,139	Averages	563,252	226,123	571,932	783,045
1832....	247,213	283,568	275,611	708,193	1842 ..	366,253	231,711	684,313	950,466
1833....	319,751	121,826	387,524	816,817	1843 ..	624,871	378,521	659,961	938,959
1834....	530,802	199,996	299,235	896,221	1844 ..	657,214	264,688	658,380	807,633
1835....	437,964	132,242	441,324	606,176	1845 ..	695,479	390,149	878,708	1,077,615
1836....	612,803	185,172	606,332	861,903	1846 ..	844,112	472,007	820,535	959,322
Averages	429,706	184,560	402,005	777,862	Averages	637,565	347,415	740,179	946,799

[Vide Sessional Paper, No. 656 of 1847.

Summary.

	Quinquennial Averages.			
	1827-31.	1832-36.	1837-41.	1842-46.
	£	£	£	£
Cuba	351,812	429,706	563,252	637,565
Columbia	234,557	184,560	226,123	347,415
Peru	336,144	402,005	571,932	740,179
Chili	624,139	777,862	783,045	946,799
	1,546,652	1,794,133	2,144,352	2,671,958
Average Exports to the British West Indian colonies in the same periods	3,182,681	2,938,282	3,383,151	2,644,028
General aggregate	4,729,333	4,732,415	5,527,503	5,315,986

Thus, though the diminution of the exports to the British West Indies be traceable mainly to internal causes, it is at least highly probable

* The reader may, however, refer with advantage to the Commons' Sessional Paper, No. 679 of 1846, containing detailed returns of exports and imports into and from the West Indian colonies from 1835 to 1844. For instance, it is stated, at page 325 of this return, that the value of the "British cotton manufactures" re-exported from Jamaica to Columbia, and to the foreign West Indies, in 1835-6-7, and in 1842-3-4, was as follows:—

In 1835	£413,250	In 1842	£216,140
1836	251,954	1843	208,132
1837	240,317	1844	142,836
Average	301,840	Average	189,036

that a portion of it, especially in the last quinquennial period, is due to an extension of the direct trade with South America.

The following table confirms the general inference that the commerce of the West Indian group has declined during the latter half of the period in view, showing that though the *number* of vessels belonging to these colonies has increased, their average *size*, and their *aggregate tonnage* has decreased considerably.

Shipping registered as belonging to the West Indian Colonies.

	1836*.			1846†.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Average size of Vessels.	Vessels.	Tons.	Average size of Vessels.
			Tons.			Tons.
Bahamas	140	4,181	29	157	3,637	23
Jamaica	120	5,584	46	98	3,411	34
Leeward Islands	175	3,047	17	192	2,180	11
Windward Islands	145	6,442	45	159	4,679	23
Barbadoes	34	1,477	43	42	1,666	39
British Guiana	50	2,491	49	79	3,216	40
	664	23,222	34	727	18,789	25

The African Group,

as here formed, consists of the settlements on the western coast, and the Cape colony. The former are between the tropics, and are little more than trading stations; the latter lies a few degrees south of the tropics (in the same latitude as New South Wales) and is a colony, properly so called. Excepting their situation on the same continent, there is no reason for classing them together.

The Coast Settlements

Of these there is little to be said, except to mark their positions.

Of the whole western coast-line of Africa—extending about 7,000 miles—the first 500, it will be remembered, are occupied by the Atlantic frontier of Morocco, and about the next 1,000 are closely backed by the great desert, along the south-western extremity of which flows the river Senegal, the most northerly of the great streams falling into the sea from this coast. The next of these rivers, at a further distance of about 200 miles, is the Gambia‡ (lat. 13° 13′ N.), about nine miles wide at the mouth; and at the entrance of the river on St. Mary's Island, near the main land, on the south side, is Bathurst, the most northerly of the English settlements.

* Revenue Tables, 1838, p. 43.

† Ibid, 1846, p. 51.

‡ The country between the Senegal and Gambia rivers has long been the principal seat of the French settlements on this coast, and the source of the *Gum Senegal*. During the last war we held these settlements as conquests. In 1814 we restored them; but reserved right to settle on the Gambia. Our present settlements were then formed; and gave us a part of the gum trade, which, however, has not been retained without several disputes with the French settlers. In lat. 18° 6′ N. (about 160 miles north of the Senegal) is the Moorish coast-town of Portendic, in the gum-trade of which we participate with France, under treaty. Claims for losses sustained by an alleged violation of our treaty-rights by France in 1834-5 have recently been discussed in the House of Commons. See Sessional Paper, No. 117 of 1848; also a volume of papers presented to Parliament in 1845.

About 300 miles up the river is another settlement, on Macarthy's Island; and between these are several others.

About 500 miles (by the coast) further south, is the settlement of Sierra Leone: a mountainous but fertile peninsula (between the rivers Sierra Leone and Camaranca), about 18 miles by 12. This settlement was formed in 1786, with free negroes, and chiefly at the instance of Granville Sharp. The river Sierra Leone appears to be merely an estuary, about seven miles wide, into which a river debouches. It is said to be easy of entrance. On the south side of the entrance is a good bay, on which Freetown, the centre of the settlement, is built. On the neighbouring coasts are several branch settlements, or factories; the principal being on the (three) Isles de Los, about 60 miles north of Sierra Leone, and five or six from the coast.

The third, and most southerly, of the coast settlements is that of which Cape Coast Castle (lat. 5° 6′ N.) is the centre—having the branch settlement of Anamaboe at a distance of about 10 miles, and Accra of about 70 miles to the east; and Dix Cove about 50 miles to the west.

From Sierra Leone to Cape Coast is about 700 miles. From one extremity to the other, therefore, these settlements include between them about 1,200 miles of coast, or about one-sixth of the entire coast line from Tangier to Cape Town.

The official returns of the population of the settlements on the Gambia relate only to St. Mary's and Mac Carthy's Islands. The area of St. Mary's is said to be five square miles; and it contained in 1833, whites 36 (including 5 females), blacks 2,704; total 2,740: and in 1846, whites 50 (including 7 females), blacks 3,639; total 3,689. The area of Mac Carthy's Island is said to be 7 square miles; and the last account of its population is dated 1836, when it contained 7 whites (all males) and 1,155 blacks. The chief article of trade is the gum Senegal.

The population of Sierra Leone was estimated by the Governor, in May, 1847, at 45,000*.

The chief imports into Sierra Leone are, from Great Britain, cotton manufactures, hardwares, spirits, &c.; from the United States, tobacco, lumber, and coarse cottons; from the Hanse Towns, cottons and miscellaneous articles; and from Portugal, some coarse pottery. The exports are, teak and other timber, palm oil, ground-nuts (as yielding an oil now much in demand for lubricating machinery), ginger, pepper, arrow-root, and other tropical produce most readily raised by a people nearly destitute of capital and agricultural skill†. But it appears that the official accounts are far from presenting the true quantities or values of either the imports or the exports; that, as to the *imports*, large quantities of goods are taken to factories on the neighbouring rivers, in order to escape the custom-house at Sierra Leone; and, as to the *exports*, that these are commonly collected from such factories, brought into the harbour of Sierra Leone, and there transshipped into outward-bound vessels; so that the true amount of the imports of the colony is greater, and of the exports less, than the amounts returned‡. It is also to be observed that of one valuable article exported from these settlements, gold dust, no account is taken, either there or at home. It was estimated, for Sierra Leone, in the year 1847, at a value of from 16,000*l.* to 20,000*l.*

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* B. B. (printed) 1846, p. 138. See, also, a very full report on the state of the Settlement, by Acting-Governor Pine (dated Oct. 27, 1848), in B. B. (printed) 1847, p. 187.

† B. B. (printed) 1847, p. 187. ‡ B. B. (printed) 1846, pp. 141-2.

Of the population of the territory more or less distinctly attached to Cape Coast and the neighbouring settlements (estimated in 1847 at 6,000 square miles) no census has ever been made. The latest estimate (December, 1847) gives a total of 275,000; the number of whites at Cape Coast being 40, including 7 females. The trade much resembles that of Sierra Leone. The Governor, in his last report, states that the population has much increased of late years, that the habits of the people have improved, and that they are rapidly increasing their consumption of furniture and clothing of European manufacture*.

The following is a summary of the official returns comprised in the appended tables. It applies only to Sierra Leone and Gambia; there being no returns from the Cape Coast settlements.

	Quinquennial Averages.			
	1827–31.	1832–36.	1837–41.	1842–46.
Imports ..... £	136,589	158,815	196,396	201,478
Exports ..... £	116,570	157,059	207,040	250,330
Shipping inwards..... tons	26,179	30,683	31,647	39,686
,, outwards ..... ,,	25,183	30,224	31,194	39,965

After making due allowance for the defective nature of the returns, the steady increase here exhibited of the trade brought under official cognisance may be regarded as affording some evidence of considerable and regular progress in the extent of the entire commerce of the Coast settlements.

As these settlements have also facilitated the operations for suppressing the Slave Trade, the most lucrative branch of the native commerce, I may state the number of slaves captured and landed alive, on which bounty has been paid to the captors by the British Government during the period in view.

In 1827–31.	In 1832–36.	In 1837–41.	In 1842–46.
5,393	2,325	8,652	1,332
2,928	3,169	4,384	5,520
5,091	2,984	7,188	3,219
7,666	6,899	2,364	4,930
3,308	5,748	5,139	2,086
24,386	21,125	27,727	17,087

Total 90,325. Bounty paid: 527,606*l*.

The greater number were landed at Sierra Leone, and located there. For further particulars, see S.P. 116 of 1847.

The following table affords a comparative view, for the years 1836 and 1846, of the shipping registered as belonging to the Gambia and Sierra Leone settlements. There are no returns of shipping belonging to the settlements about Cape Coast.

* B.B. (printed) 1847, p. 203.

	Bathurst (Gambia.)			Sierra Leone.		
	Number of Ships.	Aggregate Tonnage.	Average Size.	Number of Ships.	Aggregate Tonnage.	Average Size.
In 1836	17	959	56	15	1,654	110
In 1846	52	1,922	37	13	693	53

[R.T. 1838, p. 43; 1846, p. 51.

The Cape Colony,

at the southern extremity of the African continent, is stated to have (W. of the Keiskanna river) an area of about 130,000 square miles.

The colonial territory is divided by three ranges of mountains into as many irregular belt-like plateaus or terraces, following, generally, the line of the coast. The lowest and most fertile of these, next the coast, varies from 20 to 60 miles in width, and has a comparatively mild and equable climate. The surface of the next more elevated has about the same mean width, but is more rugged, less fertile, and has a less favourable climate. The third is said to lie at a mean elevation above the sea of about 3,000 feet; and its soil and climate render it, for the most part, an unprofitable desert. Generally, the most level and fertile districts are in the south and east; the least so in the north and west of the colony. The harbours are few for the length of coast; and the interior communications have hitherto been rendered difficult by the extreme ruggedness of the greater part of the country, the small number of the population scattered over its surface, and the expense of constructing permanent roads. Since 1844 several new lines of road have been constructed by the government through the most fertile and promising districts.

It is estimated that about two-fifths of the whole area of the colony are unfit for either agricultural or pastoral purposes; and the proportion well adapted for agriculture is said to be small. The whole quantity of land granted in the colony, up to the 31st of December, 1846, was 41,391,377 acres; being about half of the entire area, or five-sixths of what is supposed to be capable of use*.

In the B.B. returns the total population is stated to have been, in 1823, 116,205; of which there were returned as Christians (white and free coloured) 48,699, free blacks 32,538, and negro apprentices and slaves 34,968. In 1836 the total was stated to be 150,110; comprising 114,014 free persons, white and coloured; and 36,096 apprentices. In the B.B. for 1847 the total population is stated at 169,963; and this is divided into 71,113 white, and 75,977 coloured. But this division leaves more than 21,000 of the total unaccounted for. If the returns of sex are to be relied upon, the females were to the males, in 1823, as 85 to 100; in 1836 as 95 to 100; and in 1847 as 93 to 100. The large proportion of Dutch among the white inhabitants is roughly marked by a return obtained in 1846 of the number of persons attached to christian congregations of the chief religious denominations in the colony. The whole number returned was 112,058; of which there were whites 70,310; and of these no less than 51,848 belonged to the Dutch reformed church†.

* B. B. (printed) 1846, p. 165.

† The return will be found in the B.B. (printed) for 1846, p. 159. There has, hitherto, been but little communication between the English and the Dutch settlers

It would appear that the population of the Cape was but little affected by immigration from Europe during the period in view. The returns available for the years 1841 to 1844 inclusive, relate only to the arrivals at Port Elizabeth; and these state the total number of immigrants to have been, in 1841, 55; in 1842, 184; in 1843, 367; and in 1844, 270. By the Customs' returns the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to the Cape were, in 1845, 496; in 1846, 545; and in 1847, 445*.

The number of slaves upon the Colonial Register, when the Act of Emancipation passed, was 38,427. The average value of a slave during the years 1822-30 was ascertained to have been 73*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* And the amount of compensation awarded was 1,247,401*l.*

The following is a summary of the appended tables referring to the Cape Colony.

	Quinquennial Averages.			
	1827-31.	1832-36.	1837-41.	1842-46.
Imports ..... £	373,775	508,550	1,019,188	837,661
Exports† ..... £	273,285	340,204	619,808	419,516
Shipping inwards .....tons	67,997	107,894	156,269	166,387
,, outwards ..... ,,	65,399	106,071	166,387	160,991

This colony has a great advantage in its position in the track of all the European trade with India; and this has already undoubtedly given it a value much beyond what is due to its soil and climate alone.

The excess of both imports and exports apparent in the third period (1837-41) is traceable to the operation of the British import duties on coffee; and does not, properly speaking, indicate any increase of the commerce of the Cape. From September, 1835, to July, 1842, we levied three rates of import duty on coffee: 1. If grown in a British colony, 6*d.* per lb. 2. If brought from (though not the growth of) any British possession within the limits of the East India Company's charter, 9*d.*; and 3. Otherwise imported, 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb. The difference between the second and third of these duties was found more than sufficient to cover the cost of sending coffee grown in Brazil, Cuba, Java, and elsewhere, into British territories under the charter, for trans-shipment to Great Britain; and the Cape was selected as the most convenient part of these territories. The operation of these duties upon the imports from the Cape is seen in the following statement of the quantities of coffee imported thence into the United Kingdom between 1835 and 1843.

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of the interior. This has been attributed to dislike of the English by the Dutch; but there are more obvious causes in the scattered condition of the population, the small number of English settled in the interior, the want of roads, and the almost universal inability of the Dutch farmers to speak the English language. That the difficulty of governing and improving the colony has been much increased by this estrangement cannot be doubted. See Bunbury's Journal of a Residence at the Cape of Good Hope, 1848, pp. 85, 182, 234. The Dutch inhabitants have little intercourse with Europe; and what they have is chiefly with Holland.

* Eighth Report of the Land and Emigration Commissioners, p. 32.

† The value of the exports from this colony falls greatly short of that of its imports, the balance being provided by bills of exchange drawn by the commissariat department at the Cape upon the Lords of the Treasury, to meet the expenditure incurred on account of the government. The produce of the Cape does not offer that variety of articles from which large cargoes can be assorted for the markets either of Europe or of India. Some part of the exports at present made consists of the produce of India and China.—Porter, Progress of the Nation, 1847, p. 781.

In 1835	338 lbs.	In 1839	15,126,670 lbs.
1836	32,540 ,,	1840	27,882,978 ,,
1837	742 ,,	1841	11,633,259 ,,
1838	506,874 ,,	1842	1,572,027 ,,

In 1843 ..... 540 lbs.*

The chief exports of the colony are *wine* and *wool*, with some hides, tallow, and salted beef, goat-skins, and corn and butter. The provisions are sent chiefly to Mauritius and to South America. The exports of wool are increasing rapidly, those of wine decreasing. Both have been, and the latter still is, encouraged by protective duties in this country.

During the five years, 1827-31, the wine of the Cape paid, on importation into the United Kingdom, a duty of 2*s.* 5*d.* per gallon; French wines paying 7*s.* 10*d.*, and other sorts 4*s.* 10*d.* per gallon. In the five years, 1842-46, the duties were, on Cape wine, 2*s.* 9*d.*, and on all other sorts 5*s.* 6*d.* per gallon. The quantities of Cape wine imported in each of the two periods sufficiently prove that the protection has not been sufficient to maintain the growth.

Cape Wine imported.

In 1827	744,129 gallons	In 1842	303,223 gallons
1828	758,916 ,,	1843	116,570 ,,
1829	967,363 ,,	1844	423,336 ,,
1830	544,982 ,,	1845	446,714 ,,
1831	428,154 ,,	1846	185,062 ,,
Average	688,708 ,,	Average	294,981 ,,

A similar comparison touching the exports of wool affords a very different result. During the five years, 1827-31, colonial wool was imported free of duty; but foreign was taxed, if of the value of 1*s.* per lb., 1*d.*, and if not of that value, ½*d.* per lb. The same arrangement existed in 1842-46, down to June, 1844; but after that date the duty on foreign wool was abolished.

Wool imported from the Cape.

In 1827	44,441 lbs.	In 1842	1,265,768 lbs.
1828	29,326 ,,	1843	1,728,453 ,,
1829	37,619 ,,	1844	2,197,143 ,,
1830	33,407 ,,	1845	3,512,924 ,,
1831	47,868 ,,	1846	2,958,457 ,,
Average	38,552 ,,	Average	2,332,549 ,,

The imports consist chiefly of tropical produce, and of materials for clothing, earthenware, hardwares, and soap and candles.

The shipping registered as belonging to the Cape Colony has always been of small amount, but has increased considerably of late years. The following comparative statement is taken from the Revenue Tables for 1838 (p. 43), and for 1846 (p. 51).

	Ships.	Aggregate Tonnage.	Average Size, Tons.
In 1836	16	1,555	97
In 1846	34	4,089	120

The East Indian Group.

Mauritius,

on account of its comparative proximity to Africa, is classed by geographers with that continent. Commercially and politically it shares

* Revenue Tables for each year.

much of the character of the West Indies; and it may be regarded as an appendage to Hindoostan, on the ground that about one-third of its population during the last ten years have been migratory natives of that country, and almost entirely dependent upon their native soil for food.

Mauritius lies about 500 miles E. of Madagascar, and 90 N.E. of Bourbon; and forms an irregular oval about 36 miles long, with an average width of 22. It may be compared with Jamaica, as having a similar physical aspect—a low, level, alluvial coast territory, watered by numerous streams from a mountainous interior—and being about as far S. as that island is N. of the Equator. Its area is said to be about 500,000 acres, therefore, about one-tenth that of Jamaica, or four times that of the Isle of Wight. Its climate, however, contrasts with that of Jamaica, as being (according to Col. Tulloch) unfavourable to the negro constitution; while it does not appear to have any decidedly evil influence on that of Europeans. Like the West Indian islands, it may be regarded as a sugar-farm, the inhabitants of which import the greater part of their food; obtaining animal food from Madagascar and the Cape, and grain, chiefly rice, from India. It differs from its western competitors chiefly in its much more recent devotion to sugar culture, and in the greater command of free labour resulting from its proximity to India. The white inhabitants are chiefly French; and, on the strength of national predilection, France still retains a large share of the trade of the island.

The population of Mauritius, by a census taken in 1827, appeared to be 93,631, viz.: white 8,111, and coloured 85,520. Another census, in 1832, gave a total of only 89,616, the whites not being distinguished. By the census of 1836 the total appears to have been 89,207; but this is stated to include 4,337 Indian labourers (immigrants) and 670 European aliens. In the Blue Book for 1845 the population is stated as follows:—

Colonial population	Males	76,020	
	Females	52,626	
			128,646
Immigrants—Natives of India.....	Adult Males	38,982	
	Females	6,127	
	Children	2,884	
			47,993
,, ,, China and the Malay Coast	Males	561	
	Females	....	
			561
,, ,, Madagascar	Males	157	
	Females	....	
			157
			177,357
Aliens and resident strangers, sex not distinguished.....			2,163
			179,520

Thus, it would seem that among the 174,473 persons whose sex is distinguished, there were only 51 females to every 100 males; a disproportion rather greater than that existing in New South Wales. But this, like every other colonial census yet taken, is liable to much doubt.

Immediately on the abolition of slavery*, the planters began to import coolies from India. Between 1834 and 1839 the whole number introduced was 25,468, of whom 24,566 were male labourers. In 1839 this immigration was stopped by the Government, as tending, substantially, to a renewal of some of the evils of slavery†.

* The Act abolishing Slavery did not come into operation in Mauritius till 1st February, 1835.

† For a short history of these operations, see the Sixth General Report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, p. 20.

In 1843 (under an Order in Council, dated 15th January, 1842,) this immigration was resumed, under regulations; and down to the 30th November, 1847, the numbers introduced were as follows:—

	Adults.		Children.	Total.
	Males.	Females.		
In 1843	26,888	3,373	997	31,258
1844	11,496	1,803	853	14,152
1845	7,677	1,462	1,146	10,285
1846	4,847	1,150	792	6,789
1847 to 30th November	4,403	518	288	5,209
	55,311	8,306	4,076	67,693

It is supposed that few, if any, of the immigrants before 1843 remained in the colony in 1847. On deducting from the total number of immigrants between 1843 and 1847, the number of deaths (6,498) and of departures (6,866), it would appear that the immigrants in the colony in 1847 numbered about 55,000, with not more than 17 females to 100 males. [For further particulars, see the Eighth General Report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 1848.]

The extent to which the population of the island has, of late years, been dependent upon foreign supplies for subsistence may be inferred from the following statement of the quantity of rice imported in each year since 1834.

1835	34,019,070 lbs.	1841	79,099,608 lbs.
1836	33,465,777 ,,	1842	44,380,548 ,,
1837	55,942,495 ,,	1843	71,658,063 ,,
1838	53,210,943 ,,	1844	58,714,643 ,,
1839	44,254,180 ,,	1845	59,854,368 ,,
1840	46,555,374 ,,	1846	88,424,896 ,,

The other provisions imported were, in 1844 (which did not differ materially from the average of previous years), bacon and hams, 1,002 cwts.; beef and pork, 16,951 cwts.; beer and ale 135,142 gallons; butter and ghee 6,398 cwts.; cheese 2,838 cwts.; wheat and other grain, besides rice, 303,704 bushels; flour and meal 18,118 barrels; fish, cured, 35,641 cwts., 1,400 barrels, and 86 boxes; and fruit to the value of 2,621*l.*; all which, added to the rice imported in the same year, cannot be estimated at less than 85,000,000 lbs. of solid food; giving to a population of 180,000 about 472 lbs. per head per annum, or $1\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. per day. (S.P. 696 of 1847.)

The following is a summary of the contents of the appended tables, as to Mauritius.

	Quinquennial Averages.			
	1827-31.	1832-36.	1837-41.	1842-46.
Imports £	748,150	673,740	1,090,884	1,041,162
Exports £	658,461	739,057	804,807	1,113,167
Shipping inwards tons	90,249	76,468	109,619	123,341
,, outwards ,,	87,274	74,445	100,975	121,280

During the earlier years of the period in view, Mauritius was receiving large supplies of capital from without; and in the later years a numerous immigrant population.

The exports of Mauritius consist almost entirely of sugar; the imports are principally food, as stated above, manufactured articles of various kinds from England and France, and bags (for packing the sugar) from Bourbon and from India.

The period referred to by the present paper has been, in many respects, an eventful one for the commerce of Mauritius. Before 1825 the sugar of this island was classed in the British tariff with that of the East Indies, and paid an import duty of 37*s.* per cwt., that of the West Indies paying only 27*s.* In 1825 Mauritius was placed in the same class with the West Indies; and large investments of British capital in the growth of sugar in the island immediately followed. The first ventures proving eminently successful, the trade expanded rapidly, and assumed a speculative character. Then the agitation attending the discussion of the slavery question, followed by the payment of upwards of 2,000,000*l.* sterling as compensation for the slaves emancipated*, and the introduction of large numbers of immigrants from India, the stoppage of this immigration, in 1839, on account of its abuse, after it had been going on for four or five years, its renewal in 1843, and finally the commercial crisis of 1847, which ruined the chief mercantile houses in this country connected with Mauritius, have successively disturbed the commerce of the colony, and given to it, throughout, an unhealthy and feverish aspect†.

The duties levied on importation into the United Kingdom of unrefined sugar from the West Indies and Mauritius, were, during the period in view:—

From 1825 to 1830, July 5th	£1	7	0	per cwt.
1830, July 5th, to 1840, May 15th	1	4	0	,,
1840, May 15th, to 1845, March 14th, (an addition of 5 per cent. made to customs duties in general)	1	5	$2\frac{2}{5}$	,,
1845, March 14th, to the end of the period here in view:—				
If equal to "white clayed"	0	16	4	,,
If not equal	0	14	0	,,

From 1819 to 1830 the duty on East India sugar was 1*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.* per cwt. In 1830 it was reduced to 1*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*; and in 1836 to 1*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.*, as to such British possessions in the East Indies as should prohibit the importation of foreign sugar; the old duty remaining as to the rest. In 1840 the addition of 5 per cent. was applied to these in common with all other duties on sugar. And in 1845 the same reduction and distinction of quality were applied to East as to West Indian sugar; such of the former as should be imported from places not prohibiting the importation of foreign sugar being charged 21*s.* 9*d.* and 18*s.* 8*d.*, in lieu of 16*s.* 4*d.* and 14*s.* as above.

The quantities of unrefined sugar imported into the United Kingdom and *retained for consumption* in each of the twenty years in view‡, were:—

1827-31.	1832-36.	1837-41.	1842-46.
cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
1827 3,539,860	1832 3,879,808	1837 4,048,663	1842 3,868,437
1828 3,879,250	1833 3,766,405	1838 4,021,240	1843 4,028,307
1829 3,809,706	1834 3,928,556	1839 3,830,390	1844 4,129,443
1830 4,057,224	1835 4,022,841	1840 3,594,407	1845 4,856,624
1831 4,076,251	1836 3,593,137	1841 4,057,878	1846 5,220,248
Average 3,872,238	Average 3,838,149	Average 3,910,515	Average 4,420,611

* The number of slaves emancipated was 68,613. The average value of a slave in the eight years, 1822-30, was found to have been 69*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* And the amount of compensation awarded was 2,112,632*l.*; or nearly three times the average annual value of the exports in 1832-36.

† Much valuable information respecting the general condition of Mauritius, during the year 1847, will be found in the Sessional Paper, No. 61 of 1848.

‡ S. P. 1848, 400.

And if the following statement* of the quantities imported from Mauritius be compared with the previous statement as to the West Indies [ante p. 373], the extent to which the produce of the former has aided in making up the deficient supply from the latter will be at once apparent.

1827-31.		1832-36.		1837-41.		1842-46.	
	cwts.		cwts.		cwts.		cwts.
1827	204,344	1832	541,770	1837	537,961	1842	689,335
1828	361,325	1833	529,352	1838	604,671	1843	476,923
1829	297,958	1834	555,860	1839	612,586	1844	540,620
1830	485,710	1835	558,237	1840	545,009	1845	716,173
1831	517,554	1836	497,303	1841	716,635	1846	845,198
Average	373,378	Average	536,524	Average	603,372	Average	653,649

In 1847 ..... 1,193,871 cwts.

The following is a comparison of the shipping registered as belonging to Mauritius in 1836 and in 1846.

	Number of Ships.	Aggregate Tonnage.	Average Size, Tons.
In 1836	94	7,898	84
In 1846	125	10,020	80

[R. T. 1838, p. 43; 1846, p. 51.

A valuable collection of documents illustrative of the condition of the labouring population of the British sugar colonies in the latter years of the period here in view, will be found in the Sessional Papers, Nos. 642 of 1845, and 691 of 1846.

Ceylon

may, perhaps, be justly regarded as the most important of our inter-tropical colonies. Its *situation*, at the southern extremity of the peninsula of India (resembling that of Sicily with reference to Italy), near the centre of the Indian Ocean, and in the track of all the European trade through the straits of Malacca to the Eastern Archipelago and China; its *area*, nearly that of the main land of Scotland†; its *soil*, fertile and various in quality; and its *climate*, decidedly salubrious, for a tropical and partially cultivated country, combine to fix attention upon it as a fit site for plantations adapted to share the rapid progress of the British colonies springing up on the extra-tropical coasts and islands of Australia.

The information we yet have as to the population of Ceylon, except in the maritime districts, is obviously imperfect: some parts of the interior being seldom visited by Europeans. A census taken in 1832 (B.B.) states the total population at 1,009,008, divided into 998,289 natives and colonists, and 10,719 aliens and resident strangers‡. The sexes are distinguished only as to the former; the number of males being 524,052, and of females 474,237; or about 90 females to 100 males. The whites were said to be 6,367; the males being 3,213, and the females 3,154; showing 98 females to 100 males, and leading to

* S. P. 1848, 400.

† The area of the island, as computed by the Surveyor-General, in 1846, from a plan in which the coast line appeared to have been taken from a marine survey, is 24,700 square miles. B. B.

‡ Chiefly immigrant labourers from India.

the inference that the excess of males was almost entirely among the coloured population. In the B.B. for 1847 is an enumeration giving a total population of 1,507,326. Comparing this with the statement of 1832, there would appear to have been an increase of 49 per cent. in fifteen years, or at least twice what is probable, apart from immigration. It appears, however*, that no census has actually been taken since 1843. The census of that year gave a total of 1,421,631; but it was believed to be imperfect. The statement made up (apparently by estimate) for 1847 gives 5,572 as the number of whites; the males being 2,942, and the females 2,630. The number of the coloured population is stated at 1,501,756; being, males 775,916, and females 725,840. Whence it would appear that the white population was smaller in 1847 than in 1832; and that among them there were (in 1847) only 89 females to 100 males; while the coloured population had 93 to 100. A more perfect census is much to be desired.

The rapid extension of the coffee plantations of Ceylon, during the last eight or ten years of the period in view, has led to a large annual immigration of labourers from the neighbouring coasts of India. It is said to be the habit of the immigrants, generally, to remain in the island only a few months, and then to return home with their earnings. A few come by sea to Colombo; but the greater number cross by the imperfect isthmus between India and Ceylon, called "Adam's Bridge†." The returns relating to this periodical immigration do not, however, afford very satisfactory data on which to estimate the addition thus made to the population. The following table is compiled from statements contained in the Appendix (No. 26) to the Eighth General Report of the Land and Emigration Commissioners, pp. 80, 81.

	Arrived.				Departed.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1839 .... From April,	2,432	188	99	2,719	1,956	161	85	2,202
1840	3,326	307	181	3,814	3,464	256	153	3,873
1841	4,523	363	164	5,050	4,243	274	117	4,634
1842	9,025	279	166	9,470	10,691	345	228	11,264
1843	6,298	162	248	6,708	18,977	694	482	20,153
1844	74,840	1,181	724	76,745	38,337	825	535	39,697
1845	72,526	698	177	73,401	24,623	145	36	24,804
1846	41,862	330	125	42,317	13,833	48	23	13,904
	214,832	3,508	1,884	220,224	116,124	2,748	1,659	120,531
	Excess of Arrivals.....				98,708	760	225	99,693

It will be observed that the arrivals, as here stated, were, in the five years 1839-43, only 27,761, while the departures in the same period were 42,126; and that in the last three years, 1844-46, the arrivals were 192,463, and the departures only 78,405. It would appear that in the two years 1842-43 the departures exceeded the arrivals by no less than 15,239; which, as the arrivals of the three preceding years had only exceeded the departures by 879 (a proportion scarcely larger than what might be attributed to mortality), suggests either that some large previous immigration had taken place, or that the returns are imperfect. I am inclined to believe that there is a material error in the statement of arrivals in 1843.

* B. B. (printed) 1846, p. 199.

† Eighth General Report of the Emigration Commissioners, p. 80.

The following is a summary of the appended tables, as they relate to Ceylon:—

	Quinquennial Averages.			
	1827-31.	1832-36.	1837-41.	1842-46.
Imports ..... £	324,176	361,616	656,496	1,217,874
Exports ..... £	218,363	174,028	357,001	535,035
Shipping inwards..... tons	67,711	72,012	98,221	168,965
,, outwards ..... ,,	60,179	70,334	97,719	164,171

The chief imports and exports are, in the order of their value, as estimated in the island for the year 1845:—

Imports.		*Exports.*	
Grain	£466,192	Coffee	£368,259
Bullion and coin	441,156*	Cinnamon	40,821
Cotton goods	234,643	Areca nuts.....	31,838
Haberdashery, &c.	27,859	Tobacco.....	16,826
Machinery, mill work & tools	23,774	Cocoa-nut oil.....	15,936

The commerce of Ceylon was greatly increased, and changed in character, during the last ten years of the period in view. It has been remarked that, in 1835, the quantity of coffee imported into the United Kingdom from this colony was only 1,870,143 lbs.; and that in 1845 it was 16,657,239 lbs.; and in 1846, 18,350,341 lbs.† The principal cause of the increase is seen in the equalization of the British import duties on coffee from the East and from the West Indies, in 1835.

From 1826 to 1835, the import duty on West Indian coffee was 6*d.* per lb.; and on East Indian 9*d.* From 1835 to 1842, both paid 6*d.*; and after 1842, 4*d.* per lb.

The quantity of land brought under coffee cultivation by European capitalists between 1834 and 1847 is supposed to have approached 100,000 acres; and 400,000 acres more, intended to be so used, were, in the latter year, in process of preparation‡. And it has been estimated§ that, between 1841 and 1846, European capital flowed into the colony for investment at the rate of nearly one million sterling per annum. Consequently, Ceylon has been to the coffee planters of the West Indies, much what Mauritius has been to the sugar planters||.

* This item is not, as might be supposed, merely exceptional. The value of the "specie" imported through the Custom-house during the six years, 1839-44, was 1,430,917*l.*, giving an annual average of 238,486*l.*—See S. P. 696 of 1847, p. 76.

† B. B. (printed) 1846, p. 204. This statement, however, is a little overcharged. The supply of 1835 was much below the average of previous years (see post, p. 396); and the quantity received in the United Kingdom in 1846, according to the Custom-house returns, was 17,735,000 lbs. But the supplies of 1847 and 1848 have more than realised any anticipations likely to have been induced by the statement referred to in the text.

‡ Ibid, p. 205.

§ Report on the Colonial Revenue of the Island of Ceylon, by Sir J. E. Tennent (October 1846), p. 9.

|| It will already have been noticed that the recent commercial progress of Ceylon also closely resembles that of Mauritius in its *means*—the introduction of an ample supply of capital from Britain, and of labour from India. The slaves in Ceylon were declared free in 1845, as a consequence of the repeated neglect of the proprietors to obey the law requiring their registration.

The effect of this branch of the competition between the planters of the East and the West is apparent in the following figures:—

Coffee imported into the United Kingdom.

	The growth of, and from			The growth of, and from	
	The British West Indies.	The East Indies* Ceylon and Mauritius.		The British West Indies.	The East Indies, Ceylon, and Mauritius.
	lbs.	lbs.		lbs.	lbs.
In 1827	29,189,746	5,872,511	In 1837	15,577,888	9,806,191
1828	29,840,785	7,380,492	1838	17,588,655	7,756,588
1829	26,862,528	6,335,647	1839	11,485,675	9,920,071
1830	27,429,144	7,066,199	1840	12,797,039	16,885,990
1831	20,030,802	7,686,500	1841	9,927,689	15,958,230
Averages	26,670,601	6,868,269	Averages	13,473,389	12,065,414
1832	24,673,920	10,970,026	1842	9,491,646	18,275,523
1833	19,008,375	6,218,299	1843	8,530,110	14,407,909
1834	22,081,490	8,876,662	1844	9,290,278	19,502,879
1835	14,855,470	5,426,152	1845	6,355,970	21,741,212
1836	18,903,426	9,533,626	1846	6,257,764	21,071,250
Averages	19,904,536	8,204,953	Averages	7,985,153	18,999,754

[Revenue Tables; and S. P., 1847, 438.

It is here shown that, though the quantity of coffee imported from the East was increased in 1836, no very considerable change took place till 1840; and that the supply from the West Indies fell off greatly in 1835, and again in 1839. And if it be added that the consumption of coffee in Great Britain was then steadily increasing, and that the short supply in these years raised the price of colonial coffee in bond, in England, in 1836, and again in 1840, about 50 per cent.†, it becomes obvious that the effect of the equalisation of the duty, in substituting the produce of the Eastern for that of the Western colonies, in the home market, was aided very materially by failure of the usual supplies from the latter.

The share of Ceylon in the above-stated supply from the East, which is here more particularly in view‡, was as follows:—

Coffee imported from Ceylon.

	lbs.		lbs.		lbs.
In 1832	2,824,998	In 1837	7,389,921	In 1842	11,154,024
1833	2,535,954	1838	4,946,356	1843	9,515,619
1834	3,537,391	1839	4,097,493	1844	14,971,965
1835	1,870,143	1840	8,244,816	1845	16,657,464
1836	5,026,504	1841	7,098,543	1846	17,735,406
Average	3,158,998	Average	6,355,425	Average	14,006,895§

[S. P., No. 178 of 1849.

* Excluding the imports from the Cape of Good Hope. See ante, pp. 388-9.

† History of Prices, vol. ii., 399, and iv., 427. ‡ S. P. 657 of 1847.

§ The receipts in aid of revenue from sales of Crown Lands in Ceylon illustrate the origin of the increased supply in the last ten years. These were—

In 1837	£5,465	In 1842	£25,956
1838	7,474	1843	29,600
1839	8,239	1844	26,534
1840	19,994	1845	37,946
1841	29,712	1846	13,054

[Revenue Report, 1846, p. 89, and B. B., 1846.

The imports of coffee from Ceylon into the United Kingdom amounted in 1847 to 27,190,024 lbs., and in 1848 to 30,521,810 lbs.—See S. P., 178 of 1849.

The total quantity of coffee, foreign and colonial, imported into the United Kingdom in 1846 was 51,813,000 lbs.; of which were retained for consumption, 36,754,578*.

Another chief article of export is cinnamon, for the production of which it would appear that Ceylon has some peculiar advantages.

Under the Portuguese, and the Dutch, its cultivation was monopolised by the Government; and the monopoly was maintained by us, with some changes, down to 1832. The trade was then thrown open. But a duty of 3*s.* or 2*s.* per lb. was imposed on all cinnamon exported, according to quality. In 1837 the duties were reduced to 2*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.*; in June, 1841, to an uniform duty of 2*s.*; and in 1843 to 1*s.*; at which rate it remained to the end of the period in view†. The import duties payable on its entry for consumption in this country were, previous to 1829, 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb. on colonial, and 3*s.* 6*d.* on foreign cinnamon. In 1829 these duties were reduced to 1*s.* and 6*d.* per lb.; and in July, 1842, to 6*d.* and 3*d.* per lb. In the first years of the period in view, therefore, the export and import duties together imposed a tax of 5*s.* 6*d.* per lb. on the consumption of Ceylon cinnamon of medium quality, in the United Kingdom; and in the last three years (1844-46) this tax amounted only to 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb., a gradual reduction having taken place in the interval. But the quantity of cinnamon consumed in this country has always been small; and, taking into account the increase of the population, has not varied materially with the reduction of price‡. The average quantity imported exceeds half a million pounds per annum; but nearly the whole is re-exported: four-fifths of it going to Spain, Italy, Mexico, and the West Indies. The following figures show how small a proportion of this part of the produce of Ceylon has, hitherto, found consumers at home.

Cinnamon §.

	Exported from Ceylon.	Retained for Consumption in the United Kingdom.		Exported from Ceylon.	Retained for Consumption in the United Kingdom.
	lbs.	lbs.		lbs.	lbs.
1834.....	329,110	11,686	1841.....	323,460	15,410
1835.....	330,321	16,604	1842.....	121,244	16,658
1836.....	724,364	17,038	1843.....	1,085,701	16,706
1837.....	558,110	14,856	1844.....	1,057,838	18,462
1838.....	398,176	16,652	1845.....	378,133	23,143
1839.....	596,588	16,343	1846.....	301,233	23,465
1840.....	389,373	15,461	1847.....	440,974	18,075
Averages	475,148	15,520	Averages	529,797	18,845

It is, however, requisite to observe that there is another and cheaper tropical product, *cassia lignea*, sufficiently resembling cinnamon in its qualities to be widely substituted for it in use. This we import chiefly from India, and also largely from the Philippine Islands; re-exporting the greater part to Germany and Italy, but retaining for consumption much more of it than of cinnamon, as the following figures will show:—

* R. T. 1846, p. 97.

† It was further reduced to 4*d.* per lb. from September, 1848.

‡ The price of cinnamon of medium quality in bond in London has, of late years, been from 3*s.* to 4*s.* per lb.

§ B. B.—Sir J. E. Tennent's Revenue Report, October, 1846, p. 96.—S.P., 696, of 1847, p. 77, and R. T.

Cassia Lignea Imported and retained for Consumption in the United Kingdom.

	lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.
1827	42,984	1832	72,339	1837	105,485	1842	119,470
1828	55,787	1833	77,067	1838	100,837	1843	134,399
1829	62,252	1834	100,182	1839	106,388	1844	112,128
1830	65,705	1835	98,313	1840	74,050	1845	149,843
1831	61,162	1836	89,396	1841	83,034	1846	137,855
	287,890		437,297		469,794		653,695

[R. T.

The British import duty on cassia lignea was, from 1825 to 1829, 1*s.* per lb., colonial and foreign. In 1829 the duty on colonial was reduced to 6*d.*; and in July, 1842, the duties were reduced to 3*d.* foreign and 1*d.* colonial, which rates were continued during the remainder of the period in view.

The other chief exports of Ceylon are *areca nuts* (chewed with the betel-leaf by the natives of India), and the cultivation of which is entirely in the hands of the natives, *tobacco*, *pearls*, and the oil and coir of the *cocoa nut*.

The tobacco, about 2,000,000 lbs. per annum, is exported to India. The pearl-fishery is held by the Government, as a source of revenue; but its produce is extremely variable. In the ten years 1827-36 it yielded, net, 198,177*l.*; but in the ten years 1837-46 the expenditure exceeded the receipts by 5,376*l.* The cultivation of the cocoa-nut palm has of late years been undertaken by Europeans; about 20,000 acres of land having been surveyed and sold for this purpose between 1842 and 1847*. The returns of exports do not, however, afford evidence of extending production.

Exported from Ceylon.

	Cocoa-Nut Oil. Gallons.		Gallons.		Coir. Cwts.		Cwts.
1837	638,677†	1842	475,967	1837	36,737	1842	26,130
1838	242,680	1843	726,206	1838	24,995	1843	22,187
1839	357,543	1844	443,301	1839	22,195	1844	25,977
1840	475,742	1845	282,186	1840	23,440	1845	19,540
1841	321,966	1846	123,981	1841	21,643	1846	23,197

The large and regular importation of *grain* (chiefly rice) draws attention to the singular fact that, though the soil of Ceylon is said to be well adapted for the growth of rice, and appears, in time past, to have supported a much larger population, the inhabitants, for more than three centuries, have relied upon considerable supplies from the neighbouring coasts of India‡.

The imports have increased with the immigration of Indian labourers. Since 1839 they have been as follows:—

	Rice. Bushels.		Bushels.		Paddy. (*Rice in the husk.*) Bushels.		Bushels.
1839	884,925	1843	1,591,337	1839	637,770	1843	672,806
1840	1,041,863	1844	1,685,314	1840	777,055	1844	607,252
1841	1,194,792	1845	2,170,585	1841	606,842	1845	944,265
1842	1,206,414	1846	1,978,848	1842	804,825	1846	574,882

* B. B. (printed) 1847, p. 276. It appears that this plant will thrive only on a light sandy soil, near the sea, and where fresh water is abundant.

† Besides 8,076 casks.

‡ This has been attributed to excessive taxation of the culture; and also to the decay of the ancient means of irrigation. It appears to date too far back to be justly ascribed to European influence.

The quantity of shipping registered as belonging to Ceylon has not increased of late years so rapidly as might have been expected; and the average tonnage of its vessels, small in 1836, was even smaller in 1846:—

	Ships.	Aggregate Tonnage.	Average Size, Tons.
In 1836	572	26,404	46
1846	689	30,828	44

[R. T. 1838, p. 43; 1846, p. 51.

Further particulars of the commercial condition of Ceylon, during and at the close of the period in view, will be found in the following documents, recently printed and presented to Parliament:—Report on the Colonial Revenue of Ceylon, by Sir J. E. Tennent, dated 22nd October, 1846; transmitted in Sir Colin Campbell's despatch of 4th November, 1846, and presented to Parliament in the session of 1847.—Despatch from Sir J. E. Tennant, administering the Government of Ceylon, to Earl Grey, dated 10th May, 1847; B.B. (printed) 1846, p. 199.—Despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 4th July, 1848; B.B. (printed) 1847, p. 264.

The Australian Group

included, at the commencement of the period in view, only the penal settlements of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land. Western Australia was added in 1829; South Australia in 1836; and New Zealand in 1839.

The settlement of New South Wales, the first made by white men on the continent of Australia, was begun in January, 1788, on the shores of Sydney Cove, by a party of about 1,000 persons, including upwards of 700 convicts. Formed as a penal settlement* it retained that character till near the end of the period in view. The territory of the colony, including the district of Port Phillip, now extends from the 26th parallel of S. latitude, where it adjoins the projected colony of North Australia, to the southern coast, in the 39th parallel; and its extreme inland or western boundary is fixed by the eastern limits of South Australia†. This includes an area of about 480,000 square miles, nearly twice that of Germany.

Van Dieman's Island, about 150 miles from the south-eastern extremity of the Australian continent, and having an area of about 24,000 square miles (Holland and Belgium, together, have 25,000) was first settled in 1803, as a place of transportation from New South Wales. Until 1813 it was so used exclusively; all communication, except with England and with New South Wales, being forbidden. Free immigrants first landed in 1821.

The Swan River settlement (Western Australia) was begun in 1829‡, as a free colony, intended to include all that portion of Australia westward of longitude 129° E., a space, apparently, of about 600,000 square miles, equal to the united areas of France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, and Italy, and the greater part of which is still unexplored.

South Australia was first settled in 1836§, also as a free colony, and intended to include so much of Australia as lies south of the tropic of Capricorn, and between 132° and 141° E. longitude, a space of about 330,000 square miles, equal to the united areas of France and Italy. But the greater part of this, too, is unexplored.

New Zealand was partially settled before it was formally annexed to the colony of New South Wales in 1839. Since April, 1841, it has been a separate colony. The entire area of the colony, including the smaller islands, is variously estimated;

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* Under the Act 27 Geo. III. c. 2.

† In two maps appended to the Eighth General Report of the Land and Emigration Commissioners, the territory of New South Wales, with the district of Port Philip, is laid down in detail, including the new counties to be proclaimed in 1848.

‡ Under the Act 10 Geo. IV. c. 22.

§ Under the Act 4 and 5 Wm. IV. c. 95.

but would appear to exceed 90,000 square miles, which is about the area of the United Kingdom, excepting Ireland.

It would appear, from the experience hitherto had, that the continental colonies have a peculiar climate, two or three years of increasing drought followed by one in which no rain falls, occurring at regular intervals of ten or twelve years. These droughts are succeeded by heavy rains, and a recurrence of the ordinary course of the seasons. Van Dieman's Land is comparatively little affected by this peculiarity of the Australian climate; and New Zealand, still further removed, seems to be wholly exempt from it. The various effects are already visible in the commerce of the several colonies. Not only is New South Wales largely dependent upon foreign supplies for grain food, but the colony has experienced severe commercial embarrassments, traceable mainly to the periodical visitations of drought.

An attempt was made to enumerate the population of New South Wales in 1828; but the result was considered in the colony to be very inaccurate, much opposition having been given to the enumerators in consequence of doubts as to the use the government intended to make of it. It gave 36,598 as the total; the males being 27,611, and the females 8,987. The number of convicts under sentence was 15,668; and those free by servitude or pardon 7,530: so that nearly two-thirds of the total number apparent had been transported.

In 1836 another enumeration gave as the total 77,096, of which there were convicts under sentence 25,254, or nearly one-third. The whole number under fourteen years of age at this period was stated at 14,171, or about 1,840 per 10,000 of the whole.

In 1846 the total population of the two districts of New South Wales and Port Philip is stated to have been 187,413, or including the crews of colonial vessels, 189,609*. The number of children (under fourteen) had then increased to 65,388, or about 3,490 per 10,000. At the same time the number of persons of sixty years of age and over was stated to be, males 2,799, females 942; total 3,741, or about 199 per 10,000 of the whole population†. In the Port Philip district, in 1846, the population under fourteen was rather less; being 3,212 per 10,000, marking the partial exclusion of children from the emigrating bodies forming the new settlement. Still more marked was the apparent exclusion of aged persons; the proportion of persons of sixty years of age and over, in the Port Philip district, being only 62 per 10,000, or less than one-third of the proportion in the entire colony. The proportion of females to males, of all ages, in 1846, in the entire colony, was about 66 to 100; and in the district of Port Philip about 63 to 100.

In South Australia, the white population was estimated, at the end of 1846, at 25,893, the females being 11,182 and the males 14,711, or nearly as 76 to 100. The coloured population within the borders of the settlement seems to vary greatly; having been estimated at 1,600 in March 1846, and at 3,680 in December 1847.

In Van Dieman's Land the population in 1826 appears to have been 15,312; 6,762, or nearly half, being convicts under sentence. The proportion of females to males, for the total, was then as 31 to 100. In 1836 the population had increased to 43,895; and the females were to

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* By a census taken on the 2nd of March, 1846. In the B.B. for that year the population is stated to have been in Dec. 196,704.

† Vide ante, p. 352.

the males as 40 to 100. And in 1847 the total was 70,164*; and the females to the males as 46 to 100.

Upon these data we may assume that the following table exhibits nearly the actual growth of the white population of this group during the twenty years in view:

Population of the Australian Group at Different Periods.

	In 1826, or thereabouts.	Authority.	In 1836, or thereabouts.	Authority.	In 1846, or thereabouts.	Authority.
New South Wales....	36,598	B. B. census in 1828†	77,096	B.B.1836	189,609	B.B.1846
South Australia	....	....	....	....	25,893	B.B.1846
Western Australia	....	....	2,040	S.P.737, II., 1847	4,547	B.B.1846
Van Dieman's Land	15,312	B.B.1826	43,895	B.B.1836	70,164	B.B.1847
New Zealand	....	....	....	....	18,171‡	B.B.1844
	51,910	....	123,031	....	308,384	....

And the following figures exhibit the chief sources of this rapid increase:—

Convicts Transported from the United Kingdom to New South Wales§ and Van Dieman's Land.

1827 2,642	1832 4,229	1837 4,068	1842 4,166
1828 3,271	1833 4,551	1838 3,805	1843 2,993
1829 4,023	1834 4,920	1839 2,732	1844 3,279
1830 4,133	1835 4,399	1840 2,573	1845 .....
1831 3,971	1836 4,273	1841 2,926	1846 .....
18,040	22,372	16,104	

[S. P. Nos. 699 of 1838, p. 322, and 356 of 1845, p. 84.

Emigrants from the United Kingdom to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand.

1827 715	1832 3,733	1837 5,054	1842 8,534
1828 1,056	1833 4,093	1838 14,021	1843 3,478
1829 2,016	1834 2,800	1839 15,786	1844 2,229
1830 1,242	1835 1,860	1840 15,850	1845 830
1831 1,561	1836 3,124	1841 32,625	1846 2,347
6,590	15,610	83,336	17,418

[Eighth Report of the Emigration Commissioners, p. 40.

* B. B. Between April, 1846, and June, 1848, emigration took place *from* Van Dieman's Land, chiefly to Port Philip and South Australia, to the number, in the aggregate, of 10,012.—B. B. (printed) 1847, p. 234. No emigrants left the United Kingdom for Van Dieman's Land in 1846, and only eight in 1847.—Eighth Report of the Emigration Commissioners, p. 10.

† This cannot be relied upon. The census of 1828 was opposed by the colonists; and the returns are said to be inaccurate.

‡ Exclusive of 109,550 of the aborigines included in the census of 1844.

§ Transportation to New South Wales was diminished after 1836, and has almost entirely ceased since 1840; the number of convicts sent to Van Dieman's Land having been proportionately increased.

Already it will have been observed that, as a rule, the imports of the extra tropical colonies exceed their exports. One cause of this, applicable, more or less, to all the colonies, is obvious in the share of their government expenditure defrayed from the treasury at home. Another, already adverted to, but applying only to some of the colonies, is seen in the influx of capital brought by immigrants. And a third, peculiar to New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, and suggested by the figures just stated, is the expenditure by the home government in the restraint, correction, and maintenance of a large number of convicts: which may be regarded as a branch of the administration of justice in the United Kingdom transferred to these colonies. The first year in which the amount issued from the Exchequer on account of the maintenance, &c. of convicts in New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land appears to be separately stated is 1838, and the sums so issued since have been as under*:

In 1838	£244,948	In 1841	£270,649	In 1844	£429,307
1839	234,771	1842	264,642	1845	185,982
1840	76,729	1843	387,357	1846	234,710

Total in nine years, £2,329,095.—Annual average £258,788.

The expenditure of the home government within the twenty years now in view, in connection with the founding and early growth of the free colonies of Western Australia, New Zealand, and South Australia†, (exclusive of the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the colony) is also to be considered, as tending to the same effect.

In Western Australia there was expended by the Crown, from the date of the first settlement in 1829 to the 31st of March 1847, 162,848*l.*; besides grants made by Parliament, during the ten years 1838-47, amounting to 69,814*l.* : making a total of 232,662*l.*

In New Zealand there was expended by the New Zealand Company, between the 2nd of May 1839, and the 5th of April 1847, (exclusive of dividends to shareholders) 636,131*l.*‡; and the grants made by Parliament during the five years 1841-46 amounted to 128,223*l*: making a total of 764,354*l.* A considerable sum was also expended by the home government in the maintenance of military and naval forces.

In South Australia there was expended, in eleven years, from 1835 to 1845, Parliamentary grants 225,382*l.*—from proceeds of sales of land, 298,270*l.*—and loans from England 85,800*l.*: making a total of 609,452*l.* But there was little or no military or naval expenditure in South Australia during this period.

New South Wales, the oldest of these colonies, has never produced food enough for its inhabitants; but of late years it has been well supplied from Van Dieman's Land. The colonial trade in grain food, since 1835, is exhibited in the following tables.

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* Finance Accounts for each year.

† S.P. 737, II., 1847.

‡ During the same period the Company received, for land sold, 284,584*l.*

	New South Wales.				Van Dieman's Land.			
	Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
	Grain.	Flour and Meal.	Grain.	Flour.	Grain.	Flour and Meal.	Grain.	Flour.
	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.
1835....	122,444	3,824	4,020	2,487	5,040	4,783	84,470	2,171
1836....	229,114	12,617	22,443	5,200	24,983	3,826	109,203	2,960
1837....	114,248	6,271	11,130	11,219	15,810	1,794	80,996	4,504
1838....	123,507	9,226	24,841	5,337	20,745	426	84,440	11,198
1839....	189,484	9,943	6,682	4,647	7,336	2,114	161,326	17,721
1840....	300,297	23,610	22,996	16,980	15,091	8,998	133,805	25,323
1841....	301,382	76,675	31,053	3,460	33,179	9,163	112,553	28,462
1842....	234,991	31,801	6,196	16,172	3,734	4,215	154,726	33,470
1843....	310,128	39,157	23,930	5,138	6,773	627	300,915	28,819
1844....	253,537	22,079	45,684	3,383	17,475	181	280,141	32,626

[S. P., 696, 1847.

	South Australia.		New Zealand.	
	Value of Grain, Flour, Meal, and Biscuit.		Value of Grain, Flour, Meal, and Biscuit.	
	Imported-Value.	Exported-Value.	Imported-Value.	Exported-Value.
	£	£	£	£
1839.....	40,611	270	....	....
1840.....	62,456	2,477	....	....
1841.....	57,593	253	8,870	190
1842.....	26,020	79	34,565	680
1843.....	381	10,711	19,555	1,175
1844.....	1,095	20,303	12,150	390

[S. P., 696, 1847.

According to the B. B. returns, the value of the excess of imports of grain, &c., into New South Wales was, in 1843, 98,901*l.*; in 1844, 53,210*l.*; in 1845, 25,924*l.*; in 1846, 51,506*l.*; and in 1847, 35,796*l.* It would therefore appear to be decreasing.

In the earlier years mentioned in the above table, the imports into New South Wales were principally from India, and from Mexico and South America—in the later years, almost entirely from Van Dieman's Land. The exports, throughout, were chiefly to Van Dieman's Land, New Zealand, and Mauritius.

The imports into Van Dieman's Land were principally from the United Kingdom and New South Wales; and the exports almost entirely to the neighbouring Australian settlements.

The relative condition of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, as exhibited in these tables, may be stated thus: Taking the year 1844 as an example, if the barrel of flour or meal be assumed to contain 250 pounds, and eight bushels of grain, or 330 pounds of flour, be allowed for the average annual consumption of one person, then the excess of exports from Van Dieman's Land being in 1844, 262,666 bushels of grain and 32,445 barrels of flour, was equivalent to a year's supply of such food to about 57,000 persons;—and the excess of imports into New South Wales, being 207,853 bushels of grain and 18,696 barrels of flour, was equivalent to a year's supply to about 40,000 persons. As the whole (white) population of this group, excluding that of Van Dieman's Land, did not, probably, in 1844, exceed 220,000, more than a fourth part of it would appear to have been supplied with grain food by exports from that colony. It will be seen that after 1842 South Australia passed into

the list of exporting colonies; and it has apparently since continued in that position*, notwithstanding the rapid increase of its population by immigration. It seems, then, that New South Wales and New Zealand produce cosiderably less, and Van Dieman's Land and South Australia considerably more, grain food than they require; and that the whole supply (in the group) is nearly on a level with the whole consumption.

A summary of the contents of the appended tables as to this group affords striking evidence not only of the rapid progress of its commerce, but also of the effect of immigration in disturbing the test of progress derived from the returns of imports and of shipping.

	Quinquennial Averages.			
	1827–31.	1832–36.	1837–41.	1842–46.
Imports ..... £	764,463	1,296,392	2,766,593	2,189,982
Exports ..... £	392,560	789,135	1,709,872	1,931,132
Shipping inwards ..... tons	57,211	97,723	208,818	268,555
,, outwards..... ,,	53,707	94,911	198,483	257,781

The imperfect state of the shipping returns for this group in the period 1837-41 causes the summary of the tonnage inwards and outwards to appear less than the true amount. See APPENDIX, page 439.

The staple product of these colonies is wool—a coincidence with the early growth of the commerce of our own island not unworthy of remark†. The progress of this branch of their export trade, during the period in view, is sufficiently described by the following figures:—

Wool Exported from New South Wales‡.

	lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.
1827	407,116	1832	1,515,156	1837	4,448,796	1842....	9,428,036
1828	834,343	1833	1,734,203	1838	5,749,376	1843....	12,704,899
1829	1,005,333	1834	2,246,933	1839	7,213,584	1844....	13,542,173
1830	899,750	1835	3,893,927	1840	8,610,775	1845....	17,364,734
1831	1,401,284	1836	3,693,241	1841	8,390,540	1846....	16,479,520
Average	829,365	Average	2,496,692	Average	6,882,614	Average	13,904,272

Thus the exports in the second period were 201 per cent. greater than in the first—in the third 176 per cent. greater than in the second—and in the fourth 102 per cent. greater than in the third. In 1847 the quantity exported was 23,379,722 lbs.

Wool Exported from Van Dieman's Land§.

	lbs.		lbs.		lbs.
1832	1,333,061	1837	2,638,250	1842	3,297,360
1833	1,454,719	1838	2,839,512	1843	3,376,080
1834	1,372,668	1839	3,080,920	1844	3,740,400
1835	1,833,653	1840	3,019,340	1845	3,820,320
1836	1,727,258	1841	3,408,360		
Average	1,544,271	Average	2,997,276	Average	3,558,540

* See B. B. (printed) 1847, pp. 249, 250, for a statement in detail of the exports from South Australia, during the years ending 4th April, 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848.

† "For the two first centuries after the conquest our English towns made some forward steps towards improvement, though still very inferior to those on the continent. Their commerce was almost confined to the exportation of wool, the great staple commodity of England, upon which, more than any other, in its raw or manufactured state, our wealth has been founded."—Hallam. Middle Ages. Chap. IX., Part II.

‡ Progress of the Nation, and B. B. § Progress of the Nation, R. T., and B. B.

The different capabilities of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land are here well marked by a comparison of their exports in 1832-36, and in 1842-45.

The exports of wool from South Australia were, in 1839, valued at 350*l.*; in 1840, at 8,740*l.*; in 1841, at 36,226*l.*; in 1842, at 29,749*l.*; in 1843, at 45,569*l.*; and in 1844, at 42,770*l.** For the last three years they were, in quantity†—

In 1845—1,325,113 lbs. In 1846—2,042,195 lbs. In 1847—1,114,862 lbs.

This sketch of the recent growth of our supply of wool from Australia would hardly be complete without some reference to its effect upon the total supply we have, during the same period, received from abroad. In the five years 1827-31 there were imported into the United Kingdom, from all parts, 144,625,000 lbs. of wool; of which there came from British possessions 8,388,000 lbs., or less than *six* parts in 100. In the five years 1842-46 the whole quantity imported was 302,907,000 lbs.; of which 123,330,000 lbs., or more than *forty* parts in 100, come from British possessions‡. More than half of the foreign supply comes from Germany. The quantity of wool retained for consumption in the United Kingdom cannot (in consequence of the abolition of the import duty) be stated for any year after 1844. In the five years 1840-44 the quantity retained was 261,981,000 lbs.: giving an annual average of 52,396,000 lbs. But we are yet far from being independent of a foreign supply. Were the produce of the British possessions to increase as rapidly during the next as during the last twenty years, they would not, in 1866, yield more than about the quantity we now import and retain for consumption.

For some years past these colonies have afforded facilites for carrying on a portion of the southern whale fishery by British subjects. The following table [*see the next page*] may serve to mark the progress of this branch of industry down to 1844.

The decrease as to New South Wales is obvious; and, if the first five years be compared with the last five, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that in Van Dieman's Land, also, the fishery is declining. South Australia may be said to share, as a colony, most of the characteristics of New South Wales; and there, too, the whale fishery seems little likely to prosper. It appears from the B.B. returns§ that the exports, from New South Wales in 1845 were 1,352 tuns of sperm, and 571 tuns of black whale oil; and in 1846, 1,064 tuns of sperm and 344 tuns of black: which would be equivalent to an aggregate export of 484,596 gallons in 1845, and 354,816 gallons in 1846. According to the same returns, the exports of 1847 were equivalent to 389,346 gallons: so that the quantity annually exported was nearly stationary during the five years 1843-47.

The use of value instead of quantity as the measure of the exports of South Australia and New Zealand precludes a summary of the export trade in oil from the entire group‖. If, however, the oil be

* S. P. 696, 1847.

† R. T., and B. B.

‡ S. P. 306, 1844, (in which will be found a detailed statement of the imports and exports of wool from 1816 to 1843 inclusive) and R. T.

§ B. B. (printed) 1847, p. 220.

‖ As already stated, no returns have been received from New Zealand since those for 1844.

valued at 2*s.* per gallon*, the quantity exported from these two colonies was, in 1841 about 101,000, and in 1844 about 245,000 gallons—the increase in the interval being gradual, and occurring in New Zealand. A general comparison on the same basis gives an aggregate export from the four colonies, in the three years 1835-6-7, of 3,867,214 gallons; and in the three years 1842-3-4 of 2,913,559 gallons. It is apparent that a continuance of the increase exhibited in the exports from New Zealand, if unaccompanied by any further decline as to the other colonies, would soon make good the deficiency. But whether this increase will continue for many years may be reasonably doubted, not only upon facts already stated with regard to the other colonies, but in view of the history of the whale fishery wherever it has been carried on—the fish invariably retreating from, and the produce diminishing in, any given locality in proportion to the extent and vigour of the pursuit.

Sperm and Train Oil Annually Exported.

	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.
From	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
New South Wales.....	818,327	685,286	836,824	997,549	755,169
Van Dieman's Land....	478,545	515,475	532,757	1,013,152	813,140
Totals.....	1,296,872	1,200,751	1,369,581	2,010,701	1,568,309
					£
South Australia, value	....	....	....	....	8,500
New Zealand ,,	....	....	....	....	....
Totals.....	....	....	....	....	....

	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.
From	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
New South Wales.....	941,052	518,051	467,238	384,247	357,960
Van Dieman's Land....	741,789	786,042	295,489	278,905	539,540
Totals.....	1,682,841	1,304,093	762,727	663,152	897,500
	£	£	£	£	£
South Australia, value	5,500	2,870	4,673	4,669	3,671
New Zealand ,,	....	7,280	7,905	17,260	20,840
Totals.....	....	10,150	12,578	21,929	24,511

New South Wales, like the Cape of Good Hope, has added the cultivation of the vine to the growth of wool. By the returns of 1846 [B.B.] there were 648 acres so planted; which produced in that year 52,210 gallons of wine and 1,433 of brandy. And in 1847 the extent of the vineyards was returned at 1,000 acres; the wine produced at

* The price of black whale oil of the Southern fishery, per tun, in London was, in January, 1840, 24*l.* to 26*l.*; in January, 1841, 26*l.* to 30*l.*; in January, 1842, 32*l.* to 36*l.*; in January, 1843, 37*l.* to 41*l.*; in January, 1844, 34*l.* to 37*l.*; in January, 1845, 27*l.* 10*s.* to 33*l.*; in January, 1846, 24*l.* 10*s.* to 28*l.*; and in January, 1847, 28*l.* to 31*l.*—"Tooke's History of Prices," vol. iv., p. 330. Two shillings per gallon, the assumed average value on exportation from the colony, would be equal to 25*l.* 4*s.* per tun, which would allow for a proportion of the higher priced sperm oil.

55,335 gallons, and the brandy at 1,432 gallons. But it may yet reasonably be doubted whether the wines of the southern hemisphere will ever compete with those of the south of Europe.

Much more important are the late mineral discoveries in Australia. The character of the principal commodity—copper—thus added to the list of exports may be regarded as peculiarly fortunate. There are few articles the value of which is so much increased by being brought into contact with powerful and costly machinery, such as can only be worked to advantage, at present, in England. Hence their copper ore is even more sure to come direct to our furnaces and forges than their wool to our looms*.

The quantities of copper ore imported from these colonies into the United Kingdom in 1846, were, from South Australia, 3,303 tons; from New South Wales, 719 tons; and from Van Dieman's Land 29 tons.

The exports of Western Australia have, hitherto, been of but small value. They consist chiefly of wool, fish-oil, and whalebone: the produce of the sea forming about three-fifths of the whole annual value exported.

New Zealand exports chiefly fish-oil and timber; and these seem not unlikely to form the staples of its export trade.

The shipping registered as belonging to ports in this group has increased in proportion to the commerce; and the diminution of the average size of the vessels agrees with what has been observed as to most of the other colonies.

	Vessels.	Aggregate Tonnage.	Average size of Vessels. Tons.
1836	139	12,586	90
1846	574	39,853	69

The Commercial Colonies as consumers of British produce.

In the following tables are the official returns of the declared value of British produce and manufactures exported to the colonies enumerated, and also to the East India Company's territories, during the period in view.

Exports of British Manufactures and Produce to British Colonies.

1827-31.

Groups.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	Averages.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
North American	1,397,350	1,691,044	1,581,723	1,857,133	2,089,327	1,723,315
West Indian	3,583,222	3,289,704	3,612,085	2,838,448	2,589,949	3,182,681
African	372,317	409,501	501,754	582,159	491,013	471,348
East Indian†	3,857,725	Not stated apart from the exports to China.				....
Australian	340,130	446,326	311,526	316,073	403,223	363,455

* There is here another coincidence with the early commerce of England. It would appear that in the 12th century copper and lead, from the mines of Cornwall and Devon, were among our chief articles of export.—"Macpherson's Annals," i., 344. It is curious to observe that late in the same century the export of *slaves* was still carried on, and that "the resolution of the Irish, (A.D. 1172,) who had hitherto been great purchasers of English slaves, to buy no more, and to set at liberty those they had, gave a great check to that inhuman trade."—Ibid.

† The "East Indian" group here should, to accord with the arrangement previously adopted, include only Ceylon and Mauritius; but in the official returns the exports to Ceylon and to the East India Company's territories are not stated separately.

Exports of British Manufactures & Produce to British Colonies.—Continued.

1832-36.

Groups.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	Averages.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
North American	2,075,725	2,092,550	1,671,069	2,158,158	2,732,291	2,145,958
West Indian	2,439,808	2,597,589	2,680,024	3,187,540	3,786,453	2,938,282
African	582,466	675,407	630,865	619,461	949,501	691,540
East Indian	Not stated apart from the exports to China.		2,727,888	3,389,251	4,546,684	3,554,607
Australian	467,814	559,308	716,014	699,032	835,637	655,561

1837-41.

Groups.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	Averages.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
North American	2,141,035	1,992,457	3,047,651	2,847,913	2,947,061	2,595,223
West Indian	3,456,745	3,393,441	3,986,598	3,574,970	2,504,004	3,383,151
African	801,752	1,036,677	932,500	909,219	795,372	895,104
East Indian	3,962,463	4,343,538	4,960,338	6,349,004	5,935,140	5,110,096
Australian	921,568	1,337,757	1,702,849	2,051,625	1,336,626	1,470,085

1842-46.

Groups.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	Averages.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
North American	2,333,525	1,751,211	3,070,861	3,555,954	3,308,059	2,803,922
West Indian	2,591,425	2,882,441	2,451,477	2,789,211	2,505,587	2,644,028
African	828,761	1,093,186	882,565	1,180,777	902,599	977,577
East Indian	5,414,810	6,662,533	7,981,316	7,048,837	6,744,687	6,770,436
Australian	958,952	1,307,062	791,994	1,244,121	1,495,364	1,159,498

Summary.

Groups.	Quinquennial Averages.			
	1827-31.	1832-36.	1837-41.	1842-46.
	£	£	£	£
North American	1,723,315	2,145,958	2,595,223	2,803,922
West Indian	3,182,681	2,938,282	3,383,151	2,644,028
African.....	471,348	691,540	895,104	977,577
East Indian	....	3,554,607	5,110,096	6,770,436
Australian	363,455	655,561	1,470,085	1,159,498
Total	....	9,985,948	13,453,659	14,355,461

By these figures it appears that the increase to the North American group was continuous through the whole period, though slower in the later than in the earlier years; and that the average of 1842-46 was nearly 63 per cent. above that of 1827-31.

To the West Indian group there was a decrease in the second period, and one, more marked, in the fourth; and the net result is a falling off of nearly 17 per cent. in the average of 1842-46, as compared with that

of 1827-31. This is partly attributable to an increase of the imports into this group from other countries, particularly the United States; and partly, also, to a reduction of the quantity of goods imported from the United Kingdom for re-exportation (ante p. 382).

The African group shows an increasing importation of British produce through the entire period; but the increase was small between 1837-41 and 1842-46. (See remarks on p. 385.) The increase of the quinquennial average between the first period and the fourth was, however, more than 107 per cent.

To the East Indian group the increase is greater than to any of the three before-mentioned; and though the annual variations were considerable, the quinquennial averages show a very steady rate of progress, amounting to more than 90 per cent. between 1832-36 and 1842-46.

The British exports to the Australian group increased between 1827-31 and 1842-46 by no less than 219 per cent.; but there was a decrease, between the third and fourth periods, of 21 per cent. This decrease is explained partly by the emigration returns, (ante p. 401) but chiefly by the fact that in the two or three years ending with 1840, when the imports of British produce reached their highest amount, there was much speculative trading in these colonies, (at Sydney in particular) which was, in due course, succeeded by extensive commercial embarrassments, and a much diminished demand for manufactured commodities.

It is not unworthy of remark, in connection with this part of the subject, that another maritime power—France—has colonial possessions in every part of the world in which we have them, except one: Australia. To balance the exception, however, France has her recently acquired possessions in the Pacific (the Marquesas and Tahiti), where there is no English settlement. This remarkable correspondence in the local distribution of the colonial possessions of the two powers suggests a comparison in other respects, and may justify a short digression for that purpose.

The North American Colonies of France consist of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, near the mouth of Fortune Bay, on the southern coast of Newfoundland.

Her West Indian Colonies are, like ours, partly insular and partly continental; and consist of Guadaloupe, one of the Windward Islands, with the dependent isles of Marie Galante, Les Saintes, La Désirade, and two-thirds of the island of St. Martin, (the remainder being held by the Dutch)—of Martinique, another of the Windward Islands—and of French Guiana, the most eastern and smallest of the three divisions of that country.

The French territorial possessions in Africa are confined to the Senegal settlement, comprising several islands and small portions of the continent between the Senegal and Gambia rivers. There are also one or two small trading posts on the Gold Coast, and in the Bight of Benin.

In the Indian Ocean, France holds the island of Bourbon, about 90 miles W.S.W. of Mauritius; and also several islands (St. Marie, Nossi Bé, and several others) near the north end of Madagascar.

The French settlements on the peninsula of India are, Pondicherry, on the Coromandel Coast, about 83 miles S.S.W. of Madras; Chandernagore, in Bengal; Yanaon, in Orissa; Mahé, in Malabar; and Karical, in the Carnatic.

The following tabular view of the respective latitudes and areas of these possessions (excepting those in India) and of their population, is compiled partly from an elaborate article by M. Chasseriau, in the "Patria" for 1847, partly from Mr. McCulloch's Geographical Dictionary, and, as to the population in 1826, from a statement published in the "Annual Register" for 1830, the authority for which, however, is not there referred to.

French Colonies.

	Latitude.	Area (approximative.)	Population. In 1826.	Population. In 1842.
North American.		Hectares.		
Saint Pierre	46° 46′ N.	23,500	..	1,677
Miquelon	47° 5′ N.		..	
West Indian.				
Martinique	(Fort Royal,) 14° 36′ N.	109,000	101,865	118,575
Guadaloupe	(Pointe-à-Pitre) 16° 14′ N.	160,000		
Marie Galante	15° 58′ N.	15,500		
Désirade	16° 19′ N.	2,500	126,331	130,469
Les Saintes	15° 50′ N.	1,500		
Saint Martin	18° 5′ N.	Undefined.		
French Guiana	1° 20′ to 5° 50′ N.	8,000,000	21,481	20,365
African Settlements	13° 20′ to 16°.	Undefined.	16,300	18,864
Indian Ocean.				
Bourbon	(Saint Denis) 20° 51′ s.	260,000	84,700	105,124
St. Marie de Madagascar	17° s.	16,000	..	26,067
Nossi-Bé, &c.	(Hellville,) 13° 23′ s.	69,300	..	
				421,141
Pacific Ocean.				
Marquesas	(Nouka Hiva,) 8° 57′ s.	119,800	..	..
Tahiti	(Pointe Vénus,) 17° 29′ s.	196,500	..	..

Exports of French Produce and Manufactures to French Colonies.*

1827-31. [Expressed in thousands of francs.]

Groups.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	Averages.
	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.
North American	607	335	429	396	393	432
West Indian	45,300	43,304	44,480	25,549	28,219	37,370
African	3,579	2,415	2,637	2,271	1,528	2,486
East Indian	9,754	8,971	16,613	11,277	3,801	10,157
						50,445
Algeria	Not brought into the official accounts till 1831.				4,810	

1832-36. [Expressed in thousands of francs.]

Groups.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	Averages.
	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.
North American	2,717†	4,800	4,814	4,595	3,617	4,109
West Indian	43,695	26,829	30,938	34,020	37,687	34,633
African	2,203	2,202	2,580	2,565	2,963	2,502
East Indian	5,201	6,751	8,836	7,867	7,401	7,211
						48,455
Algeria	9,238	15,520	8,219	7,282	9,512	9,954

* "Tableau général du commerce de la France avec ses colonies et les puissances étrangères," for each of the years referred to.

† The great increase here shown requires explanation. See the previous years.

Exports of French Produce and Manufactures to French Colonies.—Continued.

1837-41. [Expressed in thousands of francs.]

Groups.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	Averages.
	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.
North American	4,102	5,600	5,677	5,021	4,403	4,960
West Indian	37,949	33,802	33,607	39,936	38,108	36,680
African	6,708	5,428	5,334	4,837	3,573	5,176
East Indian	10,987	14,076	6,430	10,889	16,614	11,799
						58,615
Algeria	11,800	17,962	16,371	22,095	29,630	19,571

1842-46. [Expressed in thousands of francs.]

Groups.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	Averages.
	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.
North American	5,746	5,573	4,892	6,187	5,340	5,547
West Indian	33,303	46,500	46,097	42,434	45,325	42,731
African	3,614	4,284	5,639	8,846	9,147	6,306
East Indian	17,105	18,226	15,235	14,266	15,428	16,052
						70,636
Algeria	33,595	41,421	63,424	89,353	94,490	64,456

Summary.

[Expressed in thousands of francs.]

Groups.	Quinquennial Averages.			
	1827-31.	1832-36.	1837-41.	1842-46.
	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.
North American	432	4,109	4,960	5,547
West Indian	37,370	34,633	36,680	42,731
African	2,486	2,502	5,176	6,306
East Indian	10,157	7,211	11,799	16,052
Total	50,445	48,455	58,615	70,636

If the above summary be compared with that framed for the English colonies (ante p. 408), and if the blank which renders the latter imperfect as to the East Indian group, for the period 1827-31, be filled up by the sum of 3,000,000*l.*—and if, further, the French returns be reduced to sterling at the rate of 25 francs to the pound, the general result will be as follows :—

	£
Value of British produce exported to the British colonies annually, on an average of the five years 1827-31	8,740,799
The like on an average of the five years 1842-46	14,355,461
Difference (showing an increase of 64 per cent.)	5,614,662
Value of French produce exported to the French colonies annually, on an average of the five years 1827-31	2,017,800
The like on an average of the five years 1842-46	2,825,440
Difference (showing an increase of nearly 40 per cent.)	807,640

Inference from this comparison is, however, checked by various considerations. The French exports to the French colonies in North America appear, by their official returns, to have increased so enormously between 1831 and 1833, without apparent cause, as to suggest the probability of some material change in the official method of statement, and that the annual amount above stated for the period 1827-31 should be at least 100,000*l.* higher.

Then it would seem that the whole population of the French colonies here alluded to was in 1826 about 400,000, and in 1842 did not much exceed 420,000. On the other hand, the details already given (ante p. 351) lead to the conclusion that the British colonies particularly referred to in the present paper (and which took the whole of the exports above stated, excepting those sent to the East India Company's territories) had a total population, in 1826, of about 3,800,000, and in 1846 of about 5,500,000: and that at the latter date this number comprised a white population numbering, in the aggregate, about 2,460,000, about one-third of which had been made up by emigration from the United Kingdom during the preceding twenty years*. The French colonies appear to have received, during the same period, scarcely any addition to their population by immigration.

Also, it will be borne in mind that British produce exported to the colonies is not necessarily consumed there. For instance, British cottons sent direct to the United States have during this period been heavily taxed: if sent to Canada, and smuggled over the frontier, they have escaped the tax; and part of our exports to the West Indies have passed into South America. Of course this remark is applicable, in some degree, to the whole range of our exports. Hence, comparisons in gross of the value of our exports to different countries, in proportion to their population, are often fallacious as tests of the relative extent to which the inhabitants of those countries *consume* our produce.

Comparative progress of Emigration and of Exports of British produce.

The following is a parallel statement, from the Revenue Tables of the Board of Trade, and the Reports of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, of the declared value of British produce exported, and the aggregate number of emigrants registered, in each of the twenty years included in this enquiry.

There are here four nearly equidistant periods distinctly marked by the occurrence of maximum numbers in each column: that is to say, if we select the two highest numbers for each occurring in the first five or six years, and proceed in the same way to the end, we find the exports at a maximum in 1830-31, in 1835-6, in 1839-40, and in 1844-5†: and, similarly, emigration at a maximum in 1831-2, in 1836-7, in 1841-2, and in 1846-7.

* The registered emigration to the North American colonies in the twenty years 1827-46 amounted to 605,069, and that to the Australian colonies to 122,954: total 728,023. To this is to be added the emigrants not registered, and those to other colonies not distinguished in the returns.

† And if the comparison here suggested be instituted with a close regard to the basis of the figures relied upon, the excess of value exported in the years mentioned in the text will become still more striking. The excess occurred, in each instance, after a considerable fall of prices, and before they had again reached an average; this being deduced from their level in the years immediately prior and subsequent.

	British Produce exported.	Emigrants.
	£	
1827	37,181,000	28,003
1828	36,812,000	26,092
1829	35,842,000	31,198
1830	38,271,000	56,907
1831	37,164,000	83,160
1832	36,450,000	103,140
1833	39,667,000	62,527
1834	41,649,000	76,222
1835	47,372,000	44,478
1836	53,368,000	75,417
1837	42,070,000	72,034
1838	50,062,000	33,222
1839	53,233,000	62,207
1840	51,406,000	90,743
1841	51,634,000	118,592
1842	47,381,000	128,344
1843	52,279,000	57,212
1844	58,584,000	70,686
1845	60,111,000	93,501
1846	57,786,000	129,851
1847	....	258,270

The grounds of this coincidence are not, I conceive, to be fully developed without reference to topics quite beyond the scope of the present paper. I may, however, be permitted to invite attention to one circumstance affecting the subject which has a particular bearing on our relations with the colonies. It is especially remarkable of the foreign commerce of Britain that it involves the investment of capital abroad to an extent not only absolutely, but proportionately, much greater than is usual in the commerce of any other country. The British producer often remains unpaid for his goods until after they have been sold in a foreign market, and consumed. While payment is deferred, interest accrues; and the interest must be paid in the price. But though we commonly give, it is comparatively seldom that we take, credit. In other words we commonly furnish the capital embarked in the transit of commodities between Britain and other countries. To direct and superintend the use of this capital is the business of numerous British residents abroad; and to the due protection of the persons and property thus risked under the shadow of the British flag it will be observed that all the colonies afford some, and not a few of them essential facilities.

It is unnecessary to refer to the various causes which occasionally produce a material excess in the home supply of manufactured commodities, as compared with the demand. It is generally agreed that the chief causes are of *home growth;* and that during this period they have occurred at tolerably regular intervals. When such an excess occurs, it is obvious that the practice of supplying foreign markets in anticipation of the demand greatly facilitates the discharge of the excess in that direction—the requisite channels being already open, and an abatement of price always leading to *some* increase of demand. Hence a tendency to periodical maxima in the annual value of British com-

modities exported. These, so produced, would indicate pressure on the holding capitalist. Production being thus limited at home, the pressure reaches the labourer, who fails to obtain employment, and an additional impulse is given to emigration—an increase of which makes its appearance in the years immediately following. It is clear that this only partly explains the particular fluctuations exhibited in the column of exports between 1827 and 1846. But the periodicity and the coincidence observed are remarkable enough to suggest the propriety of further enquiry into the actual connection of the several phenomena.

The scope of the present paper does not permit me to pursue the subject; but to those who may be disposed to do so, the following table, in which the successive fluctuations in each column are marked with some degree of precision, may possibly be useful.

[For the Exports the millions are expressed as units; and for the Emigrants the thousands are so expressed.]

	Exports	Excess.		Emi-grants.	Excess.
	£				
Average of 3 yrs. 1837-29	36·5		Average of 3 yrs. 1828-30	38·	
,, 2 yrs. 1830-31	37·7	1·2	,, 2 yrs. 1831-32	93·1	55·1
Average of 3 yrs. 1832-34	39·2		Average of 3 yrs. 1833-35	61·	
,, 2 yrs. 1835-36	50·3	11·1	,, 2 yrs. 1836-37	73·7	12·7
Average of 2 yrs. 1837-38	46·		Average of 3 yrs. 1838-40	62·	
,, 2 yrs. 1839-40	52·3	6·3	,, 2 yrs. 1841-42	123·4	61·4
Average of 3 yrs. 1841-43	50·3		Average of 3 yrs. 1843-45	73·7	
,, 2 yrs. 1844-45	59·3	9·	,, 2 yrs. 1846-47	194·	121·3

There is a manifest want of agreement in the excesses of exports and emigration as here shown for the second period: the excess of the former being greater, and that of the latter less, than in any of the other periods. This may be explained by reference to facts apart from the influences here particularly adverted to. With reference to the extraordinary excess of exports, there was in the two years 1835-36 a large and exceptional addition made to the usual amount of the exports of British produce to the United States, and elsewhere, upon credit, in connection with extensive speculations in the purchase of foreign produce, arising from a general anticipation of high prices*. The annual average (declared) value of the British produce exported to the United States in 1832-33-34 was 6,630,000*l*; and in 1835-36 it rose to 11,496,000*l*. There were also large additional exports to the East Indies and China immediately after the opening of the trade in that direction in 1834. And the small excess in the number of emigrants in 1836-37 is to be taken in connection with the fact that the price of food were unusually low in 1834-35-36; and not very high in 1837.

Summary.

No available standard of progress seems to be alike applicable to all, or even to a considerable part of the colonies enumerated. Any attempt, therefore, to state their progress summarily, during the period in view, either together or as compared with each other, must be open to objection.

* History of Prices, II., 252.

With reference to the appended tables, any collective statement of either Imports or Exports would be defective for the period 1827-31, in consequence of the imperfect state of the accounts from Jamaica; and the accounts of shipping inwards and outwards are similarly defective for the periods 1837-41 and 1842-46. But the stated values of the Imports and Exports of all the colonies enumerated may be compared collectively for the quinquennial periods 1832-36 and 1842-46, as in the table subjoined.

Quinquennial Averages.

Groups.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1832-36.	1842-46.	1832 36.	1842-46.
	£	£	£	£
North American	4,218,294	4,847,995	3,312,965	4,188,077
West Indian	4,534,501	4,511,649	7,596,397	5,496,211
African	657,365	1,039,139	497,263	669,846
East Indian	1,035,356	2,259,036	913,085	1,648,202
Australian	1,296,392	2,189,982	789,135	1,931,132
Totals	11,741,908	14,847,801	13,108,845	13,933,468

These were both periods of comparatively low prices; and were in other respects commercially similar. But the comparison thus instituted cannot (even assuming the perfect correctness of the accounts forming its basis) be received as affording an accurate indication of the commercial progress of the colonies referred to. As before stated, there are several disturbing influences to be allowed for: 1. A part of the Imports of each of these colonies represents expenditure by the home government*; and this part has been greater in some colonies (in proportion to their commerce) than in others; and has also varied in amount from time to time. 2. Into several of the colonies importations of capital of large (but unascertained) amount have taken place. And 3. The population of each group, without exception, has during the period in view, been augmented, in different degrees, by immigration†; the North American and Australian from the United Kingdom; the

* The amount of this expenditure may be assumed not to fall short, on an average, of 2,000,000*l.* per annum. During the years 1835-36 and 1843-44, it appears from official returns to have been as under:

	In 1835-36.	In 1843-44.
	£	£
In the North American Colonies	382,734	736,691
,, West Indian Colonies	605,669	593,834
,, African Coast Settlements	38,347	51,421
,, Cape Colony	242,907	300,566
,, Mauritius	78,283	92,302
,, Ceylon	133,804	112,152
,, Australian Colonies (including Convict expenditure)	546,246	545,350
	2,027,990	2,432,316

[S.P. 632 of 1840; and 680 of 1846.

† At the same time the number of white inhabitants of the intertropical colonies would appear to have been decreasing; but the doubtful character of the earlier returns, and the imperfection of those obtained of late years, leave this part of the subject somewhat doubtful.

West Indian from India, Africa, and Madeira; the East Indian (Ceylon and Mauritius) from India, and even the African to some extent: the Coast settlements from the interior*, and the Cape colony from Europe.

As a rule, it would seem that in the intertropical colonies the Exports exceed the Imports, notwithstanding the addition made to the latter by the expenditure of the home government; but in Ceylon and Mauritius it was not so, either in 1832-36 or in 1842-46, apparently in consequence of the importation of capital, and of supplies of food for immigrant labourers.

In the colonies without the tropics, immigration, the importation of capital, and the expenditure of the home government combine to cause the Imports to exceed the Exports; and to this rule the only exception exhibited in the appended tables is Newfoundland; which is rather a fishing station than a colony.

Also, it is not unworthy of notice that both the Imports and the Exports of the colonies vary greatly in value from year to year; that the variations are greatest in the intertropical colonies; and that during the period in view they have been most remarkable in the West Indies.

The shipping accounts would, at the first glance, seem to afford more satisfactory results than those of Imports and Exports. As to Canada, we find the annual quantity of shipping inwards, which averaged 226,600 tons in 1827-31, at an average of 520,000 tons in 1842-46. And a similar comparison for each of the colonies in the North American group gives nearly the same result—except as to Newfoundland, where, though the Imports and Exports have increased most rapidly, the shipping inwards and outwards has increased most slowly. Here, however, we are reminded that the shipping entering and clearing at the ports of this group affords a very imperfect index to the extent of its commerce: the exportation of vessels built in the colonies, and the entry of vessels bringing immigrants, much disturbing the accounts; besides that the trade over the land frontier, from ports in the United States, has been partially supplanting that carried on by sea.

The shipping accounts for Jamaica are too imperfect to afford ground for any inference whatever. For the rest of the sugar colonies in the West Indian group we find the shipping inwards increased between 1827-31 and 1842-46 only from 392,900 to 411,000 tons; and in the latter period there were some immigrant vessels included. But the shipping inwards to the Bahamas increased in the same interval from 36,400 to 49,100 tons—and to Honduras from 15,200 to 26,000 tons.

The shipping engaged in the trade of the African coast settlements has apparently increased rather less than the value of the trade itself. That entering at and clearing from the Cape appears to have increased rapidly, but with considerable variations, which may be attributed mainly to the effect of the coffee duties at home between 1838 and 1842 (ante p. 384).

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* Chiefly by the capture and re-landing of slaves. And see B.B. (printed) 1847, pp. 198, 203.

For Ceylon, and Mauritius, as well as for the Australian Colonies, the shipping accounts are materially affected by immigration during the latter half of the period in view; but allowing for this disturbance of the test, it confirms, in each case, the inference of commercial progress, more or less rapid, deduced as to each from the accounts of Imports and Exports.

But though a precise general statement, or comparison, of the commercial progress of these colonies is precluded by the absence of data essential alike to its accuracy and its completeness, enough has been stated not only to show that during the period in view each group had a different rate of progress, but also to indicate, in each case, the nature and (though roughly) the comparative extent of the difference.

It is apparent (1) that the period in view has, throughout, been, for the older colonies, one of transition, painful and embarrassing in proportion to their reliance upon protective legislation; and that their advancement has thus, for the time, been materially retarded—(2) that in the progress of this transition the intertropical colonies of the west have been gradually supplanted in the home market by those of the east—(3) that the most recent extensions of our colonial empire have been successful beyond all precedent—and, generally, (4) that there is a remarkable coincidence of the condition and rate of progress of the colonies enumerated with the order of their arrangement as suggested by mere geographical position. Omitting the West Indian sugar colonies, as being (whether we regard their recent depression as indicative of a state of transition or of one of decline) in some degree exceptional, the least rapidly progressive group, during the twenty years in view, has obviously been the North American, and the most so the Australian: these occupying, respectively, the north-western and south-eastern extremities of the chain. There is also a notable contrast between these two groups with respect to their natural resources, and the means of their progress. The contrasts of climate, soil, and produce have already been adverted to. The only article obtained from the soil of the North American group and largely exported has been timber, and the exportation of that has been maintained, for the most part, by British protective duties. On the other hand, the staple produce of the Australian group—wool—can scarcely be said to have derived any encouragement from British protection. Down to 1844 it was admitted free of duty, while foreign wool bore a small tax; but since that year there has been entire freedom of competition, and the prosperity of the Australian wool trade has, since, not only continued, but increased in such a manner as to assure every observer of its perfect independence of legislative aid.

Leaving the Australian Colonies, and looking to the west and north, we find Ceylon next in locality, and also next in the order of its recent commercial progress. And a comparison of the data given as to Mauritius, and the Cape, respectively, with those relating to Ceylon, will, show that these, too, fall into the same order of progression.

As the practical value of accurate statistical records shall become more apparent to the local governments of these various communities, we may hope to see the rate and method of their progress, and the true conditions of their commercial prosperity, more fully and clearly developed.

APPENDIX.

Variation of Temperature in the British Colonies.

The following table, compiled from the Temperature Tables of Professor Dove (published in the transactions of the British Association for 1847), exhibits the mean annual temperature, and the difference between the hottest and coldest months, as hitherto observed in most of our colonies. It may be hoped that in the course of a few years the materials for such a statement will become more perfect and trustworthy.

Colony.	Station.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Mean Annual Temperature.	Diff. H. and C. Months.	No. of Years observed.
Canada	Quebec	46° 48′ N.	71° 17′ W.	41°·85	60°·75	....*
,,	Montreal	45 31 N.	73 35 W.	45·76	58·56	10
Nova Scotia	Halifax	44 39 N.	63 38 W.	40·08	52·	2
Bermuda	....	32 20 N.	64 50 W.	67·40	19·98	1
Tortola	....	18 27 N.	64 40 W.	79·40	5·87	3
Jamaica	Kingston	18 N.	77 W.	78·77	5·94	5
St. Kitt's	....	17 44 N.	64 49 W.	81·27	6·17	$1\frac{1}{3}$
St. Vincent	Kingstown	13 8 N.	60 37 W.	80·25	3·73	....
Barbadoes	....	13 4 N.	59 37 W.	81·32†	4·52	....
British Guiana	Demerara	6 45 N.	58 2 W.	80·71	6·50	$1\frac{1}{2}$
,,	Rio Berbice	6 29 N.	56 W.	81·56	5·94	1
Falkland Islands	....	52 S.	61 W.	47·23	18·59	1
Sierra Leone	Freetown	8 30 N.	13 10 W.	79·33	5·	....
St. Helena	....	15 55 S.	5 43 W.	61·40	9·17	5
Cape of Good Hope	Cape Town	33 56 S.	18 28 E.	66·47	18·39	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Ceylon	Colombo	6 57 N.	80 E.	80·75	6·48	1
,,	Kandy	7 17 N.	80 49 E.	72·78	3·98	3
New South Wales	Port Jackson	33 50 S.	151 10 E.	65·81	21·09	$1\frac{1}{6}$
South Australia	Adelaide	34 35 S.	138 45 E.	68·45	30·19	1
Port Philip	Melbourne	38 18 S.	144 30 E.	57·04	18·93	2
Van Dieman's Land	Hobart Town	42 53 S.	147 28 E.	52·37‡	22·89	1

* Silliman's American Journal.

† Schomburgk's History of Barbadoes, p. 30. From 487 observations.

‡ The mean annual temperature of London, as established by daily observations, continued for fifty years, is 50°·83 Far.; and the mean difference between the hottest and coldest months 26°·74.—Thompson's Annals, 1818. For Edinburgh (by 17 years' daily observation) the annual mean is 47°·13; and the variation 21°·31.—Dove. And for Dublin (by 6 years' daily observation) the annual mean is 49°·05; and the variation 19°·74.—Cotte. Observations not carried over at least five years continuously, are of course to be regarded as somewhat doubtful.

[Abbreviations used in references to authorities: B. B. for *Blue Books*—S. P. for *Sessional Paper*—R. T. for *Revenue Tables.*]

NORTH AMERICAN GROUP.

Canada.

Commerce. 1827-31. *Shipping.*

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.		Outwards.	
				Quebec.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Montreal.
	£	£		Tons.		Tons.	
1827.....	....	....	1827	....		....	
1828.....	1,686,166	....	1828	183,481	Not a	191,199	Not a
1829.....	1,233,907	1,447,485	1829	236,565	port of	240,399	port of
1830.....	1,504,914	1,155,404	1830	223,005	entry till	225,515	entry till
1831.....	1,703,626	1,195,516	1831	263,523	1831.	255,858	1831.
Averages	1,532,153	1,266,135	Averages	226,643		228,242	

[B. B. [B. B.

1832-36.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.		Outwards.	
				Quebec.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Montreal.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1832*	1,567,719	952,463	1832	261,915	27,453	262,846	27,864
1833.....	1,665,144	965,026	1833	246,071	30,754	248,933	30,754
			1834	296,550	20,259	298,860	21,136
1834.....	1,063,643	1,018,922	1835	324,142	22,873	327,097	22,601
1835.....	1,601,503	1,023,609	1836	357,148	22,289	365,454	22,701
1836.....	2,031,769	1,212,980	Averages	297,165	24,725	300,638	25,011
Averages	1,585,955	1,034,600		321,890		325,649	

[1832-3, R.T. 1834, S.P. 727, II., 1847. 1835-6, S.P. 679, 1846. [1832-4, R. T. 1835-6, S. P. 679, 1846.

1837-41.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.		Outwards.	
				Quebec.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Montreal.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1837.....	1,660,253	1,012,843	1837	326,014	22,668	333,330	23,234
1838.....	1,534,276	1,091,345	1838	344,077	14,441	352,707	15,500
			1839	369,185	24,311	383,349	24,619
1839.....	2,229,927	1,217,554	1840	441,818	31,266	460,974	31,857
1840.....	1,994,917	1,739,055	1841	440,371	50,277	448,839	51,789
1841.....	2,022,521	1,998,818	Averages	384,293	28,592	395,839	29,399
Averages	1,888,378	1,411,927		412,885		425,238	

[S. P. 679, 1846. [S. P. 679, 1846.

* The accounts of 1832, for the Port of Quebec, particularly as to the exports, appear to be defective; and this is ascribed to an interruption of business by the prevalence of the cholera at the port in that year.

CANADA.—*Continued.*

Commerce. 1842-46. *Shipping.*

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1842.....	1,984,545	1,412,022
1843.....	1,243,111	1,441,936
1844.....	2,493,458	1,809,844
1845.....	2,639,678	2,282,998
1846.....	2,510,869	2,151,679
Averages	2,174,332	1,819,695

[1842-4, S. P. 679, 1846. 1845-6, B. B.

	Inwards.		Ontwards.	
	Quebec.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Montreal.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1842	308,806	43,156	307,622	44,424
1843	450,168	35,682	457,128	36,048
1844	460,480	49,635	464,306	48,956
1845	576,541	51,848	584,540	....*
1846	568,225	55,566	572,373	....*
Averages	472,844	47,177	477,193	....
	520,021			

[1842-4, S. P. 679, 1846. 1845-6, B. B.

NOVA SCOTIA AND CAPE BRETON.

Commerce. 1827-31. *Shipping.*

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1827.....	....	....
1828.....	....	....
1829.....	985,430	549,811
1830.....	1,405,254	713,162
1831.....	1,529,912	901,074
Averages	1,306,865	721,349

[B. B.

	Inwards.	Outwards.
	Tons.	Tons.
1827	129,027	153,813
1828	....	....
1829	135,126	144,528
1830	186,716	218,707
1831	216,053	234,967
Averages....	166,730	188,003

[B. B.

1832-36.

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1832.....	1,537,606	982,789
1833.....	1,097,635	962,380
1834.....	710,628	895,951
1835.....	725,092	858,251
1836.....	1,043,029	826,324
Averages....	1,022,798	905,139

[1832-33, B. B. 1834, S. P. 737, II., 1847. 1835-36, S. P. 679, 1846.

	Inwards.	Outwards.
	Tons.	Tons.
1832	216,083	222,374
1833	271,995	302,201
1834	194,246	206,398
1835	234,614	243,796
1836	327,427	344,659
Averages....	248,873	263,885

[1832-34, B.B. 1835-6, S.P. 679, 1846.

* No return of tonnage outwards is given in the B. B. for these years.

NOVA SCOTIA AND CAPE BRETON.—*Continued.*

Commerce. 1837-41. *Shipping.*

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1837.....	989,422	827,674	1837.....	297,112	314,318
1838.....	1,164,003	974,221	1838.....	283,199	340,260
1839.....	1,511,080	1,160,233	1839.....	302,998	327,283
1840.....	1,564,505	1,193,068	1840.....	305,980	333,531
1841.....	1,680,658	1,343,079	1841.....	333,939	350,840
Averages	1,381,933	1,099,655	Averages....	304,645	333,246

[S. P. 679, 1846. [S. P. 679, 1846.

1842-46.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1842.....	1,213,859	947,061	1842.....	329,246	333,620
1843.....	943,774	755,115	1843.....	311,782	319,654
1844.....	1,056,055	743,686	1844.....	320,280	329,865
1845.....	827,179	662,465	1845.....	373,576	386,857
1846.....	880,262	729,655	1846.....	569,130	418,054
Averages	984,225	767,596	Averages....	380,802	357,610

[1842-46, S. P. 679, 1846. 1845-6, B. B. [1842-44, S. P. 679, 1846. 1845-6, B. B.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Commerce. 1827-31. *Shipping.*

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1827.....	....	....	1827.....	234,952	252,970
1828.....	643,311	457,855	1828.....	316,733	286,015
1829.....	638,076	514,219	1829.....	249,754	309,429
1830.....	693,561	570,307	1830.....	351,174	348,546
1831.....	603,870	427,318	1831.....	257,616	266,634
Averages	644,704	492,424	Averages....	282,043	292,718

[B. B. [B. B.

1832-36.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1832.....	704,059	541,800	1832.....	310,395	315,277
1833.....	694,599	558,527	1833.....	304,892	316,300
1834.....	781,167	578,787	1834.....	277,581	300,864
1835.....	898,764	657,544	1835.....	353,983	380,100
1826.....	1,207,059	681,355	1836.....	356,459	370,478
Averages	857,129	603,602	Averages....	320,662	336,203

[1832-4, B. B. 1835-6, S. P. 679, 1846. [1832-4, B. B. 1835-6, S. P. 679, 1846.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Continued.*

Commerce. 1837-41. *Shipping.*

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1837.....	1,006,478	718,196	1837.....	348,735	366,841
1838.....	1,056,525	817,047	1838.....	381,913	390,166
1839.....	1,365,517	909,641	1839.....	399,610	442,116
1840.....	1,134,086	742,634	1840.....	399,469	451,388
1841.....	1,107,019	777,950	1841.....	357,604	405,702
Averages	1,133,925	793,093	Averages....	377,466	411,242

[S. P. 679, 1846. [S. P. 679, 1846.

1842-46.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1842.....	467,570	439,051	1842.....	274,024	299,642
1843.....	570,454	541,707	1843.....	378,773	384,325
1844.....	815,738	603,196	1844.....	432,850	439,177
1845.....	1,084,151	787,624	1845.....	466,227	499,480
1846.....	1,036,016	886,763	1846.....	549,083	588,135
Averages	794,785	651,668	Averages....	420,191	442,151

[1842-4, S. P. 679, 1846. 1845-6, B. B. [1842-4, S. P. 679, 1846. 1845-6, B. B.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Commerce. 1827-31. *Shipping.*

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1827.....	....	....	1827.....	90,380	88,963
1828.....	....	....	1828.....	....	....
1829.....	819,399	690,309	1829.....	83,090	89,193
1830.....	768,417	685,682	1830.....	94,423	92,382
1831.....	829,354	803,534	1831.....	96,564	92,498
Averages	805,723	726,508	Averages....	91,114	90,764

[B. B. [B. B.

1832-36.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1832.....	763,623	709,589	1832.....	92,344	86,304
1833.....	664,076	618,992	1833.....	95,842	90,960
1834.....	612,441	706,620	1834.....	....	98,422
1835.....	643,930	773,032	1835.....	102,997	100,799
1836.....	651,079	837,711	1836.....	99,598	97,582
Averages	667,029	729,188	Averages....	97,695	94,813

[1832-4, B. B. 1835-6, S. P. 679, 1846. [1832-4, B. B. 1835-6, S. P. 679, 1846

NEWFOUNDLAND.—*Continued.*

Commerce. 1837-41. *Shipping.*

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1837.....	791,249	911,267	1837.....	106,666	105,737
1838.....	645,557	790,373	1838.....	94,961	93,762
1839.....	711,183	904,559	1839.....	91,738	91,930
1840.....	773,308	975,526	1840.....	113,216	108,346
1841.....	772,708	969,474	1841.....	113,815	111,368
Averages	738,801	910,239	Averages....	104,079	102,228

[S. P. 679, 1846. [S. P. 679, 1846.

1842-46.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1842.....	757,212	850,838	1842.....	118,639	110,359
1843.....	756,968	961,054	1843.....	127,131	119,298
1844.....	801,597	915,826	1844.....	130,220	122,261
1845.....	801,330	939,436	1845.....	130,147	124,102
1846.....	802,247	759,103	1846.....	135,900	131,420
Averages ...	783,870	885,251	Averages....	128,407	121,488

[1842-4, S. P. 679, 1846. 1845-6, B. B. [1842-4, S. P. 679, 1846. 1845-6, B. B.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Commerce. 1827-31. *Shipping.*

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1827.....	....	....	1827.....	....	....
1828.....	63,615	62,165	1828.....	13,318	20,559
1829.....	46,015	36,348	1829.....	17,556	17,880
1830.....	56,429	33,588	1830.....	18,530	19,990
1831.....	63,826	42,535	1831.....	16,123	22,085
Averages	57,471	43,659	Averages....	16,381	20,128

[B. B. [B. B.

1832-36.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1832.....	70,068	31,739	1832.....	14,782	18,680
1833.....	93,336	35,064	1833.....	17,699	21,668
1834.....	111,595	41,191	1834.....	22,730	26,240
1835.....	61,146	47,215	1835.....	11,792	13,636
1836.....	90,773	46,973	1836.....	13,762	14,264
Averages	85,383	40,436	Averages....	16,153	18,897

[1832-4, B. B. 1835-6, S. P. 679, 1846. [1832-4, B. B. 1835-6, S. P. 679, 1846.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—*Continued.*

Commerce. 1837-41. *Shipping.*

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1837.....	82,907	35,741	1837.....	15,306	16,934
1838.....	94,213	59,438	1838.....	27,780	31,384
1839.....	132,973	72,780	1839.....	23,889	33,643
1840.....	139,903	59,507	1840.....	32,082	38,161
1841.....	126,671	70,690	1841.....	28,729	34,665
Averages	115,333	59,631	Averages....	25,557	30,957

[S. P. 679, 1846. [S. P. 679, 1846.

1842-46.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1842.....	101,311	59,596	1842.....	34,367	39,115
1843.....	108,659	55,938	1843.....	32,972	37,981
1844.....	94,090	59,048	1844.....	37,574	40,263
1845.....	121,937	70,204	1845.....	....*	....*
1846.....	127,920	74,551	1846.....	....*	....*
Averages	110,783	63,867	Averages....	34,971	39,119

[1842-4, S.P. 679, 1846. 1845-6, B.B. [S. P. 679, 1846.

WEST INDIAN GROUP.

BAHAMAS.

Commerce. 1827-31. *Shipping.*

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1827.....	231,384	129,393	1827.....	8,435	9,352
1828.....	338,700	122,426	1828.....	52,389	52,129
1829.....	97,150	76,977	1829.....	47,946	48,978
1830.....	137,853	49,808	1830.....	24,507	22,506
1831.....	91,561	74,658	1831.....	48,765	54,264
Averages	179,329	90,652	Averages....	36,408	37,445

[B. B. [B. B.

1832-36.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1832.....	117,759	71,173	1832.....	46,251	36,570
1833.....	123,735	75,875	1833.....	28,377	36,713
1834.....	142,039	92,204	1834.....	34,150	31,697
1835.....	136,798	112,980	1835.....	56,576	54,502
1836.....	153,671	93,721	1836.....	59,339	53,299
Averages	134,800	89,190	Averages....	44,938	42,556

[1832-4, B. B. 1835-6, S. P. 679, 1846. [1832-4, B. B. 1835-6, S. P. 679, 1846.

* No return of tonnage Inwards or Outwards in the B. B. for these years.

BAHAMAS.—*Continued.*

Commerce. 1837-41. *Shipping.*

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1837.....	210,136	110,934	1837.....	25,064	23,894
1838.....	165,367	91,034	1838.....	23,526	23,317
1839.....	149,253	100,891	1839.....	24,205	24,499
1840.....	138,371	92,441	1840.....	40,685	38,943
1841.....	117,949	99,370	1841.....	39,798	29,312
Averages	156,269	98,934	Averages....	30,655	27,993

[S. P. 679, 1846. [S. P. 679, 1846.

1842-46.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1842.....	138,204	72,006	1842.....	36,194	34,659
1843.....	117,877	66,085	1843.....	31,254	30,450
1844.....	112,758	85,867	1844.....	57,373	54,429
1845.....	144,074	86,453	1845.....	68,504	63,940
1846.....	139,718	69,233	1846.....	52,662	56,214
Averages	130,526	75,868	Averages....	49,197	47,938

[1842-4, S. P. 679, 1846. 1845-6, B. B. [1842-4, S. P. 679, 1846. 1845-6, B. B.

JAMAICA.

The Blue Books from Jamaica are more defective, particularly in the earlier years of the period in view, than those from any other colony. I cannot find any statement of the values of the Exports prior to 1832; but the following table compiled from the Supplement to Part VI, of the Revenue Tables (p. 31) exhibits the quantities of the staple produce of the island returned as exported in each of the ten years 1827-36.

	Sugar.			Coffee.		Sugar.			Coffee.
	Hogsheads.	Tierces.	Barrels.	Lbs.		Hogsheads.	Tierces.	Barrels.	Lbs.
1827 ...	82,096	7,435	2,770	25,741,520	1832 ...	91,453	9,987	4,600	19,815,010
1828 ...	94,912	9,428	3,024	22,216,780	1833 ...	78,375	9,325	4,074	9,866,060
1829 ...	91,364	9,193	3,204	22,234,640	1834 ...	77,801	9,860	3,055	17,725,731
1830 ...	93,882	8,739	3,645	22,256,950	1835 ...	71,017	8,840	8,455	10,593,018
1831 ...	88,409	9,053	3,492	14,055,350	1836 ...	61,644	7,707	2,497	13,446,053
Total	450,663	43,848	16,135	106,505,240	Total	380,290	45,719	22,681	71,445,872

From the contents of this table the value of the Exports in the five years 1827-31 may be roughly inferred thus: If the mean proportional dimensions of the hogshead, tierce, and barrel, be assumed to be, respectively, 52½, 42, and 36, (their customary content in gallons), the Export of Sugar in 1827-31 would be to the export in 1832-36 as 26 to 22.6 nearly; and the average value of the exports (as stated on the next page) having been in 1832-36, 2,975,260*l*, the average value of those of 1827-31, if they followed the proportion of the quantity of Sugar, would be about 3,422,000*l*. But the average price of West Indian Sugar in London in 1827-31 was only 28*s*. 11*d*. per cwt.; and in 1832-36 it was 32*s*. 2*d*. The difference of value would therefore go far to balance that of quantity. On taking into account the exports of Coffee, the other chief staple, we also find that the prices of British Plantation Coffee in 1832-36 were from 80 to 100 per cent. higher than in 1827-31*. Thus it would appear that the Exports of Jamaica were but little less valuable in 1832-36 than in 1827-31, notwithstanding the marked decrease of their quantity.

* "Tooke's History of Prices," Vol. II, p. 399.

JAMAICA.—*Continued.*

Commerce.

1832-36.

	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	Averages.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	1,593,317	1,519,452	1,589,720	2,025,068	2,114,141	1,768,339
Exports	2,814,308	2,489,797	3,148,797	3,101,783	3,321,516	2,975,260

[1832-34, R. T. 1835-36, S. P. 679, 1846.

1837-41.

	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	Averages.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	1,961,713	1,881,224	2,249,125	2,192,176	1,339,904	1,924,828
Exports	2,840,362	3,305,005	2,487,915	2,212,094	1,912,815	2,551,638

[S. P. 679, 1846.

1842-46.

	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845*.	1846*.	Averages.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	1,881,200	1,698,850	1,478,005	594,693	623,966	1,255,342
Exports	2,232,586	1,849,224	1,609,620	2,257,204	1,508,713	1,891,469

[1842-44, S. P. 679, 1846. 1845-46, B. B.

Shipping.

1827-31.

	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	Averages.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Inwards.....	....	137,186	124,202	120,721	....	127,366
Outwards	....	135,101	130,388	130,747	....	132,078

[B. B.

1832.36†.

	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	Averages.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Inwards.....	89,187	67,971	127,521	103,856	112,075	88,122
Outwards	74,488	59,452	131,486	121,042	119,066	101,106

[B. B. and R. T.

* The B. B. from Jamaica for the years 1845 and 1846, whence the amounts above stated for those years are taken, are so ill made up that I fear very little reliance can be placed upon them.

† For the last ten years of the period in view the shipping accounts are either very imperfect or altogether wanting in the B. B. In the Sessional Paper, No. 679, of 1846 (pp. 40 to 55), the reader will find a detailed account of the shipping entered and cleared at each of ten ports in the island for the years 1835-44, inclusive.

Leeward Islands.

Commerce. 1827-31. *Shipping.*

	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	Avgs.
Imports.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Antigua ...	75,801	100,460	87,720	62,317	94,782	84,216
St. Kitt's...	...	...	59,520	41,537	...	50,528
Dominica..	66,300	81,506	86,343	49,615	81,835	73,119
Nevis	...	...	...	...	27,634	27,634
Virgin Isles	Apparently included in the returns from St. Kitt's.					
Montserrat	17,520	...	18,804	17,781	...	18,035
						253,532
Exports.						
Antigua ...	152,174	530,293	348,766	240,088	294,645	313,193
St. Kitt's...	...	...	149,560	198,723	...	174,144
Dominica..	115,800	154,522	118,561	145,962	118,761	130,721
Nevis	...	...	...	...	58,904	58,904
Virgin Isles	Apparently included in the returns from St. Kitt's.					
Montserrat	34,667	...	43,525	29,729	...	35,973
						712,935

[B. B.

	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	Avgs.
Inwards.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Antigua ...	21,668	34,311	33,214	25,178	32,400	29,354
St. Kitt's...	...	26,647	29,152	20,951	...	25,583
Dominica...	...	17,749	20,944	11,191	11,709	15,398
Nevis	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Virgin Isles	Apparently included with St. Kitt's.					
Montserrat	5,131	...	6,998	5,824	...	5,984
						86,319
Outwards.						
Antigua ...	21,989	29,086	33,062	26,220	32,522	28,589
St. Kitt's...	...	26,021	27,681	26,433	...	26,711
Dominica...	...	17,086	21,165	12,427	11,256	15,483
Nevis	...	...	...	...	18,877	10,000*
Virgin Isles	Apparently included with St. Kitt's.					
Montserrat	4,319	...	6,858	6,576	...	5,917
						86,700

[B. B.

1832-36.

	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	Avgs.
Imports.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Antigua ...	73,716	69,945	64,753	215,700	201,889	125,060
St. Kitt's...	...	44,497	63,018	126,375	124,610	88,625
Dominica..	71,627	53,506	68,188	72,046	86,351	70,143
Nevis	20,119	18,567	27,866	48,554	41,869	31,195
Virgin Isles	...	6,219	4,138	9,760	17,349	9,366
Montserrat	...	22,802	20,123	25,021	20,129	22,018
						346,707
Exports.						
Antigua ...	188,690	206,464	385,386	253,155	200,751	246,889
St. Kitt's...	...	105,267	156,013	141,561	161,411	141,063
Dominica..	125,854	139,808	112,590	51,050	83,031	102,466
Nevis	42,157	53,888	72,200	45,768	45,704	51,943
Virgin Isles	...	31,226	38,009	23,338	23,510	29,020
Montserrat	...	21,880	37,567	22,268	22,908	26,080
						597,461

[1832-34, B. B. 1835-36, S. P. 679, 1846.

	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	Avgs.
Inwards.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Antigua ...	27,992	24,839	33,654	34,061	27,945	29,698
St. Kitt's...	...	17,671	16,964	18,384	15,532	18,135
Dominica...	15,943	12,712	14,117	16,331	13,044	14,429
Nevis	...	8,266	9,665	11,180	8,487	9,399
Virgin Isles	...	3,557	3,633	2,983	4,395	3,642
Montserrat	...	5,509	6,134	5,165	5,422	5,557
						80,860
Outwards.						
Antigua ...	27,819	22,790	32,002	33,325	28,952	28,977
St. Kitt's...	...	16,510	17,304	19,606	15,055	17,118
Dominica...	18,446	13,466	15,488	16,002	13,166	15,313
Nevis	...	17,383	10,524	11,256	8,746	11,977
Virgin Isles	...	3,658	3,379	2,728	3,615	3,345
Montserrat	...	4,755	6,292	4,873	4,676	5,149
						81,881

[1832-34, B. B. 1835-36, S. P. 679, 1846.

1837-41.

	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	Avgs.
Imports.	£	£	£	£	£	£
ntigua ...	172,263	226,953	247,572	213,954	215,529	215,250
t. Kitt's...	148,421	116,372	167,641	163,705	163,188	151,865
ominica..	75,287	63,038	74,184	76,753	68,763	71,605
evis	44,151	58,120	59,203	45,156	38,817	49,089
irgin Isles	14,548	12,728	11,921	17,822	12,301	13,864
Iontserrat	19,300	23,251	23,397	26,461	23,578	23,197
						524,870
Exports.						
ntigua ...	99,424	402,444	381,769	472,014	314,896	334,109
t. Kitt's...	130,282	193,738	204,555	245,965	156,220	186,152
ominica..	84,542	127,500	93,715	87,391	55,796	89,788
evis	21,565	43,911	77,885	62,079	34,865	48,061
irgin Isles	26,019	13,528	16,120	14,508	22,600	18,555
Iontserrat	13,800	37,219	29,149	31,634	36,522	29,644
						706,319

[S. P. 679, 1846.

	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	Avgs.
Inwards.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Antigua ...	24,562	26,780	36,311	39,080	37,384	32,823
St. Kitt's...	15,532	14,988	18,464	20,722	21,790	18,299
Dominica...	7,919	7,943	9,587	12,648	13,030	10,225
Nevis	6,503	7,267	7,270	6,610	5,841	6,698
Virgin Isles	2,878	2,594	3,311	4,051	4,079	3,382
Montserrat	4,891	6,197	6,615	5,003	4,647	5,470
						76,897
Outwards.						
Antigua ...	27,457	29,024	35,927	40,427	30,038	32,574
St. Kitt's...	15,055	14,352	18,697	20,611	21,241	17,991
Dominica...	7,311	8,008	9,594	11,667	12,765	9,073
Nevis	6,864	6,790	7,793	8,010	6,154	7,122
Virgin Isles	3,043	2,318	3,468	3,855	4,494	3,435
Montserrat	4,991	6,341	6,518	5,729	5,292	5,774
						75,969

[S. P. 679, 1846.

* The only return from Nevis during this period is that for the year 1831; and it gives an amount so much beyond the average of the returns for previous and subsequent years that, in the absence of confirmatory evidence, it cannot safely be regarded as otherwise than exceptional. The amount stated in the average column is an estimate formed upon the returns of 1824-5, and those afterwards stated.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.—*Continued.*

Commerce. 1842-46. *Shipping.*

	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	Avgs.		1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	Avgs.
IMPORTS.	£	£	£	£	£	£	INWARDS.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Antigua ...	179,155	243,101	254,094	267,237	213,963	231,510	Antigua ...	36,019	34,744	39,894	43,907	31,659	37,244
St. Kitt's...	128,829	134,961	151,450	180,000	169,996	153,047	St. Kitt's...	18,442	24,125	21,523	25,082	23,452	22,524
Dominica..	63,770	59,411	67,656	63,947	77,835	66,423	Dominica...	13,520	13,586	14,783	13,991	13,102	13,796
Nevis	26,580	24,914	30,194	39,888	36,778	31,670	Nevis	5,931	7,622	7,855	7,636	7,875	7,383
Virgin Isles	9,683	12,466	7,945	9,200	9,256	9,750	Virgin Isles	3,447	3,704	4,145	4,318	3,987	3,920
Montserrat	26,536	23,572	20,523	26,275	17,967	22,974	Montserrat	5,334	5,699	5,476	5,266	4,348	5,224
						515,374							90,091
EXPORTS.							OUTWARDS.						
Antigua ...	296,734	403,474	444,137	295,492	177,520	323,471	Antigua ...	27,991	32,250	41,145	46,677	29,994	35,611
St. Kitt's...	170,316	133,386	190,173	188,612	137,502	163,997	St. Kitt's...	18,694	23,352	22,355	25,942	22,994	22,667
Dominica..	71,717	60,773	72,718	75,115	78,706	71,679	Dominica...	13,366	13,561	14,595	13,987	12,925	13,686
Nevis	32,221	44,251	64,578	55,931	49,501	49,296	Nevis	6,755	8,393	7,806	8,143	7,761	7,771
Virgin Isles	15,060	14,845	13,754	14,805	8,005	13,298	Virgin Isles	3,596	3,361	4,212	4,153	3,803	3,825
Montserrat	27,562	20,967	25,785	18,925	15,976	21,843	Montserrat	5,598	5,600	5,264	5,230	4,493	5,237
						643,579							88,797

[1842-44, S. P. 679, 1846. 1845-46, B. B. [1842-44, S. P. 679, 1846. 1845-46, B. B.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

Commerce. 1827-31. *Shipping.*

	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	Avrgs.		1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	Avrgs.
IMPORTS.	£	£	£	£	£	£	INWARDS.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Trinidad	428,849	447,109	434,830	250,255	300,567	372,382	Trinidad.....	41,585	46,619	55,715	38,165	45,787	45,574
Grenada	83,116	85,863	164,313	72,652	79,002	96,989	Grenada.....	27,509	27,318	35,781	25,557	28,883	29,009
St. Vincent...	187,764	178,135	185,303	148,307	252,875	190,476	St. Vincent..	34,450	40,956	37,681	32,295	38,296	36,735
St. Lucia.....	...	97,807	116,710	212,516	64,885	122,979	St. Lucia ...	...	17,749	20,944	20,558	20,382	19,908
Tobago	132,307	99,932	108,192	77,114	117,242	106,957	Tobago	12,951	13,762	17,179	13,945	15,252	14,617
						889,783							145,843
EXPORTS.							OUTWARDS.						
Trinidad	448,813	478,870	451,628	199,082	244,392	364,557	Trinidad.....	46,342	48,349	54,079	45,181	42,115	47,213
Grenada	347,906	557,689	359,427	263,264	218,352	349,327	Grenada.....	26,096	28,068	35,414	30,671	27,345	29,536
St. Vincent...	481,637	697,935*	481,579	338,045	279,189	455,677	St. Vincent..	32,134	36,186	37,628	34,055	36,786	35,357
St. Lucia.....	...	130,329	118,946	126,610	83,066	114,687	St. Lucia ...	...	17,086	21,165	20,771	20,833	19,963
Tobago	125,137	210,301	152,352	110,790	160,291	151,774	Tobago	13,135	14,923	16,276	16,224	15,344	15,180
						1,436,022							147,249

[B. B. [B. B.

* The B. B. for St. Vincent, 1828, states the total value of the Exports for that year at 897,935*l.*, an amount so widely differing from the amounts for the years preceding and following that the statement obviously needs confirmation. The principal item in the account at the foot of which this extraordinary amount appears, the value of the exports to Great Britain, is stated at 733,506*l.* On turning to the B. B. for the following year (1829) I find the corresponding item stated at 433,964*l.*; and on further comparing the lists of parcels against which these two sums are written, the chief articles appear to be as follows:—

1828.		1829.	
SUGAR	19,663 hhds.	SUGAR	17,055 hhds.
	311 tierces		319 tierces
	144 barrels		79 barrels
MOLASSES...	5,478 pns.	MOLASSES ..	3,859 pns.
	217 hhds.		19 tierces
	54 barrels		116 hhds.
			39 half-pns.
			3 barrels
RUM	29 hhds.	RUM	3,092 pns.
	965 pns.		147 hhds.
			59 qr. casks
ARROWROOT	926 boxes	ARROWROOT	3 barrels
			836 boxes
COTTON.....	343 bales	COTTON.....	282 bales

The difference in quantity, thus shown, is clearly not sufficient to account for the apparent difference in value, assuming prices to have been the same, or nearly so. The prices of the articles enumerated were generally lower in 1829 than in 1828: the annual average price of Muscovado sugar per cwt. in London, having been, in 1828, 31*s.* 8*d.*, and in 1829, 28*s.* 7*d.*, (S. P. 400, 1848,) and the price of rum differed in nearly the same proportion. Cotton was about the same price in both years. (Hist. Prices II. 401, 402.) But here there is clearly no sufficient ground for the enormous difference shown in the account; and as the retention of the sum stated would probably vitiate, altogether, by the error of a single figure, all the subsequent computations, I have ventured to reduce the sum total, by taking the exports to Great Britain at 533,506*l.*, a sum which nearly corresponds with that stated for 1829 (allowing for the difference of prices in the two years), and reduces the aggregate to the sum stated in the table.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.—*Continued.*

Commerce. 1832-36.

IMPORTS.	1832. £	1833. £	1834. £	1835. £	1836. £	Avrgs. £
Trinidad	260,192	307,075	308,178	323,454	489,544	337,688
Grenada	78,991	73,846	77,078	139,044	176,509	109,093
St. Vincent	219,924	165,939	156,433	157,803	175,304	175,080
St. Lucia	70,572	47,271	58,602	81,771	93,738	70,390
Tobago	105,712	75,427	67,489	73,939	89,336	80,380
						772,631
EXPORTS.						
Trinidad	279,007	341,571	394,541	392,036	517,015	384,834
Grenada	153,175	294,229	275,768	211,706	216,823	229,340
St. Vincent	285,454	301,511	424,350	335,102	370,039	343,091
St. Lucia	75,482	72,144	87,136	90,431	79,474	80,933
Tobago	123,496	90,083	114,262	106,465	200,253	126,911
						1,165,109

[1832-34, B. B. 1835-36, S. P. 679, 1846.

Shipping.

INWARDS.	1832. Tons.	1833. Tons.	1834. Tons	1835. Tons.	1836. Tons.	Avrgs. Tons.
Trinidad	38,860	37,403	41,149	40,963	46,766	41,028
Grenada	25,570	24,805	21,325	18,606	19,003	21,861
St. Vincent	37,025	29,210	29,494	25,655	24,104	29,077
St. Lucia	15,943	12,712	14,117	16,331	13,044	14,429
Tobago	16,981	12,413	11,634	11,641	11,955	12,924
						119,319
OUTWARDS.						
Trinidad	40,191	39,893	38,496	43,350	46,774	41,740
Grenada	24,914	24,269	20,929	20,554	16,591	21,451
St. Vincent	33,776	31,523	27,944	27,289	25,689	29,244
St. Lucia	18,446	13,466	15,488	16,002	13,166	14,313
Tobago	14,649	12,717	11,192	10,997	12,763	12,463
						119,211

[1832-34, B. B. 1835-36, S. P. 679, 1846.

1837-41.

IMPORTS.	1837. £	1838. £	1839. £	1840. £	1841. £	Avrgs. £
Trinidad	456,291	419,241	483,093	558,665	555,111	494,480
Grenada	149,840	139,223	171,923	133,764	150,902	149,130
St. Vincent	217,332	195,740	222,810	195,401	160,547	198,366
St. Lucia	117,215	85,570	97,590	80,516	72,997	90,777
Tobago	88,685	99,061	95,542	88,331	78,282	89,990
						1,022,743
EXPORTS.						
Trinidad	496,628	535,880	397,990	400,163	520,783	470,288
Grenada	213,002	277,440	215,737	190,428	161,948	211,711
St. Vincent	402,278	365,874	313,006	219,246	260,285	312,157
St. Lucia	86,207	94,798	90,164	94,177	107,525	94,574
Tobago	145,579	141,758	156,183	120,176	87,302	130,199
						1,218,929

[S. P. 679, 1846.

INWARDS.	1837. Tons.	1838. Tons.	1839. Tons.	1840. Tons.	1841. Tons.	Avrgs. Tons.
Trinidad	51,758	46,965	52,867	62,107	65,645	55,868
Grenada	20,429	19,080	19,219	20,324	23,637	20,537
St. Vincent	26,251	23,386	26,812	21,647	25,186	24,656
St. Lucia	12,823	12,647	11,259	11,464	13,870	12,412
Tobago	13,937	10,172	10,491	10,398	10,775	11,154
						124,627
OUTWARDS.						
Trinidad	52,491	48,127	53,102	60,535	65,647	55,980
Grenada	18,923	21,215	19,872	20,164	23,801	22,795
St. Vincent	26,030	25,694	28,169	22,606	26,314	25,762
St. Lucia	14,808	11,278	11,569	12,121	11,728	12,300
Tobago	12,123	10,390	10,394	10,835	10,978	10,944
						125,781

[S. P. 679, 1846.

1842-46.

IMPORTS.	1842. £	1843. £	1844. £	1845. £	1846. £	Avrgs. £
rinidad	400,093	444,085	456,657	485,359	559,872	469,213
renada	120,500	123,618	134,051	155,008	141,692	134,973
t. Vincent	152,790	124,561	151,537	157,484	170,598	151,356
t. Lucia	65,756	63,852	82,791	83,751	93,788	78,027
obago	50,265	57,507	75,036	66,536	63,282	62,525
						896,094
EXPORTS.						
rinidad	491,100	433,857	434,017	417,825	497,752	454,910
renada	144,127	141,135	123,654	121,442	132,075	132,486
. Vincent	229,317	232,028	224,093	202,395	246,695	228,905
. Lucia	114,991	83,052	107,626	100,694	88,457	98,964
obago	84,561	73,980	88,655	83,936	65,837	79,396
						994,660

[1842-44, S. P. 679, 1846. 1845-46, B. B.

INWARDS.	1842. Tons.	1843. Tons.	1844. Tons.	1845. Tons.	1846. Tons.	Avrgs. Tons.
Trinidad	58,459	61,054	60,334	59,010	...*	59,714
Grenada	21,197	24,845	23,630	29,487	27,876	25,345
St. Vincent	27,136	24,391	23,677	26,031	27,041	25,655
St. Lucia	14,222	11,029	13,102	13,610	13,020	12,996
Tobago	7,343	9,350	10,828	9,825	9,025	9,274
						132,984
OUTWARDS.						
Trinidad	57,973	59,963	60,022	56,621	...*	58,644
Grenada	21,395	23,005	23,092	30,935	25,977	24,880
St. Vincent	26,805	25,659	23,390	25,796	25,655	25,861
St. Lucia	12,203	11,082	13,911	13,897	12,765	12,771
Tobago	7,873	9,150	9,689	10,781	8,702	9,259
						131,415

[1842-44, S. P. 679, 1846. 1845-46, B. B.

* The return in the B. B. for 1846 runs from September, 1845, to October, 1846.

BARBADOES.

Commerce. 1827-31. *Shipping.*

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1827.....	376,866	557,423	1827.....	50,776	45,652
1828.....	....	....	1828.....	....	....
1829.....	....	....	1829.....	....	....
1830.....	369,122	776,695	1830.....	53,932	56,345
1831.....	....	....	1831.....	....	....
Averages	372,994	667,059	Averages....	52,354	50,998

[B. B. [B. B.

1832-36.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1832.....	481,610	408,363	1832.....	79,005	74,189
1833.....	461,135	553,628	1833.....	56,178	65,784
1834.....	449,790	736,006	1834.....	72,395	74,497
1835.....	532,399	675,346	1835.....	66,353	65,497
1836.....	665,135	734,699	1836.....	62,990	63,698
Averages	518,013	621,608	Averages....	67,384	68,733

[1832-4, B. B. 1835-6, S. P. 679, 1846. [1832-4, B. B. 1835-6, S. P. 679, 1846.

1837-41.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1837.....	646,670	897,963	1837.....	73,856	71,073
1838.....	739,561	959,912	1838.....	76,356	76,076
1839.....	823,058	814,559	1839.....	83,689	82,963
1840.....	643,826	465,459	1840.....	73,523	73,511
1841.....	610,954	529,210	1841.....	80,832	78,524
Averages	692,813	733,420	Averages....	77,651	76,429

[S. P. 679, 1846. [S. P. 679, 1846.

1842-46.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1842.....	609,254	551,984	1842.....	87,875	82,571
1843.....	642,180	679,802	1843.....	99,869	100,284
1844.....	618,028	681,598	1844.....	88,137	84,468
1845.....	682,368	691,309	1845.....	94,542	93,773
1846.....	631,267	773,405	1846.....	93,330	90,310
Averages	636,599	675,619	Averages....	92,750	90,281

[1842-4, S. P. 679, 1846. 1845-6, B. B. [1842-4, S. P. 679, 1846. 1845-6, B. B.

In the B. B. for 1828-29 the accounts are imperfectly stated; and no returns appear to have been made for 1831. The great hurricane which occurred in the last-mentioned year may account for the absence of returns, as well as for the falling off in the exports of 1832-33.

British Guiana.

Commerce. 1827-31. *Shipping.*

	Imports.		Exports.			Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Demerara and Essequibo.	Berbice.	Demerara and Essequibo.	Berbice.		Demerara and Essequibo.	Berbice.	Demerara and Essequibo.	Berbice.
	£	£	£	£		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1827 ...	743,642	113,869	1,895,621	298,145	1827 ...	86,445	18,917	86,288	16,896
1828 ...	709,805	131,545	1,739,440	319,797	1828 ...	85,077	19,733	85,325	21,260
1829 ...	804,408	131,778	1,884,065	282,868	1829 ...	92,805	19,161	93,190	19,430
1830 ...	734,528	...	1,835,704	...	1830 ...	89,240	...	94,523	...
1831 ...	664,539	161,177	1,556,142	323,837	1831 ...	89,760	21,208	85,867	20,128
Avrgs.	731,348	134,592	1,782,194	306,161	Avrgs.	88,665	19,754	89,038	19,428
	865,940		2,088,355			108,419		108,466	

[B. B. [B. B.

1832-36.

	Imports.		Exports.			Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Demerara and Essequibo.	Berbice.	Demerara and Essequibo	Berbice.		Demerara and Essequibo	Berbice.	Demerara and Essequibo	Berbice.
	£	£	£	£		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1832 ...	505,803	172,931	1,374,674	392,364	1832 ...	84,166	25,790	82,688	26,324
1833 ...	541,438	133,379	1,571,349	302,349	1833 ...	93,809	23,073	93,972	24,390
1834 ...	591,458	111,695	1,259,605	306,778	1834 ...	90,221	20,571	86,933	20,753
1835 ...	627,334	122,733	1,486,956	404,116	1835 ...	95,039	24,879	91,368	25,945
1836 ...	786,333	146,571	1,611,358	561,981	1836 ...	88,909	22,426	92,065	23,941
Avrgs.	610,473	137,461	1,460,788	393,517	Avrgs.	90,428	23,347	89,205	24,270
	747,934		1,853,305			113,775		113,475	

[1832-34, B. B. 1835-36, S. P. 679, 1846. [1832-34, B. B. 1835-36, S. P. 679, 1846.

1837-41.

	Imports.		Exports.			Inwards.	Outwards.
	Demerara and Essequibo.	Berbice.	Demerara and Essequibo.	Berbice.			
	£	£	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1837 ...	832,932	161,764	1,340,257	387,837	1837.....	109,120	102,996
1838 ...	872,875	216,285	1,346,510	393,756	1838.....	117,554	116,572
1839 ...	1,051,616	190,796	1,109,209	304,737	1839.....	100,192	101,499
1840 ...	858,185	151,192	1,564,602	391,606	1840.....	111,846	116,501
1841 ...	774,745	123,290	994,441	200,426	1841.....	115,089	114,669
Avrgs.	878,070	168,665	1,271,003	335,672	Averages	110,760	110,447
	1,046,735		1,606,675				

[S. P. 679, 1846. [S. P. 679, 1846.

1842-46.

	Imports.		Exports.			Inwards.	Outwards.
	Demerara and Essequibo.	Berbice.	Demerara and Essequibo.	Berbice.			
	£	£	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1842 ...	609,286	75,154	936,383	206,947	1842.....	92,755	93,735
1843 ...	663,653	72,684	806,082	198,884	1843.....	92,206	92,392
1844 ...	610,310	65,640	905,113	226,213	1844.....	87,937	85,948
1845 ...	841,986		981,883		1845.....	109,984	104,194
1846 ...	1,144,176		755,473		1846.....	97,624	96,457
Avrgs.	816,577		876,986		Averages	96,101	94,545

[1842-44, S. P. 679, 1846. 1845-46, B. B. [1842-44, S. P. 679, 1846. 1845-46, B. B.

HONDURAS.

Commerce. 1827-31. *Shipping.*

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1827.....	313,502	394,132	1827.....	19,041	17,655
1828.....	233,756	301,255	1828.....	14,387	14,038
1829.....	244,464	255,282	1829.....	14,746	12,700
1830.....	234,379	316,151	1830.....	13,918	16,351
1831.....	278,627	197,860	1831.....	13,910	13,014
Averages	260,945	292,936	Averages....	15,200	14,753

[B. B. [B. B.

1832-36.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1832.....	153,830	182,267	1832.....	15,495	14,985
1833.....	235,156	242,330	1833.....	14,018	14,222
1834.....	318,234	286,800	1834.....	19,111	18,859
1835.....	182,614	267,811	1835.....	18,814	19,455
1836.....	340,554	493,115	1836.....	28,313	29,493
Averages	246,077	294,464	Averages....	19,150	19,582

[B. B. [B. B.

1837-41.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1837.....	369,623	345,305	1837.....	25,752	29,545
1838.....	....*	....*	1838.....	....*	....*
1839.....	....*	....*	1839.....	....*	....*
1840.....	....*	....*	1840.....	....*	....*
1841.....	388,915	....*	1841.....	21,863	....*
Averages	379,269	....	Averages....	23,807	....

[B. B. [B. B.

1842-46.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1842.....	193,656	322,140	1842.....	17,644	17,231
1843.....	389,573	429,353	1843.....	25,830	23,292
1844	235,649	323,819	1844.....	25,654	22,663
1845.....	273,073	281,850	1845.....	30,296	28,493
1846.....	213,735	332,988	1846.....	30,870	31,485
Averages	261,137	338,030	Averages....	26,058	24,632

[B. B. [B. B.

* The B. B. for Honduras contain no returns from which these blanks can be supplied.

THE AFRICAN COAST SETTLEMENTS*.

Commerce. 1827-31. *Shipping.*

	Imports.		Exports.			Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Sierra Leone.	Gambia.	Sierra Leone.	Gambia.		Sierra Leone.	Gambia.	Sierra Leone.	Gambia.
	£	£	£	£		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1827 ...	...	...	...	...	1827 ...	16,171	...	14,828	...
1828 ...	79,648	50,269	41,442	60,302	1828 ...	15,676	3,991	17,882	3,991
1829 ...	109,686	43,081	57,854	65,130	1829 ...	25,076	5,411	18,491	5,411
1830 ...	87,251	32,527	71,076	50,765	1830 ...	26,343	...	22,874	4,533
1831 ...	104,639	39,255	81,280	38,434	1831 ...	22,470	5,695	29,754	3,740
Avrgs.	95,306	41,283	62,913	53,657	Avrgs.	21,147	5,032	20,765	4,418
	136,589		116,570			26,179		25,183	

[B.B. [B.B.

1832-36.

	Imports.		Exports.			Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Sierra Leone.	Gambia.	Sierra Leone.	Gambia.		Sierra Leone.	Gambia.	Sierra Leone.	Gambia.
	£	£	£	£		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1832 ...	90,261	50,522	58,920	92,860	1832 ...	20,816	9,658	20,720	7,221
1833 ...	73,264	37,702	57,164	66,221	1833 ...	18,023	9,279	17,515	7,062
1834 ...	100,454	63,455	58,174	74,033	1834 ...	17,307	11,758	19,184	8,462
1835 ...	69,311	75,502	66,903	91,368	1835 ...	17,453	16,228	20,916	15,340
1836 ...	98,856	114,772	71,927	147,732	1836 ...	18,372	14,522	19,901	14,801
Avrgs.	90,425	68,396	62,617	94,442	Avrgs.	18,394	12,289	19,647	10,577
	158,815		157,059			30,683		30,224	

[For Sierra Leone, 1832-34, B.B. 1835-6, S.P. 696, 1847. For Gambia, B.B. [For Sierra Leone, 1832-34, B.B. 1835-6, S.P. 696, 1847. For Gambia, B.B.

1837-41.

	Imports.		Exports.			Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Sierra Leone.	Gambia.	Sierra Leone.	Gambia.		Sierra Leone.	Gambia.	Sierra Leone.	Gambia.
	£	£	£	£		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1837 ...	112,132	99,763	98,934	138,226	1837 ...	24,462	14,176	26,401	14,366
1838 ...	91,198	105,625	64,996	129,498	1838 ...	14,401	12,543	13,548	11,931
1839 ...	103,088	153,903	58,440	162,789	1839 ...	13,399	12,407	14,602	13,176
1840 ...	73,989	105,397	65,888	124,669	1840 ...	16,176	14,009	15,020	12,668
1841 ...	63,222	73,670	75,939	115,824	1841 ...	24,791	11,876	22,704	11,558
Avrgs.	88,725	107,671	72,839	134,201	Avrgs.	18,645	13,002	18,455	12,739
	196,396		207,040			31,647		31,194	

[For Sierra Leone, S.P. 696, 1847. For Gambia, B.B. [For Sierra Leone, S.P. 696, 1847. For Gambia, B.B.

1842-46.

	Imports.		Exports.		Cape Coast,		Inwards.		Outwards.		Cape Coast,
	Sierra Leone.	Gambia	Sierra Leone.	Gambia	Accra, &c.		Sierra Leone.	Gambia	Sierra Leone.	Gambia	Accra, &c.
	£	£	£	£	£		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1842	81,144	114,063	87,553	149,133	...	1842	18,364	18,262	23,057	18,121	...
1843	97,041	107,018	105,110	134,513	...	1843	16,337	19,928	16,020	19,185	...
1844	83,051	96,106	91,444	136,745	...	1844	12,143	17,912	12,475	17,128	...
1845	114,476	117,890	103,384	154,816	...	1845	23,434	21,132	22,235	20,317	...
1846	105,368	94,175	125,878	163,082	120,000	1846	31,258	19,655	30,980	20,312	7,772
Avgs.	95,616	105,862	102,673	147,657	...	Avgs.	20,309	19,377	20,953	19,012	...
	201,478		250,330				39,686		39,965		

[For Sierra Leone, 1842-4, S.P. 696, 1847. 1845-6, B.B. For Gambia, B.B. [For Sierra Leone, 1842-4, S.P. 696, 1847. For Gambia, B.B.

* There are scarcely any returns available as to the Settlements on the Cape Coast.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Commerce. 1827-31.

	Imports.	Exports*.
	£	£
1827.....	288,452	218,803
1828.....	264,497	264,420
1829.....	421,641	348,458
1830.....	504,565	281,495
1831.....	389,723	253,251
Averages	373,775	273,285

[B. B.

Shipping.

[Exclusive of vessels putting in for refreshment.]

[*Ports:—Cape Town, Simon's Town, and Port Elizabeth.*]

	Inwards.	Outwards.
	Tons.	Tons.
1827.....	58,712	59,403
1828.....	63,796	61,682
1829.....	73,216	70,092
1830	76,004	71,239
1831.....	68,258	64,580
Averages....	67,997	65,399

[B. B.

1832-36.

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1832.....	332,006	293,665
1833.....	394,521	291,048
1834.....	462,768	369,802
1835.....	534,189	362,280
1836.....	819,269	384,229
Averages....	508,550	340,204

[1832-4, B. B. 1835-6, S. P. 696, 1847.

	Inwards.	Outwards.
	Tons.	Tons.
1832.....	82,928	83,698
1833.....	109,231	100,111
1834.....	107,655	115,155
1835.....	114,706	113,352
1836.....	124,952	118,042
Averages....	107,894	106,071

[1832-4, B. B. 1835-6, S. P. 696, 1847.

1837-41.

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1837.....	762,840	368,874
1838.....	973,906	361,639
1839.....	1,250,308	776,076
1840.....	1,447,336	1,096,450
1841.....	661,554	496,001
Averages	1,019,188	619,808

[S. P. 696, 1847.

	Inwards.	Outwards.
	Tons.	Tons.
1837.....	139,108	147,456
1838.....	170,229	131,119
1839.....	168,729	177,804
1840.....	151,381	204,818
1841.....	151,799	170,741
Averages....	156,269	166,387

[S. P. 696, 1847.

1842-46.

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1842.....	650,369	350,735
1843.....	765,440	328,389
1844.....	651,236	409,870
1845.....	998,201	519,236
1846.....	1,123,061	489,354
Averages	837,661	419,516

[1842-4, S. P. 696, 1847. 1845-6, B. B.

	Inwards.	Outwards.
	Tons.	Tons.
1842.....	147,456	142,199
1843.....	131,119	129,449
1844.....	177,804	171,073
1845.....	204,818	206,404
1846.....	170,741	155,834
Averages....	166,387	160,991

[1842-4, S. P. 696, 1847. 1845-6, B. B.

* The Exports, as returned from the Cape, do not include stores shipped by merchant-vessels, or furnished to H. M. Navy. These, if included, would apparently add from 20 to 30 per cent. to the amount stated.

MAURITIUS.

Commerce. 1827-31. *Shipping.*

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1827.....	....	....	1827.....	....	....
1828.....	866,014	683,564	1828.....	88,794	83,087
1829.....	891,321	731,075	1829.....	110,172	101,233
1830.....	705,583	606,684	1830.....	94,836	90,462
1831.....	529,685	612,524	1831.....	67,917	74,314
Averages	748,150	658,461	Averages ...	90,429	87,274

[B. B. [B. B.

1832-36*.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1832.....	556,851	614,202	1832.....	61,080	63,842
1833.....	593,382	....	1833.....	76,224	73,040
1834.....	726,546	....	1834.....	86,205	87,427
1835.....	634,424	699,015	1835.....	70,888	66,308
1836.....	858,350	903,954	1836.....	87,944	81,608
Averages	673,740	739,057	Averages	76,468	74,445

[B. B. [S. P. 696, 1847.

1837-41.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1837.....	1,034,242	831,132	1837.....	107,844	95,306
1838.....	1,332,671	802,895	1838.....	120,022	109,965
1839.....	865,461	780,042	1839.....	96,108	90,499
1840.....	994,213	923,666	1840.....	98,643	91,661
1841.....	1,227,833	886,302	1841.....	125,480	117,444
Averages	1,090,884	804,807	Averages	109,619	100,975

[S. P. 696, 1847. [S. P. 696, 1847.

1842-46.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1842.....	859,967	853,772	1842.....	102,249	94,990
1843.....	900,562	808,377	1843.....	158,641	147,692
1844.....	1,132,731	1,021,694	1844.....	124,230	112,141
1845	1,189,127	1,258,494	1845.....	121,637	125,686
1846.....	1,123,427	1,623,498	1846.....	129,959	125,895
Averages	1,041,162	1,113,167	Averages ...	123,341	121,280

[1842-4, S. P. 696, 1847. 1845-6, B. B. [S. P. 696, 1847.

* In the B. B. for 1838 (at p. 161) is a note, by the Collector of Customs, stating that, in the years previous to 1836, specie and goods entered to be warehoused for re-exportation were included in the account of imports, but afterwards excluded; a statement of the value of specie imported being no longer required from the merchant, and goods warehoused being entered as imports only when taken for consumption. Hence, he observes, "The proportionate increase (in 1836-7-8) is even greater than is shown above."

CEYLON.

Commerce. 1827-31. *Shipping.*

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1827.....	....	....	1827.....	....	....
1828.....	323,933	215,372	1828.....	60,070	48,626
1829.....	340,201	286,145	1829.....	69,912	64,639
1830.....	349,582	250,788	1830.....	77,030	69,887
1831.....	282,988	121,148	1831.....	63,833	57,834
Averages....	324,176	218,363	Averages....	67,711	60,179

1832-36.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1832.....	351,223	156,008	1832.....	66,096	73,317
1833.....	320,891	100,470	1833.....	68,648	65,293
1834.....	372,725	145,833	1834.....	80,962	72,543
1835.....	352,076	158,900	1835.....	73,126	72,056
1836.....	411,167	308,763	1836.....	71,232	68,463
Averages....	361,616	174,028	Averages ...	72,012	70,334

[R. T. and B. B. [R. T. and B. B.

1837-41.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1837.....	595,888	326,860	1837.....	76,368	79,562
1838.....	547,501	274,468	1838.....	96,292	95,667
1839.....	662,123	375,224	1839.....	105,838	100,166
1840.....	733,747	410,363	1840.....	103,005	104,015
1841.....	743,222	398,093	1841.....	109,606*	109,187*
Averages....	656,496	357,001	Averages....	98,221	97,719

[1837-8, B. B. 1839-41, S. P. 696, 1847. [B. B.

1842-46.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1842.....	831,311	458,146	1842.....	130,327†	124,692†
1843.....	1,029,515	422,479	1843.....	140,853‡	139,622‡
1844.....	1,360,721	532,167	1844.....	165,329	155,354
1845.....	1,495,127	583,100	1845.....	196,364	189,815
1846.....	1,372,701	679,286	1846.....	211,946	211,424
Averages....	1,217,874	535,035	Averages....	168,965	164,171

[1842-4, S. P. 696, 1847. 1845-6, B. B. [B. B.

These returns apparently include, as to both Imports and Exports, specie and goods warehoused for re-exportation.

* For the year ending the 1st of October, 1841.
† For the year ending the 1st of October, 1842.
‡ For the year ending the 1st of October, 1843.

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

Commerce.

1827-31.

	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	Averages.
IMPORTS.	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales.	..	570,000	601,004	420,480	490,152	520,409
Western Australia.	No returns	..	..	..	..	..
Van Dieman's Land	152,627	241,382	272,189	255,300	298,775	244,054
						764,463
EXPORTS.						
New South Wales.	..	90,050	161,716	141,461	324,168	179,348
Western Australia.	No returns	..	..	..	..	..
Van Dieman's Land	59,902	91,461	126,984	145,980	141,745	113,212
						392,560

[B. B.

1832-36.

	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	Averages.
IMPORTS.	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales.	604,620	713,972	991,990	976,091	1,101,845	877,703
Western Australia.	No returns	..	..	..	..	..
Van Dieman's Land	392,666	352,894	476,617	439,084	432,184	418,689
						1,296,392
EXPORTS.						
New South Wales.	384,344	394,800	587,640	675,226	699,396	548,281
Western Australia.	No returns	..	..	..	..	..
Van Dieman's Land	157,907	152,967	203,523	321,368	368,505	240,854
						789,135

[1832-34, B. B. 1835-36, S. P. 696, 1847.

1837-41.

	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	Averages.
IMPORTS.	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales.	1,055,125	1,459,022 (Estimate)	2,130,147	2,548,775	1,870,129	1,812,639
Western Australia.	..	46,766	..	..	..	..
South Australia ...	No returns	before 1839	346,649	303,320	288,348	312,772
Van Dieman's Land	509,681	583,907	668,782	851,616	591,928	641,182
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	132,320*	..
						2,766,593
EXPORTS.						
New South Wales.	867,031	821,417 (Estimate)	994,097 (Estimate)	1,289,036	1,019,891	998,294
Western Australia.	..	6,840	5,448	..	..	..
South Australia ...	..	..	16,039	32,079	104,650	50,922
Van Dieman's Land	558,662	587,078	785,679	769,066	602,799	660,656
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	17,765	..
						1,709,872

[S. P. 696, 1847.

* No Customs' Duties levied, or official accounts of Imports kept, till 1841, S. P. 696, 1847, p. 130.

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—*Continued.*

Commerce.

1842-46.

	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	Averages.
IMPORTS.	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales .	1,308,766	1,477,530 (Estimate)*	694,353 (Estimate)	1,233,854	1,630,522	1,269,005
Western Australia.	..	37,486	36,440	20,350	25,989	30,066
South Australia . . .	169,412	109,098	118,830	184,819	330,099	182,451
Van Dieman's Land	490,030	629,331	449,724	520,562	561,238	530,177
New Zealand	248,620	191,385	94,845	..	..	178,283
						2,189,982
EXPORTS.						
New South Wales .	1,076,288	1,200,169	1,189,952	1,555,986	1,481,539	1,300,786
Western Australia .	..	7,078†	13,663	13,353	20,222	13,479
South Australia . . .	75,248	80,855	95,258	148,459	312,838	102,531
Van Dieman's Land	535,481	436,660	386,300	422,218	582,585	472,648
New Zealand	24,920	53,940	46,205	..	..‡	41,688
						1,931,132

[1842-44, S. P. 696, 1847. 1845-6, B. B.

Shipping.

1827-31.

	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	Averages.
INWARDS.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
New South Wales .	..	32,559	37,342	31,235	34,000	33,784
Western Australia .	No returns	..	..	..	..	..
Van Dieman's Land	18,893	23,741	24,717	26,582	23,184	23,427
						57,211
OUTWARDS.						
New South Wales .	..	20,186	37,586	28,882	35,252	30,476
Western Australia.	No returns	..	..	..	..	..
Van Dieman's Land	16,004	24,116	25,742	25,045	25,451	23,231
						53,707

[B. B.

1832-36.

	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	Averages.
INWARDS.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
New South Wales .	36,020	50,144	57,442	63,019	65,414	54,407
Western Australia .	No returns	..	..	..	..	..
Van Dieman's Land	31,724	37,442	33,441	35,833	58,142	43,316
						97,723
OUTWARDS.						
New South Wales .	42,857	48,335	53,373	66,964	62,834	54,872
Western Australia.	No returns	..	..	..	..	..
Van Dieman's Land	28,019	36,250	29,588	53,560	52,780	40,039
						94,911

[B. B

* For the year ending the 30th of September, 1843.
† For the year edding the 30th of September, 1843.
‡ No B. B. has been received from New Zealand since that of 1844.

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—*Continued.*

Shipping.

1837-41.

	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	Averages.
INWARDS.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
New South Wales .	80,114	91,777	135,474	178,958	183,778	134,020
Western Australia .	..	5,516	16,805	39,661*	26,781†	..
South Australia ...	No return till 1841.				17,799	..
Van Dieman's Land	60,960	64,454	79,283	85,081	84,214	74,798
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	19,746	..
						208,818
OUTWARDS.						
New South Wales .	78,020	93,004	124,776	163,704	172,118	126,324
Western Australia .	..	4,857	..	..	35.162	..
South Australia ..	No return till 1841.				19,237	..
Van Dieman's Land	47,945	63,392	77,556	86,701	85,201	72,159
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	14,170	..
						198,483

[B. B.

1842-46.

	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	Averages.
INWARDS.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
New South Wales .	143,921	110,864	87,539	105,352	141,467	117,828
Western Australia .	32,496‡	17,130§	10,002	7,855	6,365	14,769
South Australia ...	12,499	7,532	9,540	13,793	25,478	13,768
Van Dieman's Land	..	92,501	68,462	70,394	74,795	77,288
New Zealand	54,967	39,898	39,841‖	..	..	44,902
						268,555
OUTWARDS.						
New South Wales .	134,970	110,026	109,242	103,961	134,998	118,639
Western Australia .	..	..	9,652	..	6,451	8,051
South Australia ..	12,835	8,001	9,212	12,763	24,031	13,368
Van Dieman's Land	..	88,984	71,756	71,422	79,430	77,898
New Zealand	46,506	36,752	36,217	..	..	39,825
						257,781

[B. B.

* For the year ending the 31st of March, 1841.
† For the year ending the 31st of March, 1842.
‡ For the year ending the 30th of September, 1842.
§ For the year ending the 30th of September, 1843.
‖ No subsequent returns have been received at the Colonial Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Seventh Ordinary Meeting, 1848–9. *Monday*, 21*st May*, 1849.

Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following Gentlemen were elected Fellows:—

John Galsworthy, Esq. | J. D. Payne, Esq.
J. Morrison, Esq.

The following Paper was read:—

A continuation of Dr. Guy's Paper on the Relative Value of Averages derived from Different Numbers of Observations. Read in part in the Meeting on the 16th of April.

Eighth Ordinary Meeting, 1848–9. *Monday, 18th June*, 1849.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. Sykes, F.R.S., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following Gentlemen were elected Fellows:—

Richard Gardner, Esq. | J. Knapp, Esq.

The following Paper was read:—

On the Mortality of Master Mariners, with the Application of the Results to the purpose of Life Assurance. By Francis G. P. Neison, Esq.

THE MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS,

REGISTERED IN THE DIVISIONS, COUNTIES, AND DISTRICTS OF ENGLAND,

AS PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

THE following Return comprises (1) the Births and Deaths registered in all the districts of England during the spring quarter ending June 30, 1849; and (2) the Marriages in above 12,000 churches and chapels, 2,869 registered places unconnected with the Established Church, and 623 Superintendent Registrars' Offices, during the quarter ending March 31, 1849. Looking at all the circumstances of the country, the general result of the return is favourable.

Marriages Registered in the Quarters ending March 31st, 1845-49; *and the Births and Deaths Registered in the Quarters ending June 30th*, 1845-49, *in the Divisions, Counties, and Districts of England.*

Population.		Marriages.		Births.		Deaths.	
		Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of					
		March,		June,		June,	
		1845....	29,551	1845....	136,853	1845....	89,148
1831.....	13,896,797	1846....	31,417	1846....	149,450	1846....	90,231
		1847....	27,480	1847....	139,072	1847....	106,718
1841.....	15,914,148	1848....	28,301	1848....	149,837	1848....	99,730
Military	29,846	1849....	28,270	1849....	153,822	1849....	102,143

Registration did not exist in 1832; but it appears from the returns then made to the Board of Health, that in London 994 persons died of cholera in the first part of the epidemic, extending from Feb. 14 to May 15, 1832; 4,266 in the second part, extending from June 15 to October 31; and 15 in November and December. Allowing for defective returns in 1832, it is not probable that the fatality of cholera will be greater in 1849 than it was then; or that the danger will amount to more than this, that for a few weeks an inhabitant of London will incur the same chance of dying in one week as he usually incurs in two or three weeks.

MARRIAGES.—56,540 persons were married in the quarter ending March, 1849; in the corresponding quarter of 1848, 56,602; of 1847, 54,960; of 1846, 62,834. Comparing the marriages with the population, and taking the increase into account, the disposition to marry, which was excessive in the winters of 1845-6, is found to have declined and remained invariably near the average through the years 1847-8-9. The rate of marriage (·651 per cent.) in the winter of 1849 was lower than in the

winters of 1840, 1842, 1845, 1846, 1848; and higher than in the winters of 1838-39, 1841-3-4-7.

The marriages in England are always fewer in the winter than in any other quarter of the year. They have increased rapidly, though not uniformly, through the last 10 years. Thus the marriages in the winter of 1839 were 24,679; in the winter of 1849, 28,270.

The steadiness of the rate of marriage indicates the prudence of the people, and proves that they are as far from the depression of 1842 as from the elation of 1845.

The returns of the five winter quarters of 1845-9 show that the marriages in London were numerous in 1845-6, stationary in the three winters 1847-9. The marriages of the five winters 1845-9, were 182, 232, 206, 181, 203, in St. George's, Hanover Square; they declined at Brighton; fluctuated and fell at Bath; at Cheltenham the numbers were 90, 95 in 1845-6, and 64, 76, 77 in 1847-8-9. Marriages sensibly declined in Exeter and Bristol in the three winters of 1847-8-9; they rose rapidly in Shrewsbury in 1849, where a railway has recently been opened; also in Stoke-upon-Trent. The diminished number of marriages at Wolverhampton, West Bromwich, and Dudley, in the winters of 1848-9, as well as the excessive numbers in the winters of 1845-6-7, followed the fluctuations of the iron trade. Marriage is on the increase in Birmingham and Aston; also in Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, and Stockport; on the decrease in Wigan and Bury. The marriages at Liverpool, Manchester, and Leeds were nearly stationary in the three winters 1847-8-9; the numbers at Manchester had been excessive in the winters of 1845-6. Sheffield experienced little variation; but there were more marriages in the winter of 1849 than in that of 1848. Newcastle-upon-Tyne was stationary; Carlisle and Cockermouth made a sudden start in 1849. In the counties of Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire, marriages from 1846, and even from 1847, decreased; in Hertford, Buckingham, Oxford, Bedford, Cambridge, and Norfolk, marriages advanced. Marriages increased in Wilts, decreased sensibly in Devon. Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford remained stationary in 1847-8-9; Shropshire, on the whole, advanced from 1845; Staffordshire and Warwickshire followed their large towns. The marriages in Lincolnshire fluctuated and increased from 1845; Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire are recovering from the depression of 1847. The rate of marriage, which for the winters 1845-6 had been above the average in Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire, fell and was nearly stationary in 1847-8-9. In Northumberland and Cumberland the marriages in the winter of 1849 exceeded those of the winter preceding. Marriages declined in Monmouthshire (1847-8-9), increased in South Wales, and were nearly stationary in North Wales.

Births and Deaths: Increase of Population.—In the first three months of 1849, the births exceeded the average; the mortality was near the average. The present returns are for the three months ending June 30; when the births registered were 153,822, the deaths 102,143.

51,679 souls is the addition to the population of England in the 91 days. This natural increase of the population is, however, disturbed by the immigration of the Irish, and the emigration of the English people.

Births.—153,822 is a greater number of births than was ever registered before in the June, or in any other quarter. The rate of births, that is, the proportion of births to the population, was 3·492 per cent. per annum; it was higher (3·530) in the spring quarter of 1846. The births in the three years 1846-7-8, were 572,625, 539,965, 563,455. The depression in the births of 1847 is remarkable, and is not easily explained. The 307,512 births in the first half of the present year (1849) is an increase equally remarkable; and like the depression of 1847, cannot be accounted for by any fluctuation in the marriages.

State of the Public Health.—The deaths in the quarter ending June 30, were 102,143; the deaths in the corresponding quarter of 1848 were 99,730, of 1847, 106,718. The annual *rate* of mortality in the spring of the five years 1845-9, was 2·134; 2·131; 2·488; 2·294; 2·319. If the rate remained through a year uniformly the same as in the spring of 1849, 2,319 persons would die to every 100,000 living. The mortality (2·319) is above the average; it is, however, lower than in the corresponding quarter of 1838, and considerably lower than 2·488, the rate in the June quarter of 1847.

MORTALITY OF THE METROPOLIS.

A Table of the Mortality in the Metropolis, showing the Number of Deaths from all Causes, in the Quarters ending June of the Four Years, 1846–47–48–49.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Quarters ending June.*			
	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
ALL CAUSES	11,271	12,361	12,945	13,008
SPECIFIED CAUSES	11,235	12,331	12,877	12,927
I. Zymotic Diseases	1,820	2,148	3,611	3,203
SPORADIC DISEASES.				
II. Dropsy, Cancer, and other Diseases of uncertain or variable Seat	492	548	560	553
III. Tubercular Diseases	2,572	2,440	2,403	2,399
IV. Diseases of the Brain, Spinal Marrow, Nerves, and Senses	1,544	1,590	1,446	1,571
V. Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels	405	515	365	487
VI. Diseases of the Lungs and of the other Organs of Respiration	1,574	1,923	1,672	1,922
VII. Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and other Organs of Digestion	788	830	728	783
VIII. Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	133	151	149	136
IX. Childbirth, Diseases of the Uterus, &c.	158	177	112	101
X. Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bones, Joints, &c.	134	161	92	92
XI. Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, &c	15	22	21	20
	47	40	58	35
XII. Malformations	255	286	292	298
XIII. Premature Birth & Debility	235	291	312	263
XIV. Atrophy	491	664	498	465
XV. Age	129	150	133	172
XVI. Sudden†				
XVII. Violence, Privation, Cold, and Intemperance	443	395	425	427
1. Small Pox	87	181	381	113
Measles	163	277	306	368
Scarlatina	177	174	816	497
Hooping Cough	545	392	449	739
Croup	67	50	80	91
Thrush	40	35	49	35
Diarrhœa	153	202	239	240
Dysentery	18	39	41	41
Cholera	9	4	17	268
Influenza	21	23	50	16
Purpura and Scurvy	9	25	12	14
Ague	8	11	10	9
Remittent Fever	27	16	29	22
Infantile Fever‡	22	10	7	5
Typhus	364	568	882	512
Metria, or Puerperal Fever, see Childbirth	..	..	60	57
Rheumatic Fever, see Rheumatism	..	..	12	17
Erysipelas	78	107	129	114
Syphilis	30	33	31	43
Noma or Canker, see Mortification	2	1	11	2
Hydrophobia	..	..	..	..
II. Hæmorrhage	46	52	45	44
Dropsy	172	216	190	209
Abscess	16	11	19	15
Ulcer	12	24	8	16
Fistula	5	5	7	6
Mortification	34	29	52	42
Cancer	191	197	224	197
Gout	16	14	15	24
III. Scrofula	77	73	100	112
Tabes Mesenterica	202	227	199	196
Phthisis or Consumption	1,850	1,733	1,699	1,708
Hydrocephalus	443	407	405	333
IV. Cephalitis	147	173	140	151
Apoplexy	329	317	256	330
Paralysis	246	255	269	278
Delirium Tremens	33	35	35	33
Chorea	1	1	..	..
Epilepsy	90	101	64	74
Tetanus	5	3	5	7
Insanity	29	31	23	21
Convulsions	514	526	499	516
Disease of Brain, &c.	150	148	155	161
V. Pericarditis	20	34	21	34
Aneurism	11	15	20	26
Disease of Heart	374	466	324	427
VI. Laryngitis	28	47	61	44
Bronchitis	510	710	565	745
Pleurisy	40	67	56	48
Pneumonia	705	748	732	815
Asthma	150	201	136	152
Disease of Lungs, &c	141	150	122	118
VII. Teething	114	120	120	131
Quinsey	16	20	18	12
Gastritis	20	30	14	27
Enteritis	106	106	82	89
Peritonitis	54	66	65	59
Ascites	24	23	24	25
Ulceration (of Intestines, &c.)	40	23	34	27
Hernia	28	45	40	37
Ileus	39	37	24	37
Intussusception	18	22	12	15
Stricture of the Intestine Canal	11	7	2	11
Dis. of Stomach, &c.	82	85	85	66
Disease of Pancreas	1	..	3	1
Hepatitis	48	55	39	39
Jaundice	30	36	31	44
Disease of Liver	154	155	133	160
Disease of Spleen	3	..	2	3
VIII. Nephritis	11	7	5	2
Nephria (or Bright's Disease)	..	..	32	35
Ischuria	2	2	3	2
Diabetes	9	7	10	12
Stone	7	13	9	5
Cystitis	11	7	10	9
Stricture of Urethra	8	11	21	10
Dis. of Kidneys, &c.	85	104	59	61
IX. Paramenia	4	4	3	1
Ovarian Dropsy	15	20	8	6
Childbirth, see Metria	102	102	63	59
Dis. of Uterus, &c.	37	51	38	35
X. Arthritis	2	4	..	1
Rheumatism	79	84	55	46
Disease of Joints, &c.	53	73	37	45
XI. Carbuncle	..	3	6	5
Phlegmon	6	7	5	8
Disease of Skin, &c.	9	12	10	7
XVII. Intemperance	20	13	12	13
Privation	6	12	5	13
Want of Breast Milk, see Privation & Atrophy	..	..	32	42
Neglect	..	..	2	4
Poison	417	370	35	27
Burns and Scalds			41	52
Hanging, &c.			42	32
Drowning			78	67
Fractures and Contusions			138	139
Wounds			30	26
Other Violence			10	12
Causes not specified	36	30	68	81

* The mortality of the district of Lewisham, and sub-district of Hampstead, was included in the Metropolitan returns at the commencement of 1847, for the first time. Therefore the deaths for previous years are not contained in the above table. In the quarters ending March they were respectively (1845) 158, (1846) 142.

† Under the head of "sudden deaths" are classed not only deaths described as sudden, of which the cause has not been ascertained or stated; but also all deaths returned by the Coroner in vague terms, such as "found dead," "natural causes," &c., &c.

‡ In the years previous to 1848, "Worms" and "Infantile Fever" were classed together. The former is now placed to diseases of digestive organs.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for the Quarter ending June 30, 1849.

NAMES OF THE PLACES.	Mean Pressure of Dry Air reduced to the level of the Sea.	Mean Temperature of the Air.	Highest Reading of the Thermometer.	Lowest Reading of the Thermometer.	Mean Daily Range of Temperature.	Mean Monthly Range	Range of Temperature in the Quarter.	Mean Temperature of the Dew Point.	WIND.		Mean amount of Cloud.	RAIN.		Mean Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.	Mean additional weight required to saturate a cubic Foot of Air.	Mean Degree of Humidity.	Mean whole Amount of Water in a Vertical Column of Atmosphere.	Mean Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.	Height of Cistern of the Barometer above the level of the Sea.
									Mean estimated Strength.	General Direction.		Number of Days on which it fell.	Amount Collected.						
	In.												In.	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	In.	Gr.	Feet.
Guernsey	..	53°9	75°0	36°0	11°5	25°2	39°0	43°0	..	E. by N.	..	36	7·2	3·5	0·4	0·705	4·2	533	123
Helston	29·591	51·6	76·0	30·0	14·6	36·7	46·0	46·0	1·4	S.W.	4·9	38	9·2	3·8	0·8	0·831	4·6	535	106
Falmouth	..	51·7	78·0	32·0	18·4	37·3	46·0	..	1·6	N. & Var.	6·2	43	8·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Truro	..	50·6	69·0	35·0	11·1	26·3	34·0	..	..	N.	5·8	39	10·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exeter	29·708	52·3	78·0	28·0	18·4	38·3	50·0	42·2	1·8	E. & W.	4·7	37	5·9	3·3	1·4	0·711	4·0	535	140
Chichester	..	51·8	76·0	28·0	15·4	35·0	48·0	41·5	..	S.	..	..	7·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uckfield	29·737	54·0	84·0	25·0	20·3	43·7	59·0	42·0	..	S.W.	..	38	7·3	3·3	1·7	0·666	4·0	533	180
Southampton	29·603	55·1	88·0	28·8	20·7	43·4	59·2	47·2	0·5	N.E.	6·6	36	7·0	3·9	1·2	0·757	4·7	533	55
Beckington	29·747	51·5	79·0	25·0	21·0	44·0	54·0	36·8	1·0	S.W.	6·7	35	5·8	2·7	1·9	0·620	3·4	534	265
Maidenstone Hill, Greenwich	29·587	51·6	83·2	26·9	16·0	38·0	56·3	46·0	..	N.	7·0	32	7·0	3·8	0·9	0·822	4·6	541	107
Royal Observatory Greenwich	29·605	51·0	80·7	26·8	17·6	39·4	53·9	43·8	..	N.	..	39	6·3	3·5	1·2	0·761	4·2	534	159
St. John's Wood	29·511	53·2	85·0	27·0	29·0	44·8	58·0	48·6	1·2	Var.	7·0	51	5·9	4·1	0·7	0·859	4·9	535	..
Walworth	..	52·6	86·0	27·0	17·3	39·6	59·0	..	2·6	S.W.	7·6	46	5·5	..	..	..	..	..	32
Latimer Rectory	29·589	51·3	85·0	26·0	21·5	44·8	59·0	44·5	1·5	N.	6·4	46	7·1	3·6	0·9	0·798	4·3	530	335
Aylesbury	29·557	52·3	82·0	25·0	21·1	46·7	57·0	42·7	0·5	S.E.	6·9	48	7·3	3·4	1·3	0·723	4·1	529	280
Stone Observatory	29·658	50·3	77·7	26·5	18·1	41·0	51·2	42·0	1·0	N.E.	6·6	51	7·5	3·4	1·1	0·771	4·6	532	320
Hartwell House	..	51·2	80·0	29·0	20·9	46·0	51·0	42·8	0·8	N.	6·7	57	6·3	3·5	1·0	0·759	4·0	531	260
Hartwell Rectory	..	50·9	..	..	..	..	..	43·3	0·8	Var.	3·3	49	..	3·4	1·0	0·763	4·0	531	260
Saffron Walden	..	50·7	76·0	28·0	16·5	35·3	48·0	..	2·1	Var.	4·5	38	5·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Radcliff Observatory	..	51·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N.E.	7·8	..	7·1	..	..	..	..	..	250
Hereford	..	48·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N.E.	..	33	8·8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cardington	29·558	51·0	77·0	28·6	17·9	39·6	48·4	43·8	..	Var.	6·9	52	5·3	3·5	1·0	0·782	4·2	536	70
Norwich	29·589	49·9	78·0	22·0	17·7	37·3	56·0	45·0	..	Var.	..	48	8·9	4·0	0·7	0·850	4·4	538	39
Holkham	29·589	49·6	74·6	25·8	14·5	35·7	48·8	43·2	..	N.E.	6·5	50	7·9	3·8	0·7	0·834	4·3	538	31
Leicester	29·755	48·5	81·0	24·0	19·8	46·0	57·0	36·9	..	Var.	5·4	42	8·2	2·9	1·3	0·703	3·4	538	156
Derby	..	49·5	73·0	25·0	17·0	39·0	48·0	44·8	..	Var.	..	53	7·7	3·6	0·6	0·855	4·3	533	39
Highfield House	29·653	50·5	79·0	24·3	19·0	43·4	54·7	44·9	1·3	N.W.	6·6	50	7·2	3·7	0·8	0·811	4·5	536	103
Manchester	..	51·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liverpool	29·602	50·5	74·6	32·6	11·2	31·7	42·0	43·8	..	N.W.	6·0	41	5·4	3·5	0·9	0·798	4·2	538	37
Wakefield Prison	29·608	50·5	84·0	26·0	18·7	48·0	58·0	42·9	..	W.	..	54	4·3	3·4	0·9	0·773	4·0	536	113
Holmefield House	..	50·6	79·0	27·0	19·5	46·0	52·0	42·3	..	W.	5·2	47	3·7	3·3	1·1	0·758	4·0	537	..
Stourton Lodge	..	50·0	77·0	27·0	17·5	43·0	50·0	43·8	1·3	N.E. & S.W.	4·8	50	5·7	3·5	0·8	0·811	4·2	537	148
Stonyhurst Observatory	29·633	48·2	74·2	25·3	17·8	39·2	48·9	41·9	1·0	N.E. & S.W.	6·7	48	5·8	3·2	0·8	0·809	4·0	536	381
York	..	48·6	73·0	27·0	15·7	39·0	46·0	..	..	N.E.	..	40	4·0	..	..	..	..	..	50
Whitehaven	29·555	51·1	70·0	29·0	13·0	31·2	41·0	41·7	2·1	S.W.	..	39	5·7	3·2	1·2	0·722	4·0	535	80
Newcastle	29·553	48·4	71·0	26·0	13·5	32·5	45·0	42·9	..	S.E. & N.E.	..	39	9·9	3·4	0·7	0·834	4·1	537	121
Number of Columns	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

NOTES ON THE METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1849.

The mean of the numbers in the first column is 29·618 inches, and this value may be considered as the pressure of dry air for England during the quarter ending June 30, 1849.

The mean of the numbers in the second column, for Guernsey, and those places situated in the counties of Cornwall and Devonshire is 52°0; for those places situated south of latitude 52°, including Chichester and Hartwell, is 52°1; for those places situated between the latitudes of 52° and 53°, including Saffron Walden and Leicester, is 50°0; for those places situated between the latitudes 53° and 54°, including Derby and York, is 49°9; and for Whitehaven and Newcastle is 49°8. These values may be considered as those of the mean temperatures of the air for these parallels of latitude during the quarter ending June 30, 1849.

The average daily range of temperature in Cornwall and Devonshire was 14°8; at Liverpool and Whitehaven was 12°1; south of latitude 52° was 19°9; between the latitudes of 52° and 54° was 17°6; and at Whitehaven and Newcastle was 17°6.

The greatest mean daily ranges of the temperature of the air took place at St. John's Wood, Latimer, Aylesbury, and Beckington; that at St. John's Wood is very large—is it right? and the least occurred at Truro, Liverpool, Guernsey, and Whitehaven.

The highest thermometer readings during the quarter were 88° at Southampton, 86° at Walworth, 85° at St. John's Wood, and at Latimer. The lowest thermometer readings were 24°0 at Leicester, 24°3 at Highfield House, and 25°0 at Uckfield and at Aylesbury. The extreme range of temperature of the air during the quarter in England was therefore about 61°, considering the true extremes as 24° and 85°.

The average quarterly range of the reading of the thermometer in Cornwall and Devonshire was 43°0; at Liverpool and Whitehaven was 41°5; south of latitude 52° was 55°5, and north of 52° was 51°1.

The mean temperature of the dew point in Cornwall and Devonshire was 43°7, south of latitude 52° was 43°5; between the latitude of 52° and 53° was 42°2, and north of 53° was 43°6.

The amount of cloud seems to have been less than usual.

Rain has fallen on the greatest number of days at Hartwell, Wakefield, and Cardington; the average number at these places was 54. It fell on the least number of days at Maidenstone Hill, Hereford, and Beckington; and the average number at these places was 33. The stations at which the largest falls have taken place are Truro, Newcastle, and Helston. The smallest falls occurred at York, and generally in the north of England. The average fall in the counties of Cornwall and Devonshire was 8·1 inches; south of latitude 52° was 6·4 inches; between the latitudes of 52° and 53° was 7·4 inches; between 53° and 54° was 5·5 inches; and at Newcastle and Whitehaven was 7·8 inches.

The numbers in columns 15 to 18 show the mean values of the hygrometrical results, from which we find that—the mean weight of vapour in a cubic foot of air at all places (excepting Cornwall and Devonshire), in the quarter ending June 30, 1849, was 3·5 grains. The mean additional weight required to saturate a cubic foot of air was 0·9 grain. The mean degree of humidity (complete saturation = 1), was 0·776. The mean amount of vapour mixed with the air would have produced water, if all had been precipitated at one time on the surface of the earth, to the depth of 4·2 inches. The mean weight of a cubic foot of air under the mean pressure, temperature, and humidity, was 532 grains, at the average height of 170 feet. And these values for Cornwall and Devonshire were 3·5 grains; 0·9 grain; 0·749, 4·3 inches, and 534 grains at the average height of 120 feet.

Generally the differences of temperature at one place from the average values for that place sufficiently indicate the departures from the means for all other places, but in the past three months this has not been the case, the northern parts of the country having been subjected to a longer continuance of low temperature than usual, and the departures from the mean temperatures in the northern parallels of latitude have been greater than in the southern.

REVENUE.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the Years and Quarters ending 10th October, 1848 and 1849; showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.—(*Continued from page 345.*)

Sources of Revenue.	Years ending 10th October.			
	1848.	1849.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	18,358,827	18,657,563	298,736	....
Excise	12,825,861	12,381,916	....	443,945
Stamps	6,203,105	6,328,213	125,108	....
Taxes	4,308,474	4,326,901	18,427	....
Property Tax	5,385,498	5,383,199	....	2,299
Post Office	786,000	852,000	66,000	....
Crown Lands	91,000	130,000	39,000	....
Miscellaneous	91,203	212,543	121,340	....
Total Ordinary Revenue	48,049,968	48,272,335	668,611	446,244
China Money	455,021	84,284	....	370,737
Imprest and other Moneys	392,103	558,265	166,162	....
Repayments of Advances	347,604	565,383	217,779	....
Total Income	49,244,696	49,480,267	1,052,552	816,981
Deduct Decrease			816,981	
Increase on the Year			235,571	

Sources of Revenue.	Quarters ending 10th October.			
	1848.	1849.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	5,406,483	5,253,272	....	153,211
Excise	4,102,574	4,287,577	185,003	....
Stamps	1,461,942	1,686,747	224,805	....
Taxes	215,656	203,057	....	12,599
Property Tax	1,892,890	1,914,006	21,116	....
Post Office	221,000	224,000	3,000	....
Crown Lands	20,000	20,000	....	....
Miscellaneous	13,923	21,902	7,979	....
Total Ordinary Revenue	13,334,468	13,610,561	441,903	165,810
China Money	....	....	....	....
Imprest and other Moneys	168,437	120,134	....	48,303
Repayments of Advances	112,605	166,199	53,594	....
Total Income	13,615,510	13,896,894	495,497	214,113
Deduct Decrease			214,113	
Increase on the Quarter			281,384	

Consolidated Fund Operations.—The total income brought to this account in the quarter ending 10th October, 1849, was 13,908,534*l.* The total charge upon it was 7,791,195*l.*, leaving a surplus of 6,117,339*l.*

CORN.

Average Prices of Corn per Imperial Quarter in England and Wales, during each Week of the Third Quarter of 1849; *together with the Average Prices for the whole Quarter.*—(*Continued from p.* 346.)

Returns received at the Corn Office, 1849.	Wheat.		Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	Weekly Average	Aggregate Average of Six Weeks' regulating Duty.	Weekly Average	Weekly Average	Weekly Average	Weekly Average	Weekly Average
Weeks ending 1849.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
July 7	47 1	45 1	25 11	17 11	28 1	32 1	33 10
14	48 2	45 8	25 3	18 9	26 11	32 1	30 9
21	48 10	46 4	26 7	19 4	28 6	32 1	32 4
28	49 1	47 2	26 1	19 6	26 1	32 5	32 0
August 4	48 0	47 9	26 3	19 4	25 6	31 10	32 1
11	47 4	48 1	25 8	19 2	26 7	32 0	31 1
18	46 3	47 11	26 1	19 0	27 5	31 9	29 2
25	44 8	47 4	26 4	18 10	26 5	32 2	28 8
Sept. 1	44 8	46 8	26 3	19 3	27 0	32 3	28 6
8	44 6	45 11	26 9	18 4	25 11	31 2	29 7
15	43 0	45 1	27 1	18 6	26 7	30 8	30 1
22	41 9	44 2	27 1	17 10	25 11	29 9	30 0
29	42 4	43 6	27 4	17 11	25 2	29 5	31 8
Average of the Quarter	45 $9\frac{3}{4}$	..	26 $4\frac{1}{4}$	18 9	26 $7\frac{1}{2}$	31 6	30 9

Foreign and Colonial Wheat and Wheat-Flour imported in each of the Months ending 5th July, 5th August, and 5th September, 1849; *the Quantities Entered for Home Consumption during the same Months; and the Quantities remaining in Warehouse at the close of them.*—(*Continued from p.* 346.)

WHEAT.

Months ending.	Imported.			Quantities entered for Home Consumption.			In Bond at the Month's end.		
	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.
1849.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.
5th July	262,508	1,238	263,746	306,334	1,175	307,509	128,567	174	128,741
5th Aug.	268,516	2,000	270,516	293,168	1,901	295,069	104,230	273	104,503
5th Sept.	273,348	5,803	279,151	302,528	4,421	306,949	75,049	1,656	76,705

WHEAT-FLOUR.

Months ending.	Imported.			Quantities entered for Home Consumption.			In Bond at the Month's end.		
	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.
1849.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
5th July	172,638	34,553	207,191	226,747	39,444	266,191	119,259	2,067	121,326
5th Aug.	277,101	102,356	379,457	278,797	102,356	381,153	116,905	2,067	118,972
5th Sept.	268,404	52,568	320,972	314,595	52,727	367,322	72,714	1,446	74,160

CURRENCY.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act of the 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the Weeks ending on Saturday, the 21st July, the 18th August, and the 15th September, 1849.—(*Continued from p. 347.*)

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	Weeks ending		
	21st July, 1849.	18th August, 1849.	15th Sept., 1849.
	£	£	£
Notes issued	27,834,475	27,636,770	27,910,900
Government Debt	11,015,100	11,015,100	11,015,100
Other Securities	2,984,900	2,984,900	2,984,900
Gold Coin and Bullion	13,557,906	13,360,201	13,633,823
Silver Bullion	276,569	276,569	277,077
Total	27,834,475	27,636,770	27,910,900

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000
Rest	3,215,652	3,309,469	3,578,609
Public Deposits	2,109,910	5,564,014	7,729,860
Other Deposits	11,302,086	9,400,121	9,035,206
Seven Day and other Bills	1,106,849	1,095,012	1,036,408
Total	32,987,497	33,921,616	35,933,083
Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuities	14,335,835	14,282,877	14,334,255
Other Securities	9,657,804	9,937,253	10,403,105
Notes	8,111,140	8,756,460	10,246,150
Gold and Silver Coin	882,718	945,026	949,573
Total	32,987,497	33,921,616	35,933,083

COUNTRY BANKS.

Average Aggregate Amount of Promissory Notes of Country Banks, which have been in Circulation in the United Kingdom, distinguishing the several Banks, or Classes of Banks by which issued in each part of the Kingdom, during the weeks ending 14th July, 11th August, and 8th September, 1849.—(*Continued from p. 347.*)

Banks.	14th July, 1849.	11th August, 1849.	8th September, 1849.
England—Private Banks	3,479,601	3,451,107	3,327,967
Joint Stock Banks	2,586,166	2,531,314	2,457,536
Scotland—Chartered, Private, and Joint Stock Banks	3,111,724	3,075,970	3,053,322
Ireland—Bank of Ireland	2,419,575	2,340,850	2,308,575
Private and Joint Stock Banks	1,493,007	1,492,222	1,502,870
Total	13,090,073	12,891,463	12,650,270

BANKRUPTCY.

An Analysis of the Bankruptcies in England and Wales, gazetted in each Month of the Quarter ending 30th September, 1849; showing the Counties and Branches of Industry in which they have occurred.—(*Continued from p.* 348.)

COUNTIES.	July.	August.	September	TRADES.	July.	August.	September
Metropolis	29	16	14	*Agriculture and connected Trades.*			
Bedford	....	....	....	Farmers	2	2	2
Berks	....	....	....	Agricultural Implement Makers, &c.	....	....	....
Bucks	....	....	....	Corn Factors	1	....	....
Cambridge	....	1	1	Millers and Maltsters	1	....	5
Cheshire	....	2	....	Hop Merchants	....	....	....
Cornwall	....	....	....	Brewers	3	1	....
Cumberland	1	....	....	Horse and Cattle Dealers, and Woolstaplers	1	....	2
Derby	1	....	....	*Mining and connected Trades.*			
Devon	1	4	1	Mining Firms	....	....	....
Dorset	1	....	2	Blasting Works	....	....	....
Durham	1	2	....	*Manufactures.*			
Essex	3	4	1	Woollen Manufacturers	1	....	....
Gloucester	....	1	2	Cotton ,,	....	....	....
Hants	....	1	2	Linen ,,	....	....	....
Hereford	....	1	....	Silk ,,	....	....	....
Hertford	3	1	2	Printers and Dyers	2	3	....
Huntingdon	1	....	....	Lace Manufacturers	1	....	....
Kent	3	2	2	Hosiery ,,	....	....	....
Lancashire	14	10	9	Hardware ,,	....	....	....
Leicester	....	1	2	Earthenware ,,	....	....	....
Lincoln	2	2	1	Glass ,,	....	....	....
Middlesex (exclusive of the Metropolis)	....	....	....	Paper ,,	....	....	....
Monmouth	....	....	1	Builders	6	4	1
Norfolk	2	2	1	Miscellaneous Manufacturers	8	6	1
Northampton	....	....	....	*Commerce.*			
Northumberland	2	2	2	Bankers and Merchants	13	7	12
Nottingham	2	1	3	Shipowners, Warehousemen, Brokers, and Wholesale Dealers generally	4	7	8
Oxford	1	....	1	*Retail and Handicraft Trades.*			
Rutland	....	....	....	Bakers	1	2	6
Salop	1	2	....	Butchers	1	....	....
Somerset (including Bristol)	6	3	3	Corn and Hay Dealers	2	1	....
Stafford	2	4	2	Innkeepers and Victuallers	12	8	6
Suffolk	3	1	1	Wine and Spirit Merchants	....	....	....
Surrey (exclusive of the Metropolis)	1	....	3	Dealers in Grocery, Drugs, and Spices	10	2	6
Sussex	2	....	2	Makers of, and Dealers in, Clothing	6	13	11
Warwick	4	2	5	Makers of, and Dealers in, Furniture	1	4	1
Westmoreland	....	....	....	Coach Builders	....	....	....
Wilts	1	....	....	Miscellaneous	25	15	12
Worcester	....	4	2				
York (East Riding)	....	1	....				
,, (North Riding)	...	....	....				
,, (West Riding)	7	2	6				
Wales	7	3	2				
Total	101	75	73	Total	101	75	73

INDEX TO VOL. XII.

Page

ANNUAL Report, Fifteenth, of the Statistical Society, Session 1848-9 97

Attendance at Places of Worship, and in Schools in Saffron Walden 78

BALFOUR, Edward, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, Madras Army. Additional Observations on the Means of Maintaining Troops in Health, by 33

Bank of England, *see* Currency.

Bankruptcies in England and Wales, in each Month of the Quarter ending December 31st, 1848, showing the Counties and Branches of Industry in which they have occurred 96

—— Ditto Quarter ending March 31, 1849 188

—— Ditto Quarter ending June 30, 1849 348

—— Ditto Quarter ending September 30, 1849 448

Boileau, Sir John P., Bart., F.R.S. Statistics of Mendicancy, by 43

CENSUS, Remarks on the Plan for taking the Census in 1841, with Suggestions for its Improvement, by the Rev. E. Wyatt Edgell 71

Civil Justice in Bengal, &c., Statistics of, by Lieut.-Colonel Sykes, Vice-President of the Royal Society 3

Civil Service of England, Statistics of, with Observations on the Constitution of Funds, to provide for Fatherless Children and Widows, by William Farr, Esq., F.S.S. 103

Colonial Dependencies of the United Kingdom, Commercial Progress of, during the Twenty Years 1827 to 1846, by J. T. Danson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.... 350

Page

The commercial colonies—their geographical distribution, area, and population generally 349

Sources of information 353

Interest of the present inquiry 353

Method of inquiry 355

The tables appended: the nature of their contents 355

The North American group 357

The West Indian group 365

The African group:

The Coast settlements 384

The Cape colony 387

The East Indian group:

Mauritius 389

Ceylon.... 393

The Australian group.... 399

The commercial colonies, as consumers of British produce 407

Comparison with the colonies of France, in the same relation 409

Comparative progress of emigration and of exports of British produce 412

Summary 414

Appendix of Tables 418

Consolidated Fund Operations in the Quarter ending January 5, 1849 93

—— Ditto, Quarter ending April 5, 1849 185

—— Ditto, Quarter ending July 5, 1849 345

—— Ditto, Quarer ending October 10, 1849 445

Corn, Average Prices of, during each Week of the last Quarter of 1848, with the Average Prices for the whole Quarter 94

—— Ditto during First Quarter of 1849 186

—— Ditto during Second Quarter of 1849 346

—— Ditto during Third Quarter of 1849 446

Page

Country Banks, Average Aggregate of Promissory Notes circulating in the United Kingdom 95, 187, 347, 447

Currency, Bank of England, Account for the Weeks ending October 14, November 11, and December 9, 1848 95

—— Ditto Weeks ending January 6, February 3, and March 3, and March 31, 1849 187

—— Ditto Weeks ending April 28, May 26, and June 23, 1849 347

—— Ditto Weeks ending July 21, August 18, and September 15, 1849 447

Crawfurd, John, Esq., Vital Statistics of a District in Java, by 60

Danson, J. T., Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Particulars of the Commercial Progress of the Colonial Dependencies of the United Kingdom, during the Twenty Years 1827-1846 350

Edgell, The Rev. E. Wyatt. Remarks on the Plan for taking the Census in 1841, with suggestions for its Improvement, by 71

Educational and Moral Statistics of England and Wales, by Joseph Fletcher, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Hon. Secretary 151

Excise Revenues of the United Kingdom, 1843 to 1847 79

Farr, William, Esq., F.S.S. Statistics of the Civil Service of England, with Observations on the Constitution of Funds to provide for Fatherless Children and Widows, by 103

Fletcher, Joseph, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Hon. Secretary. Moral and Educational Statistics of England and Wales, by 151

Health, Public State of, in the Quarter ending—
- September, 1848.... 81
- December, 1848 177
- March, 1849 338
- June, 1849 440

Mendicancy, Statistics of, by Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., F.R.S.... 43

Meteorology, Quarterly Tables furnished to the Registrar-General by the Astronomer-Royal 88, 181

Meteorology, Quarterly Meteorological Tables for 35 different places in England and Wales 90, 183, 341, 443

Metropolis, Quarterly Reports of Deaths in the 85, 180, 340, 442

Moral and Educational Statistics of England and Wales, by Joseph Fletcher, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Hon. Secretary 151

- Education, and not instruction merely, proved to be influential in deterring from crime 151
- Re-classification of commitments to assizes and quarter sessions into characteristic groups, and examination of the results at successive periods in different districts 158
- Progress of criminal commitments from 1810 to 1847, compared with that of the population and of the prices of food 168
- Results, with aggravating influences, which may be most easily removed .... 170—189
- Increase of commitments in France during twenty years, compared with that in England and Wales 189
- Distribution of the gross commitments in England and Wales during the last six years, compared with that of the influences of industry variously organized, education, and the dispersion or concentration of the people 190
- Investigation into the effects of superior police, and of the migration of the depraved, upon the criminal returns.... 196
- Excess of commitments for offences least influenced by migration always in the most ignorant localities 200
- Influences of "good" or "bad times" and of locality, upon the different classes of commitments 204
- Operation of improved police in repressing the offences which train to confirmed delinquency 214
- Influence of "times" and locality upon improvident marriages 218
- The like influences on bastardy, and general coincidence of the results with those derived from tables of criminal commitments 220

Page

Pauperism, and general coincidence of its excess, with those of ignorance, improvident marriages, bastardy, and crime 224
Deposits in Savings' Banks, and allowances to be made in regard to them 227
Origin, progress, and limits of the present investigation 229
Conclusions.... 231
Appendix of tables, with summary and index tables .... 246—328
Detailed index to the several parts of this paper 329

Plates, containing Shaded Maps of England and Wales, with accompanying Key Lists of Counties:

I. Dispersion of Population 173
II. Real Property 174
III. Persons of Independent Means 175
IV. Ignorance 176
V. Gross Criminal Commitments 237
VI*. More Serious Offences against the Person, and Malicious Offences against Property, for Six Years 238
VI. Ditto for Three Years.... 239
VII. Offences against Property, excepting the Malicious 240
VIII. Assaults and Miscellaneous Offences 241
IX. Improvident Marriages 242
X. Bastardy 243
XI. Pauperism 244
XII. Savings 245

Mortality in 117 of the districts of England, Quarterly Reports of.... .... 84, 179, 340, 440

Mortality, in the Jails of the 24 Pergunnahs, Calcutta, Analysis of the Report of Surgeon F. P. Strong, of the Bengal Army, on, by Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Sykes, V.P.R.S. 48

Provisions, Fuel, &c., Prices of; in the Quarter ending Michaelmas, 1847 86

—— ditto, in the Quarter ending Lady-Day, 1848.... 343

Registrar-General, Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in the Divisions, Counties, and Districts of England 336

—— ditto ditto 440

Page

Revenue. Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years and Quarters ending 5th January, 1848 and 1849, showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.... 93

—— in the Years and Quarters ending 5th April, 1848 and 1849 185

—— in the Years and Quarters ending 5th July, 1848 and 1849 345

—— in the Years and Quarters ending 10th October, 1848 and 1849 445

Saffron Walden, Attendance at Places of Worship and in Schools 78

Statistical Society of London.

First Ordinary Meeting, 1848–49, Nov., 1848 80
Second ditto, December, 1848. 80
Third ditto, January, 1849 80
Fourth ditto, February, 1849.... 177
Fifth ditto, March, 1849 177
Sixth ditto, April, 1849 177
Seventh ditto, May, 1849 439
Eighth ditto, June, 1849 440

Fellows Elected—

Salt, Samuel, Esq. 80
Browning, Henry, Esq. 80
Harding, Wyndham, Esq. 80
Ley, William, Esq..... 80
Sankey, W. H. O., Esq. 80
Vivian, T. H., Esq., M.P. 80
Austin, William, Esq. 80
Bird, James, Esq. 80
Grantham, Richard B., Esq.... 80
Lord, Charles F. J., Esq. 80
Byng, The Hon. Frederick 80
Finch, Cuthbert, M.D. 80
Berridge, Joseph, Esq. 80
Dickson, Peter, Esq. 80
Sowray, George, Esq. 177
Bullen, Richard, Esq. 177
Young, Charles Baring, Esq. 177
Power, Robert, M.D. 177
Galsworthy, John, Esq.... 439
Payne, J. D., Esq..... 439
Morrison, J., Esq.... 439
Gardner, Richard, Esq.... 440
Knapp, J., Esq. 440

—— Fifteenth Annual Report, 1848–49 97

Page

Sykes, Lieut.-Colonel, V.P.R.S., Vice-President. Statistics of Civil Justice in Bengal, by 3

—— Analysis of the Report of Surgeon F. P. Strong, of the Bengal Army, to the Bengal Government, for 1847, of the Mortality in the Jails of the 24 Pergunnahs, Calcutta, by 48

—— Preliminary Remarks upon the Dutch Possessions in the East, by 60

Troops, Additional Observations on the Means of Maintaining Troops in Health, by Assistant-Surgeon Edward Balfour, Madras Army.... 33

Vital Statistics of a Region in Java, by John Crawfurd, Esq., with Preliminary Remarks, by Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Sykes, V.P.R.S. 60

Page

Weale. Robert, Esq., Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, Number of Miles Travelled by, from 3rd August, 1835, to 31st December, 1846, (both inclusive,) together with the Cost of Travelling, and the time occupied therein 78

Weather, Remarks on the, during the Quarter ending September 30, 1848, by James Glaisher, Esq. 89

—— December 31, 1848 182

—— March 31, 1849 344

—— June 30, 1849 444

Wheat and Wheat Flour. Quantities Imported, Entered for Consumption, and Remaining in Bond 94, 186, 346, 446

Wine, Quantities of various descriptions entered for Home Consumption from 1792 to 1848 77

LONDON: PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SON, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

CONTENTS TO VOL. XII. PART I.

Page

The Statistics of Civil Justice in Bengal, in which the Government is a party. By Colonel Sykes, Vice-President of the Royal Society 3

Additional Observations on the Means of Maintaining Troops in Health. By Assistant-Surgeon Edward Balfour, Madras Army 33

Statistics of Mendicancy. By Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., F.R.S. 43

Analysis of the Report of Surgeon F. P. Strong, of the Bengal Army, to the Bengal Government for 1847, of the Mortality in the Jails of the 24 Pergunnahs, Calcutta. By Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Sykes, V.P.R.S. 48

Vital Statistics of a District in Java. By John Crawfurd, Esq. With Preliminary Remarks upon the Dutch Possessions in the East. By Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Sykes, V.P.R.S. 60

Remarks on the Plan adopted for taking the Census in 1841, with Suggestions for its Improvement. By the Rev. E. Wyatt-Edgell 71

Miscellaneous:—

Statistical Return of Wines entered for Home Consumption from 1792 to 1848 77

Statement of the Number of Miles Travelled by Robert Weale, Esq., F.S.S., Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, from the 3rd of August, 1835, to the 31st of December, 1846, (both inclusive,) together with the Cost of Travelling and the Time occupied therein 78

Attendance at Places of Worship and in Schools 78

Excise Revenues of the United Kingdom, 1843—1847 inclusive 79

Proceedings of the Statistical Society of London 80

State of the Public Health in the Third Quarter of the Year 1848 81

Quarterly Table of the Mortality in 117 of the principal Districts (including the principal Towns) of England and Wales 84

Mortality of the Metropolis 85

Prices of Provisions, Fuel, &c. 86

Quarterly Meteorological Table 88

Remarks on the Weather during the Quarter ending September 30th, 1848. By James Glaisher, Esq., of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich 89

Quarterly Meteorological Table 90

An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years and Quarters ending 5th January, 1848 and 1849; showing the Increase or Decrease thereof 93

Consolidated Fund Operations 93

Average prices of Corn per Imperial Quarter in England and Wales, during each Week of the Last Quarter of 1848; together with the Average Prices for the whole Quarter 94

Foreign and Colonial Wheat and Wheat-Flour imported in each of the Months ending 10th October, 5th November, and 5th December, 1848; the Quantities entered for Home Consumption during the same Months; and the Quantities remaining in Warehouse at the close of them 94

Weekly Return from the Issue and Banking Departments of the Bank of England, for the Weeks ending 14th October, 11th November, and 9th December, 1848 95

Average Aggregate Amount of Promissory Notes of Country Banks which have been in Circulation in the United Kingdom during the Weeks ending 12th August, 9th September, and 7th October, 1848 95

An Analysis of the Bankruptcies in England and Wales gazetted in each Month of the Quarter ending 30th December, 1848; showing the Counties and branches of Industry in which they have occurred 96

London:—Printed by Harrison and Son, 45, St. Martin's Lane.

CONTENTS TO VOL. XII. PART II.

Page

Fifteenth Annual Report of the Statistical Society of London. Session 1848–9 97

Statistics of the Civil Service, with Observations on the Constitution of Funds to provide for Fatherless Children and Widows. By WILLIAM FARR, Esq., F.S.S. 103

Moral and Educational Statistics of England and Wales. By JOSEPH FLETCHER, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Hon. Sec. 151

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Proceedings of the Statistical Society of London 177

State of the Public Health in the Last Quarter of the Year 1848 177

Quarterly Table of the Mortality in 117 of the principal Districts (including the principal Towns) of England and Wales 179

Mortality of the Metropolis 180

Quarterly Meteorological Table 181

Remarks on the Weather during the Quarter ending December 31st, 1848. By JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich 182

Quarterly Meteorological Table 183

An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years and Quarters ending 5th April, 1848 and 1849; showing the Increase or Decrease thereof 185

Consolidated Fund Operations 185

Average prices of Corn per Imperial Quarter in England and Wales, during each Week of the First Quarter of 1849; together with the Average Prices for the whole Quarter 186

Foreign and Colonial Wheat and Wheat-Flour imported in each of the Months ending 5th January, 5th February, and 5th March, 1849; the Quantities entered for Home Consumption during the same Months; and the Quantities remaining in Warehouse at the close of them 186

Weekly Return from the Issue and Banking Departments of the Bank of England, for the Weeks ending 6th January, 3rd February, 3rd March, and 31st March, 1849 187

Average Aggregate Amount of Promissory Notes of Country Banks which have been in Circulation in the United Kingdom during the Weeks ending 4th November, 2nd December, 30th December, 1848, and 27th January and 24th February, 1849 187

An Analysis of the Bankruptcies in England and Wales gazetted in each Month of the Quarter ending 31st March, 1849; showing the Counties and branches of Industry in which they have occurred 188

London:—Printed by HARRISON and SON, 45, St. Martin's Lane.

CONTENTS TO VOL. XII. PART III.

Page

Moral and Educational Statistics of England and Wales. By Joseph Fletcher, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Hon. Sec. 189

Miscellaneous:—

The Marriages, Births, and Deaths, Registered in the Divisions, Counties, and Districts of England, as published by authority of the Registrar-General 336

Marriages Registered in the Quarters ending December 31st, 1845-48; and the Births and Deaths Registered in the Quarters ending March 31st, 1846-49, in the Divisions, Counties, and Districts of England 339

Mortality of the Metropolis 340

Quarterly Meteorological Table 341

Prices of Provisions, Fuel, &c. 342

Observations on the Meteorological Table for the Quarter ending March 31st, 1848 344

An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years and Quarters ending 5th July, 1848 and 1849; showing the Increase or Decrease thereof 345

Consolidated Fund Operations 345

Average prices of Corn per Imperial Quarter in England and Wales, during each Week of the Second Quarter of 1849; together with the Average Prices for the whole Quarter 346

Foreign and Colonial Wheat and Wheat-Flour imported in each of the Months ending 5th April, 5th May, and 5th June, 1849; the Quantities entered for Home Consumption during the same Months; and the Quantities remaining in Warehouse at the close of them 346

Weekly Return from the Issue and Banking Departments of the Bank of England, for the Weeks ending 28th April, 26th May, and 23rd June, 1849 347

Average Aggregate Amount of Promissory Notes of Country Banks which have been in Circulation in the United Kingdom during the Weeks ending 24th March, 21st April, 19th May, and 16th June, 1849 347

An Analysis of the Bankruptcies in England and Wales gazetted in each Month of the Quarter ending 30th June, 1849; showing the Counties and branches of Industry in which they have occurred 348

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CONTENTS OF VOL. XII. PART IV.

Page

Some Particulars of the Commercial Progress of the Colonial Dependencies of the United Kingdom, during the Twenty Years, 1827-46. By J. T. Danson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law 349

Miscellaneous:—

Proceedings of the Statistical Society of London 439

The Marriages, Births, and Deaths, Registered in the Divisions, Counties, and Districts of England, as published by authority of the Registrar-General 440

Marriages Registered in the Quarters ending March 31st, 1845-49; and the Births and Deaths Registered in the Quarters ending June 30th, 1845-49, in the Divisions, Counties, and Districts of England 440

Mortality of the Metropolis 442

Quarterly Meteorological Table 443

Notes on the Meteorological Table for the Quarter ending June 30th, 1849 444

An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years and Quarters ending 10th October, 1848 and 1849; showing the Increase or Decrease thereof 445

Consolidated Fund Operations 445

Average prices of Corn per Imperial Quarter in England and Wales, during each Week of the Third Quarter of 1849; together with the Average Prices for the whole Quarter 446

Foreign and Colonial Wheat and Wheat-Flour imported in each of the Months ending 5th July, 5th August, and 5th September, 1849; the Quantities entered for Home Consumption during the same Months; and the Quantities remaining in Warehouse at the close of them 446

Weekly Return from the Issue and Banking Departments of the Bank of England, for the Weeks ending 21st July, 18th August, and 15th September, 1849 447

Average Aggregate Amount of Promissory Notes of Country Banks which have been in Circulation in the United Kingdom during the Weeks ending 14th July, 11th August, and 8th September, 1849 447

An Analysis of the Bankruptcies in England and Wales gazetted in each Month of the Quarter ending 30th September, 1849; showing the Counties and branches of Industry in which they have occurred 448

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